



EYEWITNESS TRAVEL

PARIS



THE GUIDES THAT SHOW YOU
WHAT OTHERS ONLY TELL YOU





EYEWITNESS TRAVEL GUIDES

PARIS







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PARIS

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THROUGHOUT THIS BOOK, FLOORS ARE REFERRED TO IN ACCORDANCE
WITH EUROPEAN USAGE, I.E. THE "FIRST FLOOR" IS ONE FLIGHT UP.

Front cover main image: Gilded bronze statue on the square of the
Palais de Chaillot, with the Eiffel Tower in the background



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is checked annually.**

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The Panthéon

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This Eyewitness Travel Guide helps you get the most from your stay in Paris with the minimum of practical difficulty. The opening section, *Introducing Paris*, locates the city geographically, sets modern Paris in its historical context and explains how Parisian life changes through the year. *Paris at a Glance* is an overview of the city's specialties. The main sightseeing section of the book is *Paris Area by*

Area. It describes all the main sights with maps, photographs and detailed illustrations. In addition, eight planned walks take you to parts of Paris you might otherwise miss.

Carefully researched tips for hotels, shops and markets, restaurants and bars, sports and entertainment are found in *Travelers' Needs*, and the *Survival Guide* has advice on everything from posting a letter to catching the metro.

PARIS AREA BY AREA

The city has been divided into 14 sightseeing areas. Each section opens with a portrait of the area, summing up its character and history, with a list of all the sights to be covered. These are clearly located by numbers on an *Area Map*. This is followed by a large-scale *Street-by-Street Map* focusing on the most interesting part of the area. Finding your way around the section is made simple by the numbering system used throughout for the sights. This refers to the order in which they are described on the pages that complete the section.

Sights at a Glance lists the sights in the area by category: Historic Streets and Buildings, Churches, Museums and Galleries, Monuments, and Squares, Parks and Gardens.

The area covered in greater detail on the *Street-by-Street Map* is shaded red.

Travel tips help you reach the area quickly.

1 Area Map For easy reference, the sights in each area are numbered and located on an area map. To help the visitor, the map also shows metro and mainline RER stations and parking lots.

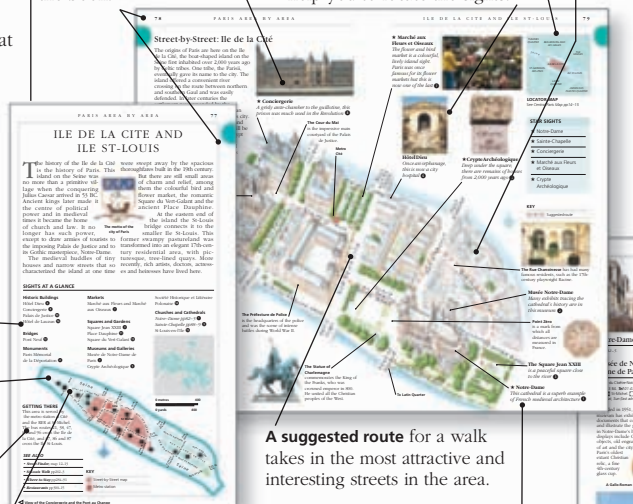
The **Conciergerie** ⑧ is shown on this map as well.

Color-coding on each page makes the area easy to find in the book.

2 Street-by-Street Map This gives a bird's-eye view of the heart of each sightseeing area. The most important buildings are picked out in stronger color, to help you spot them as you walk around.

A **locator map** shows you where you are in relation to surrounding areas. The area of the *Street-by-Street Map* is shown in red.

Photographs of facades and distinctive details of buildings help you to locate the sights.



A suggested route for a walk takes in the most attractive and interesting streets in the area.

Stars indicate the sights that no visitor should miss.

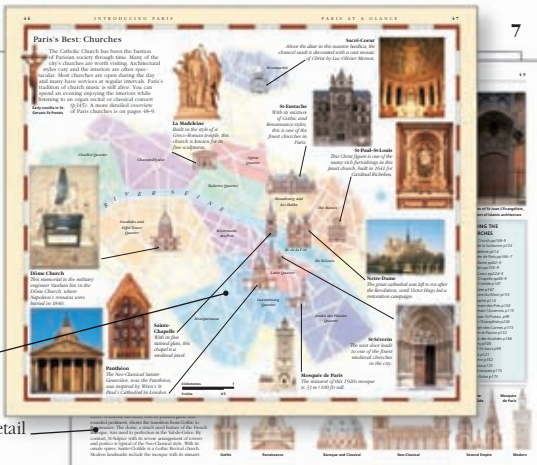
Numbered circles pinpoint all the listed sights on the area map. The Conciergerie, for example, is ⑧

PARIS AT A GLANCE

Each map in this section concentrates on a specific theme: *Museums and Galleries, Churches, Squares, Parks and Gardens, Remarkable Parisians.* The top sights are shown on the map; other sights are described on the following two pages.

Each sightseeing area is color-coded.

The theme is explored in greater detail on the pages following the map.



3 Detailed information on each sight
All important sights in each area are described in depth in this section. They are listed in order, following the numbering on the Area Map. Practical information is also provided.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Each entry provides all the information needed to plan a visit to the sight. The key to the symbols used is on the inside back cover.

Nearest metro station **Sight number** **Opening hours**

Telephone number

Conciergerie 9

1 Quai de l'Horloge 75001.

Map 13 A3. **Tel** 01 53 73 78 50.

M Cité. **Apr-Sep:** 9.30am-6pm daily. **☑**

Map reference to Street Finder at back of book **Services and facilities available**

Address

4 Paris's major sights *These are given two or more full pages in the sightseeing area in which they are found. Historic buildings are dissected to reveal their interiors; and museums and galleries have color-coded floor plans to help you find important exhibits.*

The Visitors' Checklist provides the practical information you will need to plan your visit.

The facade of each major sight is shown to help you spot it quickly.

Stars indicate the most interesting architectural details of the building, and the most important works of art or exhibits on view inside.

A timeline charts the key events in the history of the sight.





INTRODUCING PARIS



FOUR GREAT DAYS IN PARIS 10-11
PUTTING PARIS ON THE MAP 12-15
THE HISTORY OF PARIS 16-41
PARIS AT A GLANCE 42-61
PARIS THROUGH THE YEAR 62-65
A RIVER VIEW OF PARIS 66-73



FOUR GREAT DAYS IN PARIS

Paris is a city packed with wonderful things to see and do. There may be a temptation to spend the trip in a café letting the French way of life wash over you, but it would be a shame to miss its treasures. Here are the best of the city's must-dos. Energetic sightseers



Rodin's
Thinker

should manage everything on these itineraries, but this selection can also be dipped into for ideas. All are reachable by public transportation. Price guides are for two adults or for a family of two adults and two children, excluding meals.



Pyramide du Louvre, from across the fountain pools

ARTISTIC TREASURES

- Fabulous art at the Louvre
- Lunch at chic Café Marly
- A visit to the Rodin sculpture garden or take in the Pompidou Centre
- Dine at Tokyo Eat

TWO ADULTS allow at least €60

Morning

Begin with the **Musée du Louvre** (see pp122–9), one of the world's most impressive museums. Beat the crowds by using the little-known entrance at the Carrousel du Louvre (99 Rue de Rivoli). Save time by getting a floorplan and figuring out where you want to go and sticking to it.

Lunch

There are many cheap eateries nearby, but for a great lunch experience head to stylish **Café Marly** (see p304). On warm days sit in the outside gallery or revel in the cozy red velvet and gilt splendor of the interior.

Afternoon

Choose from three destinations for the afternoon. The fatigued should head to the sublime **Musée Rodin** (see p187) for a soothing stroll in the sculpture garden and a pensive moment next to *The Thinker*. Those seeking modern masterpieces should visit the **Pompidou Center** (see pp110–13), an intriguing inside-out building housing works from 1905 to the modern day. To go even more modern, explore the crop of galleries that are known as “Louise 13,” situated on the **Rue Louise Weiss** (Map 18 E4) in the 13th arrondissement (district). The galleries are all rather cutting-edge, but the most important (and funky) is Air de Paris.

Evening

The **Palais de Tokyo** (see p203) is one of Paris's most fashionable exhibition spaces, with its multimedia displays open till midnight. After a quick tour around, stop at restaurant Tokyo Eat.

RETAIL THERAPY

- Buy foody treats at **Le Bon Marché**
- Lunch at a top department store restaurant
- Drinks and dinner at **Kong**

TWO ADULTS allow at least €40

Morning

One-stop shops for gourmets and gluttons include **Fauchon**, **Hediard** and **La Grande Epicerie** at **Le Bon Marché** (see pp320–21). In fact, anything that is edible – as long as it's delicious – can be found here. Specialty shops include **Poilâne** for bread, **Richart** for chocolate, **Legrand** for wine and **Pierre Hermé** for cakes. Or head down the Rue Mouffetard, one of the city's best market streets.

Lunch

Shopaholics can eat in one of the main department stores. The World Bar at **Au Printemps**, designed by Paul Smith, is a super-cool eatery (see pp320–21), for example.



Ultra-hip interior of Kong, which also has stunning rooftop views

The surrounding area is a busy shopping and eating hub, so you can combine the two with no difficulty.

Afternoon

Either shop till you drop, or go esoteric and visit the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs** near the Louvre (see p121); a true temple to the decorative arts with a fabulous gift store. Boutique lovers should go to **Claudie Pierlot, Agnes B, Isabelle Marant, or Vanessa Bruno** (see pp324–7).

Evening

Head for restorative drinks and dinner at **Kong** on top of Kenzo's flagship store and fashion shrine (see pp317–8).



Reflections in La Géode, giant sphere at the Parc de la Villette

CHILD'S PLAY

- Explore Parc de la Villette
- See animals at the zoo at Jardin des Plantes
- Stop for a café lunch
- Go up the Eiffel Tower

FAMILY OF FOUR allow at least €130

Morning

Take receptive young minds to **Parc de la Villette**, which has an impressive children's program. **La Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie** (Science City) is packed with interesting interactive exhibits for budding Einsteins (see pp236–9). Family fun can be found at the **Ménagerie** (see p164) in the Jardin des Plantes area where the zoo is

very popular. Even more exciting than the live animals for some are the skeletons and stuffed beasts in the **Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle** (see p167).

Lunch

There are lots of cafés in the Jardin des Plantes area or a more formal lunch can be had at **Mavromatis** (see p307).

Afternoon

No child can resist a trip up the **Eiffel Tower**, so take them up in the afternoon for a great view of the city, or wait until nightfall and time your trip to coincide with the changing of the hour when thousands of lights twinkle for ten minutes (see pp194–5). If there's time, take a tour of the waxworks at the **Grévin** museum (see p218). Most of the models are of French celebrities, but big international names in art and sports can also be spotted.

THE GREAT OUTDOORS

- Boat trip on the Seine
- Lunch on the Rue de Rivoli
- A walk to Luxembourg Garden
- Take a balloon ride

TWO ADULTS allow at least €65

Morning

For today's trip the metro is banned, so instead take the hop-on-hop-off batobus up the Seine. The first stop is near the **Eiffel Tower** so a quick look around the



Modern water sculpture and greenhouse, Parc André Citroën

Champ-de-Mars underneath Gustave Eiffel's monument is recommended (see p191). Continue on the batobus to the Louvre stop, jump off and wander around the **Jardin des Tuileries** (see p130).

Lunch

The tea salon **Angéline** (see p318) is a cut above other cafés on Rue de Rivoli. Leave space for the famous Mont Blanc cake of chestnut purée and cream.

Afternoon

Reboard the boat and head up to **Notre-Dame** (see pp82–5), then it's a good walk down the Boulevard St Michel to the **Jardin du Luxembourg** (see p172). There's lots to see – chess tables, beehives, and donkey rides – and the **Musée du Luxembourg**, which hosts blockbuster exhibitions. For a final blast of fresh air, cross the city to the **Parc André Citroën** and take a tethered balloon ride (see p247).



A floral display in the Jardin des Plantes



Central Paris



**Napoleon's Arc de
Triomphe**

This book divides Paris into 14 areas, comprising central Paris and the nearby area of Montmartre. Most of the sights covered in the book lie within these areas, each one of which has its own chapter. Each area contains a range of sights that convey some of its history and distinctive character. The sights of Montmartre, for example, reveal its village charm and its colorful history as a thriving artistic enclave. In contrast, Champs-Élysées is renowned for its wide avenues, expensive fashion houses, and opulent mansions. Most of the city's famous sights are within reach of the heart of the city and are easy to reach on foot or by public transportation.









Eiffel Tower

Named after the engineer who designed and built it in 1889, the Eiffel Tower is the city's best-known landmark (see pp194–5). It towers more than 1,050 ft (320 m) above Champ-de-Mars park.



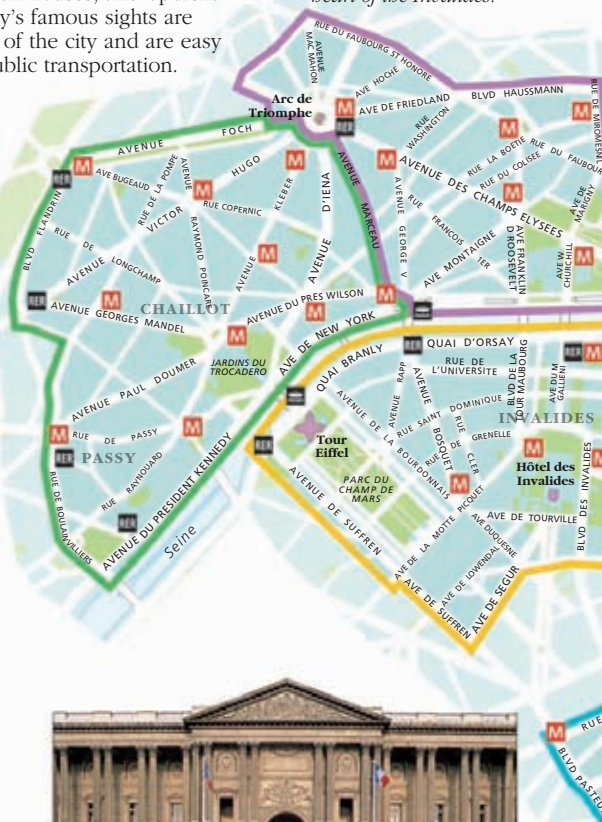
KEY

-  Star sights
-  Metro station
-  SNCF (train) station
-  RER station
-  Boat service boarding point
-  Tourist information office



Dôme Church

The gilded Dôme Church (see pp188–9) lies at the heart of the Invalides.



Musée du Louvre

Right in the heart of Paris, adjacent to the Seine River and the Tuileries garden, lies the city's most impressive museum, with an unrivaled collection of artifacts from around the world (see pp122–9).



Sacré-Coeur

Standing majestically above Montmartre is the striking basilica of Sacré-Coeur. Built between 1875 and 1914, it is dedicated to the sacred heart of Jesus (see pp226-7).



CONSTITUTION

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L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE A ADOPTE ET DECRETE



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THE HISTORY OF PARIS

The Paris conquered by the Romans in 55 BC was a small flood-prone fishing village on the Ile de la Cité, inhabited by the Parisii tribe. A Roman settlement soon flourished and spread onto the Left Bank of the Seine. The Franks succeeded the Romans, named the city Paris and made it the center of their kingdom.

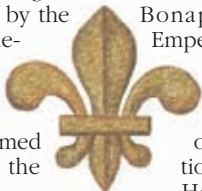
During the Middle Ages the city flourished as a religious center and architectural masterpieces such as Sainte-Chapelle were erected. It also thrived as a center of learning, enticing European scholars to its great university, the Sorbonne.

Paris emerged during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment as a great center of culture and ideas, and under the rule of Louis XIV it also became a city of immense wealth and power. But rule by the monarch gave way to rule by the people in the bloody Revolution of 1789. By

the early years of the new century, revolutionary fervour had faded and the brilliant militarist Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed himself Emperor of France and pursued his ambition to make Paris the center of the world.

Soon after the Revolution of 1848 a radical transformation of the city began. Baron Haussmann's grand urban scheme replaced Paris's medieval slums with elegant avenues and boulevards. By the end of the century, the city was the driving force of Western culture. This continued well into the 20th century, interrupted only by the German military occupation of 1940–44. Since the war, the city has revived and expanded dramatically, as it strives to be at the heart of a unified Europe.

The following pages illustrate Paris's history by providing snapshots of the significant periods in the city's evolution.



Fleur-de-lys, the royal emblem

A map of Paris (about 1845)





1226-70 Louis IX (St Louis)



1515-47 François I

1498-1515 Louis XII, Father of his People

1483-98 Charles VIII

1422-61 Charles VII, the Victorious

1270-85 Philippe III, the Bold

1285-1314 Philippe IV, the Fair

1316-22 Philippe V

1328-50 Philippe VI



1547-59 Henri II

1559-60 François II

1610-43 Louis XIII

1643-1715 Louis XIV, the Sun King



1774-93 Louis XVI

1804-14 Napoleon I

1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800
VALOIS DYNASTY			BOURBON DYNASTY			
1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800

1314-16 Louis X

1380-1422 Charles VI, the Fool

1364-80 Charles V, the Wise

1350-64 Jean II, the Good

1223-26 Louis VIII, the Lion

1180-1223 Philippe II, Auguste



1461-83 Louis XI, the Spider

1560-74 Charles IX

1574-89 Henri III

1589-1610 Henri IV



1814-24 Louis XVIII

1824-30 Charles X

1830-48 Louis-Philippe I

1852-70 Napoleon III



1715-74 Louis XV



Gallo-Roman Paris



Roman enamel
brooch

Paris would not have existed without the Seine. The river provided early peoples with the means to exploit the land, forests, marshes and islands. Recent excavations have unearthed canoes dating back to 4,500 BC, well before a Celtic tribe, known as the Parisii, settled there in the 3rd century BC, in an area known as Lutetia. From 59 BC, the Romans undertook

the conquest of Gaul (France). Seven years later Lutetia was sacked by the Romans. They fortified and rebuilt it, especially the main island (the Ile de la Cité) and the Left Bank of the Seine.



Bronze-Age Harness

Everyday objects like harnesses continued to be made of bronze well into the Iron Age, which began in Gaul around 900 BC.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

200 BC Today



Iron Daggers

From the 2nd century BC, short swords of iron replaced long swords and were sometimes decorated with human and animal shapes.

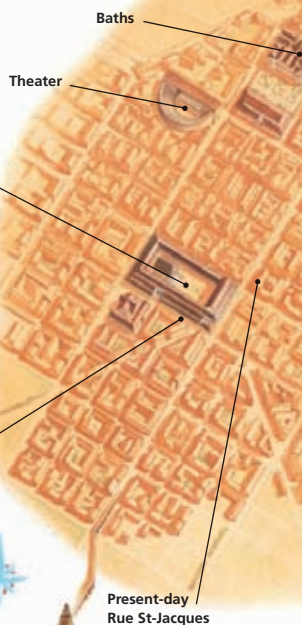


Fired-Clay Vase

Pale ceramics with colored decoration were common in Gaul.

Glass Beads

Iron-Age glass beads and bracelets have been found on the Ile de la Cité.



TIMELINE

4500 BC Early boatmen operate from the banks of the Seine

4500



400

Parisii gold coin minted on the Ile de la Cité

300 BC Parisii tribe settle on the Ile de la Cité

Helmet worn by Gaulish warriors



52 BC Labienus, Caesar's lieutenant, defeats the Gauls under Camulogenes. The Parisii destroy their own city

200

100 BC Romans rebuild the Ile de la Cité, and create a new town on the Left Bank



Roman Oil Lamp

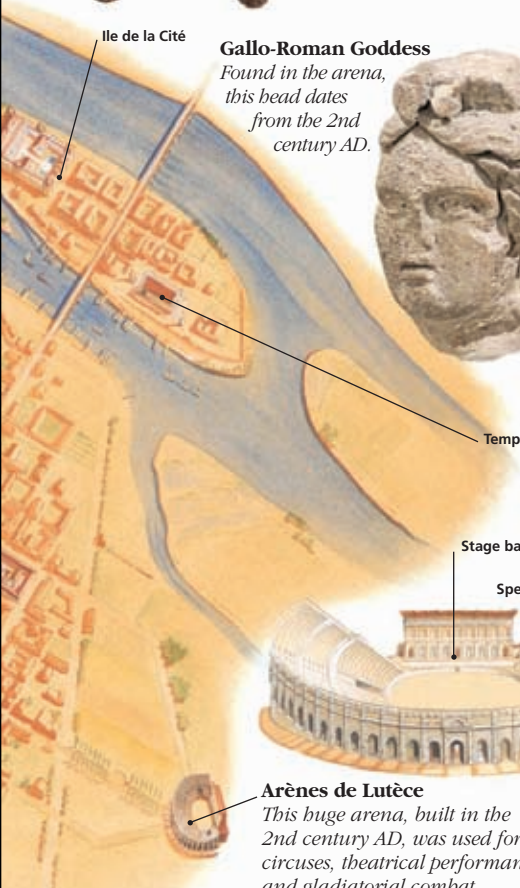
The inhabitants of the densely populated Ile de la Cité derived comfort during the dark winter months from the warmth of central heating and the light from oil lamps.

WHERE TO SEE GALLO-ROMAN PARIS

Since the mid-19th century, excavations have yielded evidence of the boundaries of the Roman city which had as its central axes the present-day Rue St-Jacques and Rue Soufflot. Under the Parvis de Notre-Dame (Place Jean-Paul II) in the Crypte Archéologique (see p81) the remains of Gallo-Roman houses and Roman ramparts can be seen. Other Roman sites in Paris are the Arènes de Lutèce (p165) and the baths at the Musée National du Moyen Age in the Hôtel de Cluny (pp154 and 157).



The baths (thermae) at Cluny had three huge rooms of water with different temperatures.



Ile de la Cité

Gallo-Roman Goddess

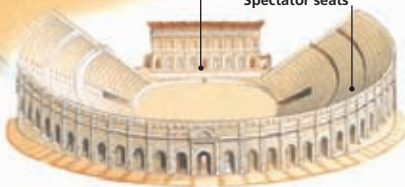
Found in the arena, this head dates from the 2nd century AD.



Temple

Stage backdrop

Spectator seats



Arènes de Lutèce

This huge arena, built in the 2nd century AD, was used for circuses, theatrical performances and gladiatorial combat.

LUTETIA IN AD 200

Paris, or Lutetia, was laid out in a grid pattern with bridges linking the Ile de la Cité and the Left Bank.



Ring Flask

From about 300 AD, this flask was found on the Ile de la Cité.

Roman floor mosaic from the Cluny baths



200 Romans add arena, baths and villas

285 Barbarians advance, Lutetia swept by fire

360 Julien, prefect of Gaul, is proclaimed Emperor. Lutetia changes its name to Paris after the Parisii



0

200

400

250 Early Christian martyr, St Denis, beheaded in Montmartre



451 Sainte Geneviève galvanizes the Parisians to repulse Attila the Hun

485-508 Clovis, leader of the Franks, defeats the Romans. Paris becomes Christian

Medieval Paris



Manuscript illumination

Throughout the Middle Ages, strategically placed towns like Paris, positioned at a river crossing, became important centers of political power and learning. The Church played a crucial part in intellectual and spiritual life. It provided the impetus for education and for technological advances such as the drainage of land and the digging of canals. The population was still confined mainly to the Ile de la Cité and the Left Bank. When the marshes (*marais*) were drained in the 12th century, the city was able to expand.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1300 Today



Sainte-Chapelle

The upper chapel of this medieval masterpiece (see pp88–9) was reserved for the royal family.

The Ile de la Cité, including the towers of the Conciergerie and Sainte-Chapelle, features in the pages for June.



Octagonal Table

Medieval manor houses had wooden furniture like this trestle table.

Drainage allowed more land to be cultivated.



A rural life was led by most Parisians, who worked on the land. The actual city only occupied a tiny area.



Weavers' Window

Medieval craftsmen formed guilds and many church windows were dedicated to their crafts.

TIMELINE

512 Death of Sainte Geneviève. She is buried next to Clovis



725–732 Muslims attack Gaul

845–862 Normans attack Paris

500

700

800

900

543–556 Foundation of St-Germain-des-Prés

Golden band reliquary of Charlemagne



800 Charlemagne crowned Emperor by the Pope



Notre-Dame

The great Gothic cathedrals took many years to build. Work continued on Notre-Dame from 1163 to 1334.



University Seal

The University of Paris was founded in 1215.



The Monasteries

Monks of many different orders lived in monasteries in Paris, especially on the Left Bank of the Seine.



The Louvre of Charles V with its defensive wall is seen here from the Ile de la Cité.

The Nobility

From the mid-14th century, dress was considered to be a mark of class; noble ladies wore high, pointed hats.



A MEDIEVAL ROMANCE

It was in the cloisters of Notre-Dame that the romance between the monk Pierre Abélard and the young Héloïse began. Abélard was the most original theologian of the 12th century and was hired as a tutor to the 17-year-old niece of a canon. A love affair soon developed between the teacher and his pupil. In his wrath, Héloïse's uncle had the scholar castrated; Héloïse took refuge in a convent for the rest of her life.



THE MONTHS: JUNE AND OCTOBER

This illuminated prayer book and calendar, the Très Riches Heures (left and above), was made for the Duc de Berry in 1416. It shows many Paris buildings.



1010-22 Christians burn Jews and heretics

1167 Les Halles food market created on the Right Bank of the Seine

1253 The Sorbonne opens

1380 The Bastille fortress completed

Joan of Arc

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1079 Birth of Pierre Abélard

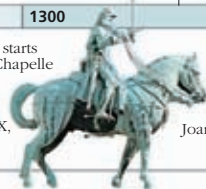
1163 Work starts on Notre-Dame cathedral

1245 Work starts on Sainte-Chapelle

1430 Henry VI of England crowned king of France after Joan of Arc fails to defend Paris

1215 Paris University founded

1226-70 Reign of Louis IX, St Louis



Renaissance Paris



Couple in fine courtly dress

At the end of the Hundred Years' War with England, Paris was in a terrible state. By the time the occupying English army had left in 1453, the city lay in ruins, with many houses burned. Louis XI brought back prosperity and a new interest in art, architecture, decoration and clothes. During the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, French kings came under the spell of the Italian Renaissance. Their architects made

the first attempts at town planning, creating elegant, uniform buildings and open urban spaces like the magnificent Place Royale.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1590 Today



A Knight Preparing to Joust

The Place Royale was the setting for jousting displays well into the 17th century.

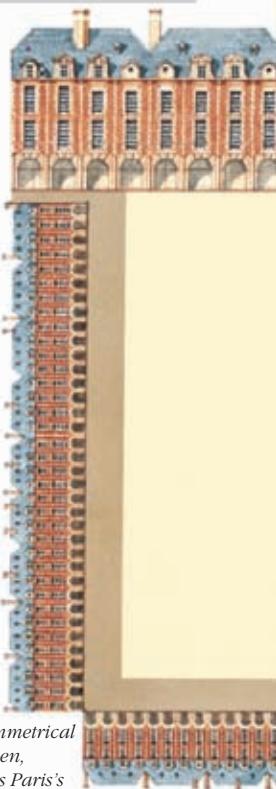


Printing Press (1470)

Religious tracts, mainly in Latin, were printed on the first press at the Sorbonne.

Jewel-Encrusted Pendant

A sign of the new prosperity, jewels became an important part of dress.



Pont Notre-Dame

This bridge with its row of houses was built at the start of the 15th century. The Pont Neuf (1598) was the first bridge without houses.

PLACE ROYALE

Built by Henri IV in 1609, with grand symmetrical houses around an open, central space, this was Paris's first square. Home to the aristocracy, it was re-named Place des Vosges in 1800 (see p94).

TIMELINE

1453 End of the Hundred Years' War with England

François I



1516 François I invites Leonardo da Vinci to France. He brings the Mona Lisa with him

1450 1460 1470 1480 1490 1500 1510 1520



1469 First French printing works starts operating at the Sorbonne

1528 François I takes up residence in the Louvre



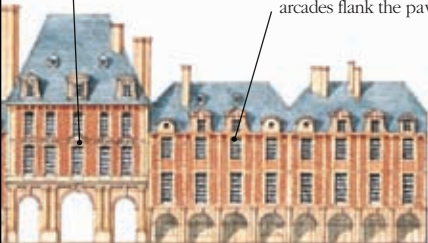
16th-Century Knife and Fork Set

Ornate knife and fork sets were used in the dining rooms of the wealthy to carve roasts of meat. Diners used hands or spoons for eating.

WHERE TO SEE RENAISSANCE PARIS TODAY

Besides the Place des Vosges, there are many examples of the Renaissance in Paris. Churches include St-Etienne-du-Mont (p153) and St-Eustache (p114), as well as the nave of St-Gervais-St-Protais (p99). Mansions such as the Hôtel de Sully (p95) and the Hôtel Carnavalet (pp96-7) have been restored and the staircases, courtyard and turrets of the Hôtel de Cluny (pp154-5) date from 1485-96.

Queen's Pavilion Uniform houses with arcades flank the pavilion.



The rood screen of St-Etienne-du-Mont (about 1520) is of outstanding delicacy.

PLACE ROYALE (PLACE DES VOSGES)

Nine symmetrical houses line each side of the square.

Walnut Dresser (about 1545)

Elegant carved wooden furniture decorated the homes of the wealthy.



Hyante and Climente Toussaint Dubreuil and other artists took up Renaissance mythological themes.



Duels were fought in the center of the square in the 17th century.

King's Pavilion

1530	1533 Hôtel de Ville rebuilt	1534 Founding of the Collège de France	1534 Ignatius of Loyola founds the Society of Jesus	1540	1546 Work starts on new Louvre palace; first stone quay built along Seine	1547 François I dies	1549 Henri II killed in a Paris tournament	1550	1559 Primitive street lanterns introduced; Louvre completed	1559 Henri III assassinated at St-Cloud, near Paris	1570	1572 St Bartholomew's Day massacre of Protestants	1580	1589 Henri IV begins building Place des Vosges	1590	1593 Protestant Henri of Navarre converts to Catholicism, and is crowned as Henri IV in 1594	1600	1609 Henri IV is assassinated by Ravaillac, a religious fanatic
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The assassin Ravaillac

The Sun King's Paris



Emblem of the Sun King

The 17th century in France, which became known as *Le Grand Siècle* (the great century), is epitomized by the glittering extravagance of Louis XIV (the Sun King) and his court at Versailles. In Paris, imposing buildings, squares, theaters and aristocratic *hôtels* (mansions) were built. Beneath this amazing surface lay the absolute power of the monarch. By the end of Louis' reign the cost of his extravagance and of waging almost continuous war with France's neighbors led to a decline in the monarchy.



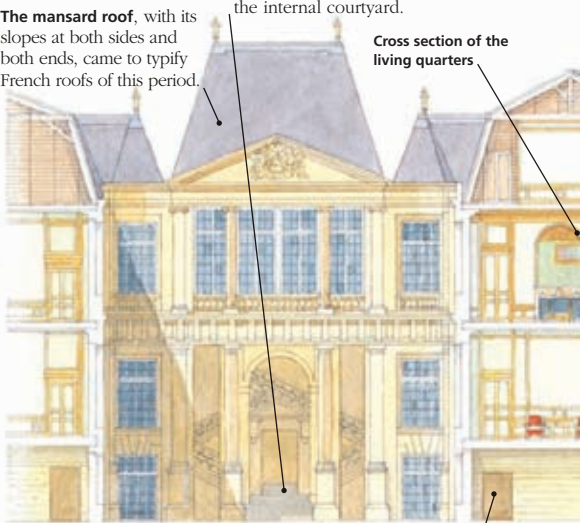
EXTENT OF THE CITY

1657 Today

An open staircase rose from the internal courtyard.

Cross section of the living quarters

The mansard roof, with its slopes at both sides and both ends, came to typify French roofs of this period.



The ground floor contained the servants' quarters.



The Gardens of Versailles
Louis XIV devoted a lot of time to the gardens, which were designed by André Le Nôtre.



Louis XIV as Jupiter
On ascending the throne in 1661, Louis, depicted here as Jupiter triumphant, ended the civil wars that had been raging since his childhood.

Chest of Drawers
This gilded piece was made by André-Charles Boulle for the Grand Trianon at Versailles.



TIMELINE

<p>1610 Louis XIII's accession marks the start of <i>Le Grand Siècle</i></p>	<p><i>Louis XIII</i></p> 	<p>1624 Completion of Tuileries Palace</p>	<p><i>Cardinal Mazarin</i></p> 	<p>1643 Death of Louis XIII. Regency under control of Marie de Médicis and Cardinal Mazarin</p>	<p>1661 Louis XIV becomes absolute monarch. Enlargement of Château de Versailles begun</p>
<p>1610</p>	<p>1620</p>	<p>1630</p>	<p>1640</p>	<p>1650</p>	<p>1660</p>
<p>1614 Final meeting of the Estates Council (the main legislative assembly) before the Revolution</p>	<p>1622 Paris becomes an episcopal see</p>	<p>1629 Richelieu, Louis XIII's first minister, builds Palais Royal</p>	<p>1638 Birth of Louis XIV</p>		<p>1662 Colbert, Louis XIV's finance minister, founds Gobelins tapestry works</p> <p><i>Weaving frame</i></p>



Madame de Maintenon

When the queen died in 1683, Louis married Madame de Maintenon, shown here in a framed painting by Caspar Netscher.



Ceiling by Charles Le Brun

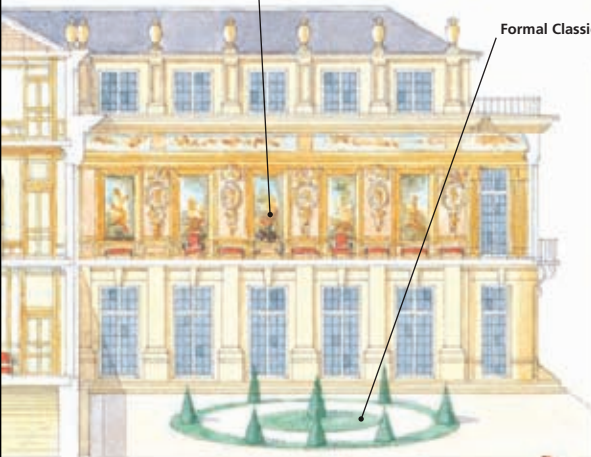
Court painter to Louis XIV, Le Brun decorated many ceilings like this one at the Hôtel Carnavalet (see p96).

The Galerie d'Hercule with Le Brun ceiling



Decorated Fan

For special court fêtes, Louis XIV often stipulated that women carry fans.



Formal Classical Garden



Dôme Church (1706)

HOTEL LAMBERT (1640)

In the 17th century, the aristocracy built luxurious town houses with grand staircases, courtyards, formal gardens, coach houses and stables.



Neptune Cup

Made from lapis lazuli with a silver Neptune on top, this cup was part of Louis' vast collection of art objects.

WHERE TO SEE THE SUN KING'S PARIS

Many 17th-century mansions such as the Hôtel Lambert still exist in Paris, but not all are open to the public. However, Hôtel des Invalides (p187), the Dôme Church (pp188-9), the Palais du Luxembourg (p172) and Versailles (pp248-53) give a magnificent impression of the period.

1667 Louvre rebuilt and observatory established

1682 Court moves to Versailles where it stays until the Revolution

1686 Le Procopé, Paris's first café

1702 Paris first divided into 20 arrondissements (districts)

1715 Louis XIV dies

1670

1680

1690

1700

1710

1670 Hôtel des Invalides built



1692 Great famines due to bad harvests and wars

1689 Pont Royal built

Statue of Louis XIV at Musée Carnavalet



Paris in the Age of Enlightenment



Bust of François Marie Arouet, known as Voltaire

The Enlightenment, with its emphasis on scientific reason and a critical approach to existing ideas and society, was centered on the city of Paris. In contrast, nepotism and corruption were rife at Louis XV's court at Versailles. Meanwhile the economy thrived, the arts flourished as never before and intellectuals, such as Voltaire and Rousseau, were renowned throughout

Europe. In Paris, the population rose to about 650,000: town planning was developed, and the first accurate street map of the city appeared in 1787.



Nautical Instruments

As the science of navigation advanced, scientists developed telescopes and trigonometric instruments (used for measuring longitude and latitude).



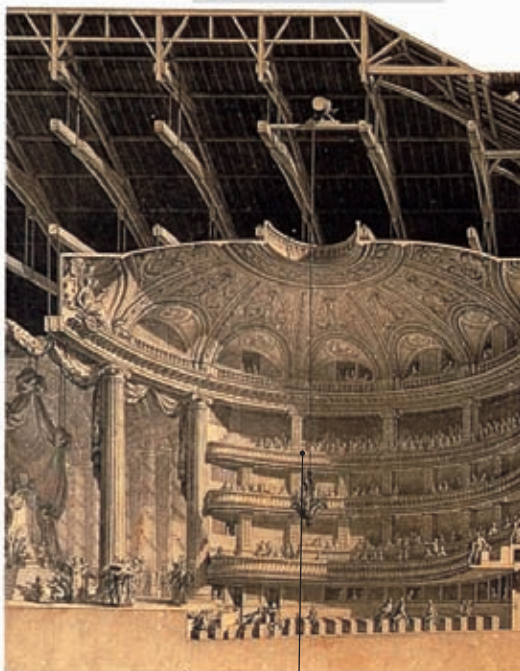
18th-Century Wigs

These were not only a mark of fashion but also a way of indicating the wearer's class and importance.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1720 Today



COMEDIE FRANÇAISE

The Age of Enlightenment saw a burst of dramatic activity and new theaters opened. Among them was the Comédie Française (see p120), still one of the most prestigious theaters in the world.

The auditorium, with 1,913 seats, was the largest in Paris.

TIMELINE

1720

1722 City's first fire department founded



Fireman

1730

1734 Fontaine des Quatre Saisons built

1740

1748 Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des Loix* (an influential work about different forms of government) published



1751 First volume of Diderot's *Encyclopedia* published

1750

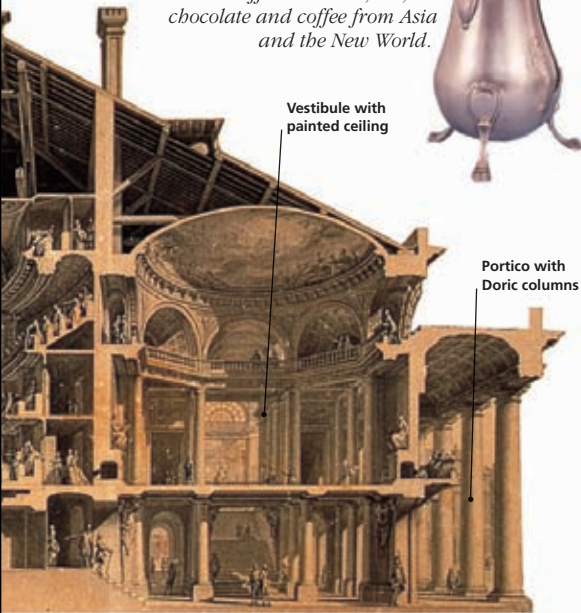


Madame de Pompadour

Although generally remembered as the mistress of Louis XV, she was renowned as a patron of the arts and had great political influence.

Chocolate Pot

By the 18th century, bourgeois families could afford tobacco, tea, chocolate and coffee from Asia and the New World.



Vestibule with painted ceiling

Portico with Doric columns

WHERE TO SEE ENLIGHTENMENT PARIS

The district around the Rue de Lille, the Rue de Varenne and the Rue de Grenelle (p187) has many luxurious town houses, or *bôtels*, which were built by the aristocracy during the first half of the 18th century. Memorabilia from the lives of the great intellectuals Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau are in the Musée Carnavalet (pp96-7), along with 18th-century interior designs and paintings.



Churches were built throughout the Enlightenment. St-Sulpice (p172) was completed in 1776.



Le Procope (p140) is the oldest café in Paris. It was frequented by Voltaire and Rousseau.

The Catacombs

These were set up in 1785 as a more hygienic alternative to Paris's cemeteries (see p179).



1778 France supports American independence

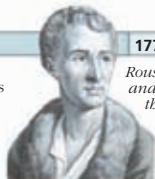
1785 David paints the *Oath of the Horatii*



1757 First oil street lamps

1764 Madame de Pompadour dies

1774 Louis XV, great grandson of Louis XIV, dies



Rousseau, philosopher and writer, believed that humans were naturally good and had been corrupted by society.

1782 First sidewalks built, in the Place du Théâtre Français

1783 Montgolfier brothers make the first hot-air balloon ascent

1760

1770

1780

c.1760 Place de la Concorde, Panthéon and Ecole Militaire built

1762 Rousseau's *Emile* and the *Social Contract*

1782 First sidewalks built, in the Place du Théâtre Français

1783 Montgolfier brothers make the first hot-air balloon ascent

Paris During the Revolution



A plate made in celebration of the Revolution

In 1789 most Parisians were still living in squalor and poverty, as they had since the Middle Ages. Rising inflation and opposition to Louis XVI culminated in the storming of the Bastille, the king's prison; the Republic was founded three years later. However, the Terror soon followed, when those suspected of betraying the Revolution were executed

without trial: more than 60,000 people lost their lives. The bloody excesses of Robespierre, the zealous revolutionary, led to his overthrow and a new government, the Directory, was set up in 1795.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1796 Today

The prison turrets were set alight.



Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

The Enlightenment ideals of equality and human dignity were enshrined in the Declaration. This illustration is the preface to the 1791 Constitution.

The French guards, who were on the side of the revolutionaries, arrived late in the afternoon with two cannons.

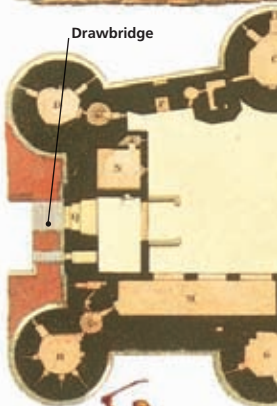


REPUBLICAN CALENDAR

The revolutionaries believed that the world was starting again, so they abolished the existing church calendar and took September 22, 1792, the day the Republic was declared, as the first day of the new era. The Republican calendar had 12 equal months, each subdivided into three ten-day periods, with the remaining five days of each year set aside for public holidays. All the months of the year were given poetic names which linked them to nature and the seasons, such as fog, snow, seed-time, flowers and harvest.



A colored engraving by Tresca showing Ventose, the windy month (19 Feb-20 Mar) from the new Republican calendar



Drawbridge

TIMELINE

Jul 14 Fall of the Bastille

Aug 4 Abolition of feudalism
 Aug 26 Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
 Sep 17 Law of Suspects passed: the Terror begins



1791

Lafayette, commander of the National Guard, takes his oath to the Constitution



Aug 10 The storming of the Tuileries

1789

1790

1792



Cartoon on the three Estates: the clergy, the nobility and the awakening populace

May 5 The Estates council meets

Jul 17 Champ de Mars massacre

Apr 25 La Marseillaise composed

Jul 14 Fête de la Fédération



La Marseillaise

The revolutionaries' marching song is now the national anthem.

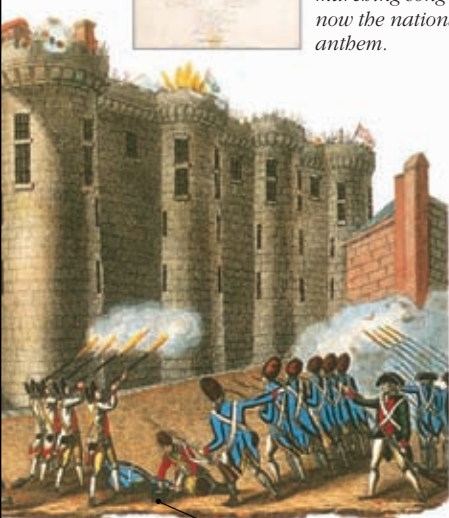
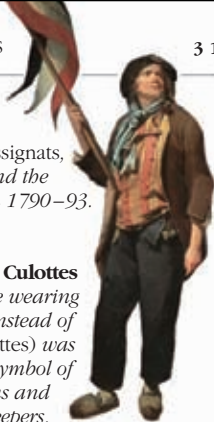


Paper Money

Bonds, called assignats, were used to fund the Revolution from 1790–93.

The Sans Culottes

By 1792, the wearing of trousers instead of breeches (culottes) was a political symbol of Paris's artisans and shopkeepers.



"Patriotic" Chair

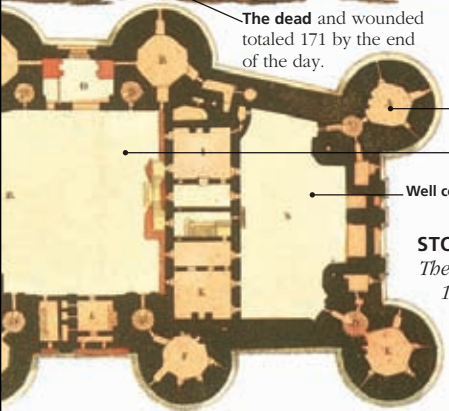
The back of this wooden chair is topped by red bonnets, symbol of revolutionary politics.



Wallpaper

Commemorative wallpaper was produced to celebrate the Revolution.

The dead and wounded totaled 171 by the end of the day.



Guillotine

This was used for the first time in France in April 1792.



STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

The Bastille was overrun on July 14, 1789, and the seven prisoners held there released. The defenders (32 Swiss guards, 82 wounded soldiers and the governor) were massacred.

Jun 20 Invasion of the Tuileries

Jan 21 Execution of Louis XVI

Oct 16 Execution of Marie-Antoinette

Apr 5 Execution of Danton and supporters

Aug 22 New constitution: the Directory

Aug 10 Overthrow of Louis XVI

Autumn
Robespierre in control of Committee of Public Safety

Nov 24 Churches closed

Nov 19 Jacobin Club (a revolutionary pressure group) closed

1793

1794

1795

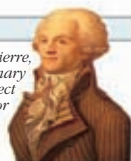
Sep 20 Battle of Valmy

Jul 13 Assassination of Marat, founder of *L'Ami du Peuple*, the revolutionary newspaper

Sep 2-6 September massacres



Robespierre, revolutionary and architect of the Terror



Jul 27 Execution of Robespierre

Napoleonic Paris



Napoleon's imperial crown

Napoleon Bonaparte was the most brilliant general in the French army. The instability of the new government after the Revolution gave him the chance to seize power, and in November 1799 he installed himself in the Tuileries Palace as First Consul. He crowned himself Emperor in May 1804. Napoleon established a centralized administration and a code of laws, reformed France's educational system, and set out to make Paris the most beautiful city in the world. The city was endowed with grand monuments and embellished with the spoils of conquest. His power was always fragile and dependent on incessant wars. In March 1814 Prussian, Austrian, and Russian armies invaded Paris, and Napoleon fled to Elba. He returned to Paris in 1815 but was defeated at Waterloo and died in exile in 1821.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1810 Today



Château de Malmaison

This was the favorite home of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife.

Ladies-in-Waiting hold Josephine's train.



Opaline-Glass Clock

The decoration on this clock echoed the fashion for draperies.

Elephant Project

This monument was planned for the center of the Place de la Bastille.



Eagle's Flight

Napoleon's flight to Elba in 1814 was satirized in this cartoon.



TIMELINE

1799 Napoleon seizes power

1800 Banque de France founded

1797 Battle of Rivoli

1802 Legion of Honor established

1812 Russian campaign ends in defeat

1815 Waterloo; second abdication of Napoleon. Restoration of the monarchy

1800

1805

1810

1815

1820



1800 Napoleon returns from Egypt on his ship *L'Orient*

1806 Arc de Triomphe commissioned

1814 Napoleon abdicates

1809 Napoleon divorces Josephine and marries Marie-Louise

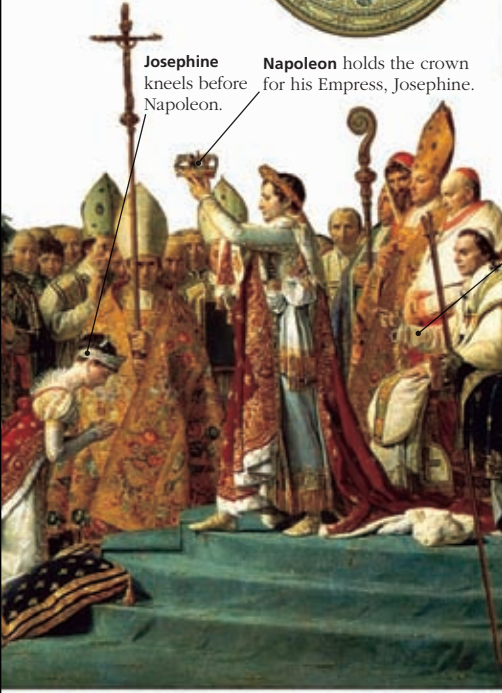


1821 Napoleon dies
Napoleon's death mask

Bronze Table Top
Inlaid with Napoleon's portrait, this table marks the victory at Austerlitz.



Russian Cossacks in the Palais Royal
After Napoleon's defeat and flight in 1814, Paris suffered the humiliation of being occupied by foreign troops, including Austrians, Prussians, and Russians.



Josephine kneels before Napoleon.

Napoleon holds the crown for his Empress, Josephine.

The Pope makes the sign of the cross.



The Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel was erected in 1806 and crowned with the horses looted from St Mark's, Venice.

WHERE TO SEE NAPOLEONIC PARIS

Many of the grand monuments Napoleon planned for Paris were never built, but two triumphal arches, the Arc de Triomphe (pp210–11) and Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (p122), were a major part of his legacy. La Madeleine church (p216) was also inaugurated in his reign and much of the Louvre was rebuilt (pp122–3). Examples of the Empire style can be seen at Malmaison (p255) and at the Carnavalet (pp96–7).

NAPOLEON'S CORONATION

Napoleon's rather dramatic crowning took place in 1804. In this recreation by J.L David, the Pope, summoned to Notre-Dame, looks on as Napoleon crowns his Empress just before crowning himself.



The Empress

Josephine was divorced by Napoleon in 1809.



1842 First railway line between Paris and St-Germain-en-Laye opens

1825

1830

1835

1840

1845

1830 Revolution in Paris and advent of constitutional monarchy

1831 Victor Hugo's *Notre-Dame de Paris* published. Cholera epidemic hits Paris

1840 Reburial of Napoleon at Les Invalides



Napoleon's tomb

The Grand Transformation



Lamppost outside the Opéra

In 1848 Paris saw a second revolution which brought down the recently restored monarchy. In the uncertainties that followed, Napoleon's nephew assumed power in the same way as his uncle before him – by a *coup d'état*. He proclaimed himself Napoleon III in 1851. Under his rule Paris was transformed into the most magnificent city in Europe. He entrusted the task of modernization to Baron Haussmann. Haussmann demolished the crowded, unsanitary streets of the medieval city and created a well-ordered capital within a geometrical grid of avenues and boulevards. Neighboring districts such as Auteuil were annexed, creating the suburbs.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1859 Today

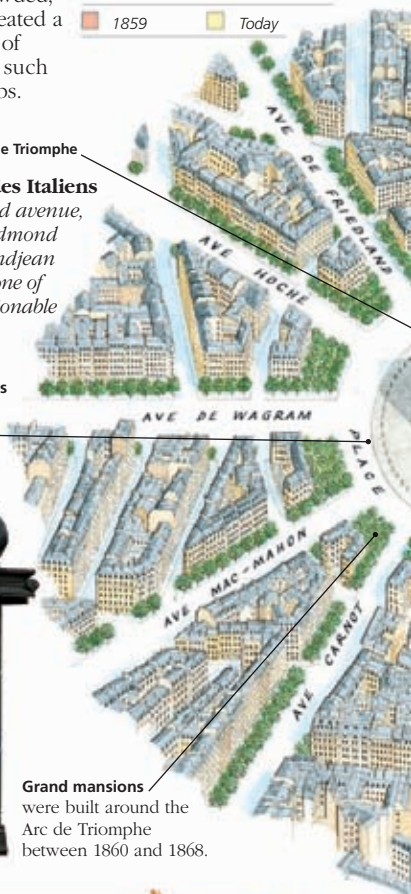
Arc de Triomphe

Boulevard des Italiens

This tree-lined avenue, painted by Edmond Georges Grandjean (1889), was one of the most fashionable of the new boulevards.



Twelve avenues formed a star (étoile).



Laying the Sewers

This engraving from 1861 shows the early work for laying the sewer system (see p190) from La Villette to Les Halles. Most was the work of the engineer Belgrand.



Circular Billboard

Distinctive billboards advertised opera and theater performances.

Grand mansions

were built around the Arc de Triomphe between 1860 and 1868.

TIMELINE

1851 Napoleon III declares the Second Empire

1852 Haussmann begins huge town-planning program

Viewing the exhibits at the World Exhibition

1855 World Exhibition



1850 1852 1854 1856 1858

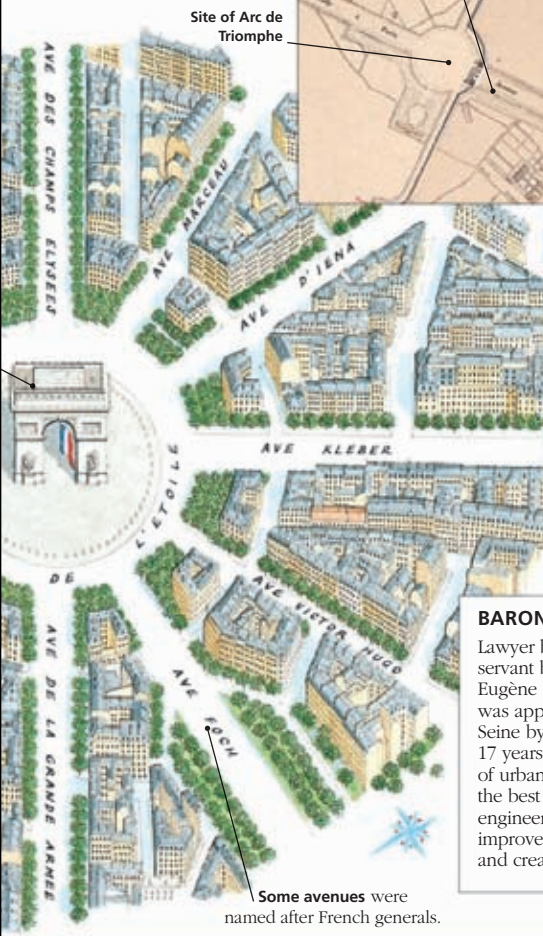


20 centimes stamp showing Napoleon III

1857 The poet, Baudelaire prosecuted for obscenity for *The Flowers of Evil*

PLACE DE L'ETOILE

The new plan for the center of Paris included redesigning the area at one end of the Champs-Élysées (Elysian Fields). Haussmann created a star of 12 broad avenues around the new Arc de Triomphe. (The inset map shows the area as it was in 1790.)



Some avenues were named after French generals.

Drinking Fountain

In the 1870s, 50 fountains were erected in poor areas of Paris through the generosity of the English francophile Richard Wallace.

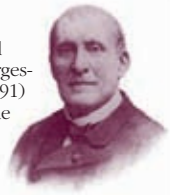


Bois de Boulogne

Given to the city in 1852 by Napoleon III, this park became a popular place for walking and riding (see pp254–5).

BARON HAUSSMANN

Lawyer by training and civil servant by profession, Georges-Eugène Haussmann (1809–91) was appointed prefect of the Seine by Napoleon III. For 17 years he was in charge of urban planning. With the best architects and engineers of the day, he planned a new city, improved the water supply and sewerage, and created beautiful parks.



1861 Garnier designs new Opera House

1863 The nudity in Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* causes a scandal and is rejected by the Academy (see pp144–5)

1867 World Exhibition

1870 Napoleon's wife, Eugénie, flees Paris at threat of war



1860

1862

1864

1866

1868

1863 Credit Lyonnais bank established

1862 Victor Hugo's epic novel of Paris's poor, *Les Misérables*, published

1868 Press censorship relaxed

1870 Start of Franco-Prussian War



The Belle Epoque



Art Nouveau pendant

The Franco-Prussian War culminated in the terrible Siege of Paris. When peace came in 1871, it fell to the new government, the Third Republic, to bring about economic recovery. From about 1890 life was transformed: the automobile, airplane, movies, telephone and gramophone all contributed to the enjoyment of life, and the *Belle Epoque* (beautiful age) was born. Paris became a glittering city where the new style, *Art Nouveau*, decorated buildings and objects. The paintings of the Impressionists, such as Renoir, reflected the *joie de vivre* of the times, while later those of Matisse, Braque and Picasso heralded the modern movement in art.



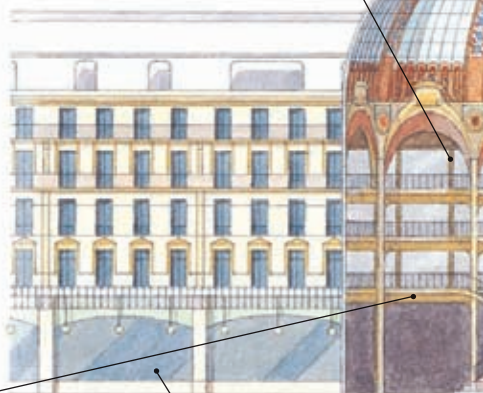
EXTENT OF THE CITY

1895 Today

The interior was arranged as tiers of galleries around a central grand staircase.



Cabaret Poster
Toulouse-Lautrec's posters immortalized the singers and dancers of the cafés and cabaret clubs of Montmartre, where artists and writers congregated in the 1890s.



Electricity illuminated the window displays.

Windows facing onto the Boulevard Haussmann displayed the goods on offer.



Art Nouveau Cash Register
Even ordinary objects like this cash register were beautified by the new style.



Central Hall of the Grand Palais

The Grand Palais (p208) was built to house two huge exhibitions of French painting and sculpture at the World Exhibition of 1889.

TIMELINE

1871 Third Republic established

1874 Monet paints first Impressionist picture: *Impression: Soleil levant*

Louis Pasteur

1889 Eiffel Tower built

1870

1875

1880

1885

1890

Zoo animals were shot to feed the hungry (see p226)



1870 Siege of Paris



1885 Louis Pasteur discovers rabies vaccine

Entrance ticket to the exhibition



1891 First metro station opens

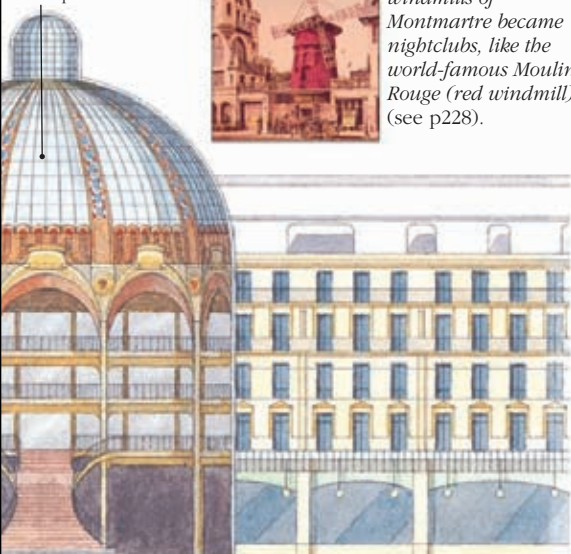
1889 Great Exhibition



Citroën 5CV

France led the world in the early development of the automobile. By 1900 the Citroën began to be seen on the streets of Paris, and long-distance auto racing was popular.

The glass dome could be seen from all parts of the store.



Moulin Rouge (1890)

The old, defunct windmills of Montmartre became nightclubs, like the world-famous Moulin Rouge (red windmill) (see p228).

WHERE TO SEE THE BELLE EPOQUE

Art Nouveau can be seen in monumental buildings like the Grand Palais and Petit Palais (p208), while the Galeries Lafayette (p321) and the Fermette Marbeuf restaurant (p310) have beautiful Belle Epoque interiors. The Musée d'Orsay (pp144-7) has many objects from this period.



The entrance to the metro at Porte Dauphine was the work of leading Art Nouveau designer Hector Guimard (p226).



The doorway of No. 29 Avenue Rapp (p191), in the Eiffel Tower quarter, is a fine example of Art Nouveau.

GALERIES LAFAYETTE (1906)

This beautiful department store, with its dome a riot of colored glass and wrought ironwork, was a sign of the new prosperity.



The Naughty Nineties

The Lumière brothers captured the daring negligée fashions of the 1890s in the first moving images of the cinematograph.



Captain Dreyfus was publicly humiliated for selling secrets to the Prussians. He was later found innocent.

1907 Picasso paints *Les Femmes d'Alger*

1913 Proust publishes first volume of *Remembrance of Things Past*

1894-1906 Dreyfus affair

1895

1900

1905

1910

1895 Lumière brothers introduce cinematography

1898 Pierre and Marie Curie discover radium

1909 Blériot flies across the English Channel

1911 Diaghilev brings the Russian ballet to Paris



Avant-Garde Paris



Office chair by Le Corbusier

From the 1920s to the 1940s, Paris became a mecca for artists, musicians, writers and filmmakers. The city was alive with new movements such as Cubism and Surrealism represented by Cézanne, Picasso, Braque, Man Ray and Duchamp. Many new trends came from the

USA, as writers and musicians including Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and Sidney Bechet took up residence in Paris. In architecture, the geometric shapes created by Le Corbusier changed the face of the modern building.



Napoleon by Abel Gance
Paris has always been a city for filmmakers. In 1927 Abel Gance made an innovative movie about Napoleon, using triple screens and wide-angle lenses.



EXTENT OF THE CITY
1940 Today

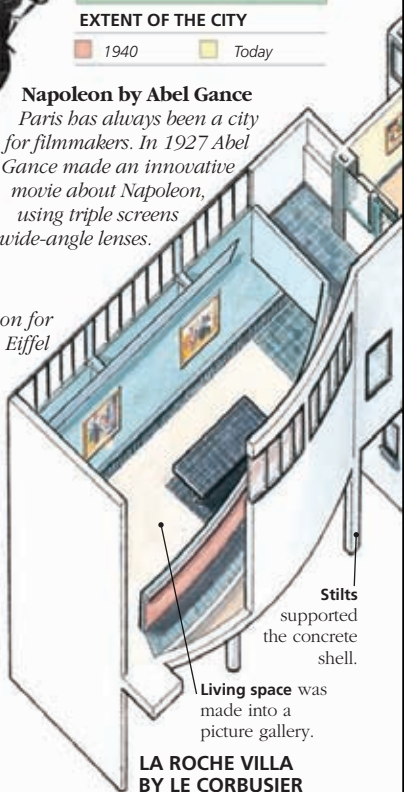


Occupied Paris
Paris was under occupation for most of World War II. The Eiffel Tower was a favorite spot for German soldiers.

Josephine Baker
Arriving in Paris in 1925, the outlandish dancer catapulted to fame in "La Revue Nègre" wearing nothing but feathers.



Sidney Bechet
In the 1930s and 1940s the jazz clubs of Paris resounded to the swing music of black musicians such as the saxophonist Sidney Bechet.



LA ROCHE VILLA BY LE CORBUSIER
Made from concrete and steel, with straight lines, horizontal windows and a flat roof, this house (1923) epitomized the new style.

TIMELINE

1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926	1928
<p>1914-18 World War I. Paris is under threat of German attack, saved by the Battle of the Marne. A shell hits St-Gervais-St-Protais.</p>		<p>1918 Treaty of Versailles signed in the Hall of Mirrors</p>	<p>1920 Interment of the Unknown Soldier</p>	<p>1922 André Breton publishes Surrealist Manifesto</p>	<p>1924 Olympic Games held in Paris</p>	<p>1925 Art Deco style first seen at the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs</p>	<p>1928 An eternal flame for the Unknown Soldier burns under the Arc de Triomphe</p>



World War I soldier in uniform



An eternal flame for the Unknown Soldier burns under the Arc de Triomphe

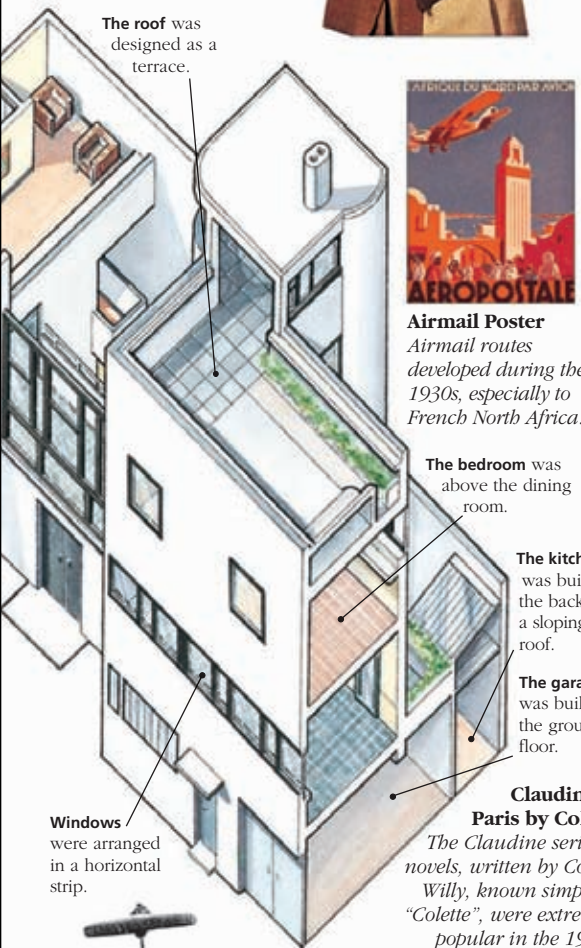


Fashion in the 1940s

After World War II, the classic look for men and women was reminiscent of military uniforms.



The old Trocadéro was changed to the Palais de Chaillot (see p200) for the World Exhibition.



The roof was designed as a terrace.



Airmail Poster
Airmail routes developed during the 1930s, especially to French North Africa.

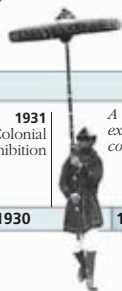
The bedroom was above the dining room.

The kitchen was built at the back with a sloping glass roof.

The garage was built into the ground floor.

Claudine in Paris by Colette
The Claudine series of novels, written by Colette Willy, known simply as "Colette", were extremely popular in the 1930s.

Windows were arranged in a horizontal strip.



1931 Colonial Exhibition

A visitor to the exhibition in colonial dress

1937 Picasso paints *Guernica* in protest at the Spanish Civil War

1940 World War II: Paris bombed and occupied by Nazis

1930

1932

1934

1936

1938

1940

1942

1934 Riots and strikes in response to the Depression

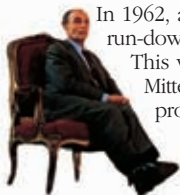
1937 Palais de Chaillot built



Symbol of Free French superimposed on the victory sign

Aug 1944
Liberation of Paris

The Modern City



Late president,
François Mitterrand

In 1962, a program of renovation began, with run-down districts like the Marais being restored. This work was continued by François Mitterrand's *Grands Travaux* (great works) program. Access was improved to historical monuments and art collections, such as the Grand Louvre (see pp122–9) and the Musée d'Orsay (pp144–7). The program produced several monuments to the modern age, including the Opéra National de Paris Bastille (p98), the Cité des Sciences (pp236–9) and the Bibliothèque Nationale at Quai de la Gare (p246). With these, and the boldly modern Défense, Grande Arche, Stade de France, and Musée du Quai Branly building, Paris prepared itself for the 21st century.



EXTENT OF THE CITY

1959 Today



Christo's Pont Neuf

To create a work of art, the Bulgarian-born artist Christo wrapped Paris's oldest bridge, the Pont Neuf, in fabric in 1985.



Simone de Beauvoir

Influential philosopher and life-long companion of J.-P. Sartre, de Beauvoir fought for the liberation of women in the 1950s.



Citröen Goddess (1956)

With its ultramodern lines, this became Paris's most prestigious car.

La Grande Arche is taller and wider than Notre-Dame and runs in an axis linking the Arc de Triomphe and the Louvre Pyramid.

Shopping center

TIMELINE

1950 Construction of UNESCO, and the Musée de Radio-France

1962 André Malraux, Minister of Culture, begins renovation programme of run-down districts and monuments

Ducting at the Pompidou Center

1977 Pompidou Center opens. Jacques Chirac is installed as first elected Mayor of Paris since 1871

1980 Thousands greet Pope John-Paul II on his official visit

1945

1950

1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1980

President de Gaulle



1958 Establishment of Fifth Republic with de Gaulle as President

1964 Reorganization of the Ile de France

1968 Student riots and workers strikes in the Latin Quarter

1969 Les Halles market transfers to Rungis

1973 Construction of Montparnasse Tower and the Périphérique (ring road)



Marne La Vallée

Like a gigantic loudspeaker, this residential complex is in one of Paris's dormitory towns near Disneyland Resort Paris.

Chanel Designs
Paris is the center of the fashion world with important shows each year.



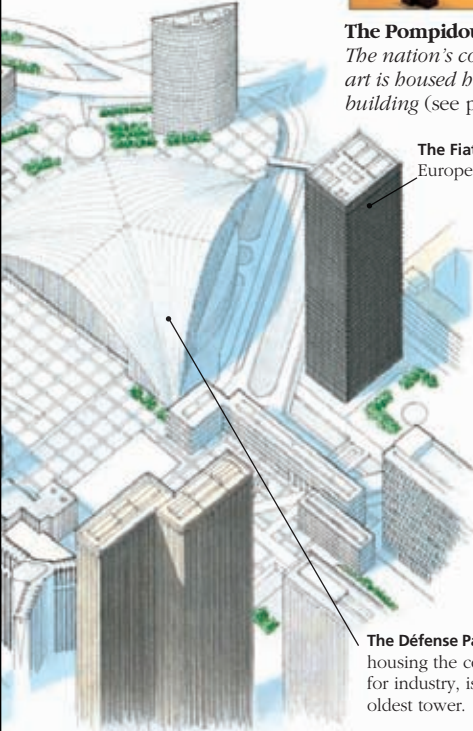
The Pompidou Center

The nation's collection of modern art is housed here in this popular building (see pp110-13).



Opéra National de Paris Bastille (1989)

It marks the bicentenary of the fall of the Bastille.



The Fiat Tower is one of Europe's tallest buildings.

The Défense Palace, housing the center for industry, is the oldest tower.

LA DÉFENSE

This huge business center was started on the edge of Paris in 1958. Over 150,000 people work here with further expansion due by 2015.

STUDENTS AT THE BARRICADES

In May 1968 Paris saw a revolution of a kind. The Latin Quarter was taken over by students and workers. What began as a protest against the war in Vietnam spread to other issues and became an expression of discontent against the government. President de Gaulle rode out the storm but his prestige was severely damaged.



Rioting students clash with police

Victorious French soccer team holding aloft the World Cup trophy in Paris



2002 The euro replaces the franc as exclusive legal tender

2007 The Vél'lib', a public rental bike scheme, is launched

1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

1985 Christo wraps Pont Neuf

1989 Bicentenary celebrations to mark the French Revolution

1994 Eurostar inaugurated: Paris to London in 3 hrs

1999 December hurricanes hit Paris: Versailles loses 10,000 trees

2007 Center-right Nicolas Sarkozy elected president

1998 France hosts – and wins – the 1998 soccer World Cup tournament



PARIS AT A GLANCE

There are nearly 300 places of interest described in the *Area by Area* section of this book. A broad range of sights is covered: from the ancient Conciergerie and its grisly associations with the guillotine (see p81), to the modern Opéra National de Paris Bastille (see p98); from the oldest house in Paris, No. 51 Rue de Montmorency (see p114), to the exotic Musée du Quai

Branly (see pp192–3). To help make the most of your stay, the following 20 pages are a time-saving guide to the best Paris has to offer. Museums and galleries, historic churches, spacious parks, gardens, and squares all have a section. There are also guides to Paris's famous personalities. Each sight has a cross reference to its own full entry. Below are the top tourist attractions to start you off.

PARIS'S TOP TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Sacré-Coeur
See pp226–7.



Sainte-Chapelle
See pp88–9.



Palace of Versailles
See pp248–53.



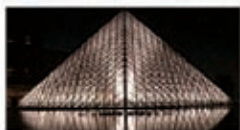
Pompidou Center
See pp110–13.



Jardin du Luxembourg
See p172.



Eiffel Tower
See pp194–5.



Musée du Louvre
See pp122–9.



Musée d'Orsay
See pp144–7.



Bois de Boulogne
See pp254–5.



Notre-Dame
See pp82–5.



Arc de Triomphe
See pp210–11.

Remarkable Parisians

By virtue of its strategic position on the Seine, Paris has always been the economic, political and artistic hub of France. Over the centuries, many prominent and influential figures from other parts of the country and abroad have come to the city to absorb its unique spirit. In return they have left their mark: artists have brought new movements, politicians new schools of thought, musicians and filmmakers new trends, and architects a new environment.

ARTISTS



Sacré-Coeur by Utrillo (1934)

In the early 18th-century, Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684–1721) took the inspiration for his paintings from the Paris theater. Half a century later, Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732–1806), popular painter of the Rococo, lived and died here, financially ruined by the Revolution. Later, Paris became the cradle of Impressionism. Its founders Claude Monet (1840–1926), Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841–1919) and Alfred Sisley (1839–99) met in a Paris studio. In 1907, Pablo Picasso

(1881–1973) painted the seminal work *Les Femmes d'Alger* at the Bateau-Lavoir, (see p228) where Georges Braque (1882–1963), Amedeo Modigliani (1884–1920) and Marc Chagall (1887–1985) also lived. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864–1901) drank and painted in Montmartre. So did Salvador Dalí (1904–89) who frequented the Café Cyrano, center of the Surrealists. The Paris School eventually moved to Montparnasse, home to sculptors Auguste Rodin (1840–1917), Constantin Brancusi (1876–1957) and Ossip Zadkine (1890–1967).

POLITICAL LEADERS

Hugh Capet, count of Paris, became king of France in 987. His palace was on the Ile de la Cité. Louis XIV, XV and XVI lived at Versailles (see pp248–53) but Napoleon (see pp32–3) preferred the Tuileries. Cardinal Richelieu (1585–1642), the power behind Louis XIII, created the Académie Française and the Palais-Royal (see p120). Today the president lives in the Palais de l'Élysée (p209).



Actress Catherine Deneuve

FILMS AND FILMMAKERS

Paris has always been at the heart of French film. The prewar and immediate post-war classics were usually made on the sets of the Boulogne and Joinville studios, where whole areas of the city were reconstructed, such as the Canal St-Martin for Marcel Carné's *Hôtel du Nord*. Jean-Luc Godard and other New Wave directors preferred to shoot outdoors. Godard's *A Bout de Souffle* (1960) with Jean-Paul Belmondo and Jean Seberg was filmed in and around the Champs-Élysées.

Simone Signoret (1921–1985) and Yves Montand (1921–1991), the most celebrated couple of French film, were long associated with the Ile de la Cité. Actresses such as Catherine Deneuve (b.1943) and Isabelle Adjani (b.1955) live in the city to be near their couturiers.

MUSICIANS

Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683–1764), organist and pioneer of harmony, is associated with St-Eustache (see p114). Hector Berlioz (1803–69) had his *Te Deum* first performed there in 1855, and Franz Liszt (1811–86) his *Messe Solennelle* in 1866. A great dynasty of organists, the Couperins, gave recitals in St-Gervais–St-Protas (see p99).

The stage of the Opéra (see p217) has seen many talents, but audiences have not always been appreciative. Richard Wagner (1813–83) had his *Tannhäuser* booed down. George Bizet's *Carmen*



Portrait of Cardinal Richelieu by Philippe de Champaigne (about 1635)

(1838–75) was booed, as was *Peléas et Mélisande* by Claude Debussy (1862–1918).

Soprano Maria Callas (1923–77) gave triumphal performances here. The composer and conductor Pierre Boulez (b.1925) has devoted his talent to experimental music at IRCAM near the Pompidou Centre (see p346), which he helped to found.

The diminutive *chanteuse* Edith Piaf (1915–63), known for her nostalgic love-songs, began singing in the streets of Paris and then went on to tour the world. The acclaimed film about her life, *La Vie en Rose*, was released in 2007.



Renée Jeanmaire as Carmen (1948)

ARCHITECTS

Gothic, Classical, Baroque and Modernist – all coexist in Paris. The most brilliant medieval architect was Pierre de Montreuil, who built Notre-Dame and



The Grand Trianon at Versailles, built by Louis Le Vau in 1668

Sainte-Chapelle. Louis Le Vau (1612–70) and Jules Hardouin-Mansart (1646–1708) designed Versailles (see pp248–53). Jacques-Ange Gabriel (1698–1782) built the Petit Trianon (see p249) and Place de la Concorde (see p131). Haussmann (1809–91) gave the city its boulevards (see pp34–5). Gustave Eiffel (1832–1923) built his tower in 1889. A century later, I M Pei added the Louvre's glass pyramid (see p129), Jean Nouvel created the Institut du Monde Arabe (see p164) and the Musée du Quai Branly (see pp192–3), while Dominique Perrault was behind the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (see p246).

WRITERS

French has been dubbed “the language of Molière”, after playwright Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, alias Molière, (1622–73), who helped create the Comédie-Française, now situated near his home in Rue Richelieu. On the Left Bank, the Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe was home to playwright Jean Racine (1639–99). It is near the statue of Denis Diderot (1713–84), who published his

L'Encyclopédie between 1751 and 1776. Marcel Proust (1871–1922), author of the 13-volume *Remembrance of Things Past*, lived on the Boulevard Haussmann. To the existentialists, the district of St-Germain was the only place to be (see pp142–3). Here Sylvia Beach welcomed James Joyce (1882–1941) to her bookshop on the Rue de l'Odéon. Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961) and F Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940) wrote novels in Montparnasse.



Proust by J-E Blanche (about 1910)

SCIENTISTS

Paris has a Quartier Pasteur, a Boulevard Pasteur, a Pasteur metro and the world-famous Institut Pasteur (see p247), all in honor of Louis Pasteur (1822–95), the great French chemist and biologist. His apartment and laboratory are faithfully preserved. The Institut Pasteur is today home to Professor Luc Montagnier, who first isolated the AIDS virus in 1983. Discoverers of radium, Pierre (1859–1906) and Marie Curie (1867–1934), also worked in Paris. The Curies have been the subject of a long-running play in Paris, *Les Palmes de M. Schutz*.

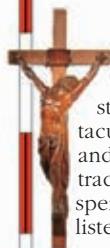
EXILED IN PARIS

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor married in France after his abdication in 1936 as King Edward VIII. The city granted them a rent-free mansion in the Bois de Boulogne. Other famous exiles have included Chou En-Lai (1898–1976), Ho Chi Minh (1890–1969), Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870–1924), Oscar Wilde (1854–1900) and ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev (1938–93).



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor

Paris's Best: Churches



Early crucifix in St-Gervais-St-Protais

The Catholic Church has been the bastion of Parisian society through time. Many of the city's churches are worth visiting. Architectural styles vary and the interiors are often spectacular. Most churches are open during the day and many have services at regular intervals. Paris's tradition of church music is still alive. You can spend an evening enjoying the interiors while listening to an organ recital or classical concert (p346). A more detailed overview of Paris churches is on pages 48–9.



La Madeleine

Built in the style of a Greco-Roman temple, this church is known for its fine sculptures.



Dôme Church

This memorial to the military engineer Vauban lies in the Dôme Church, where Napoleon's remains were buried in 1840.



Panthéon

The Neoclassical Sainte-Genève, now the Panthéon, was inspired by Wren's St Paul's Cathedral in London.



Sainte-Chapelle

With its fine stained glass, this chapel is a medieval jewel.

Chaillot Quarter

Champs-Élysées

Tuileries Quarter

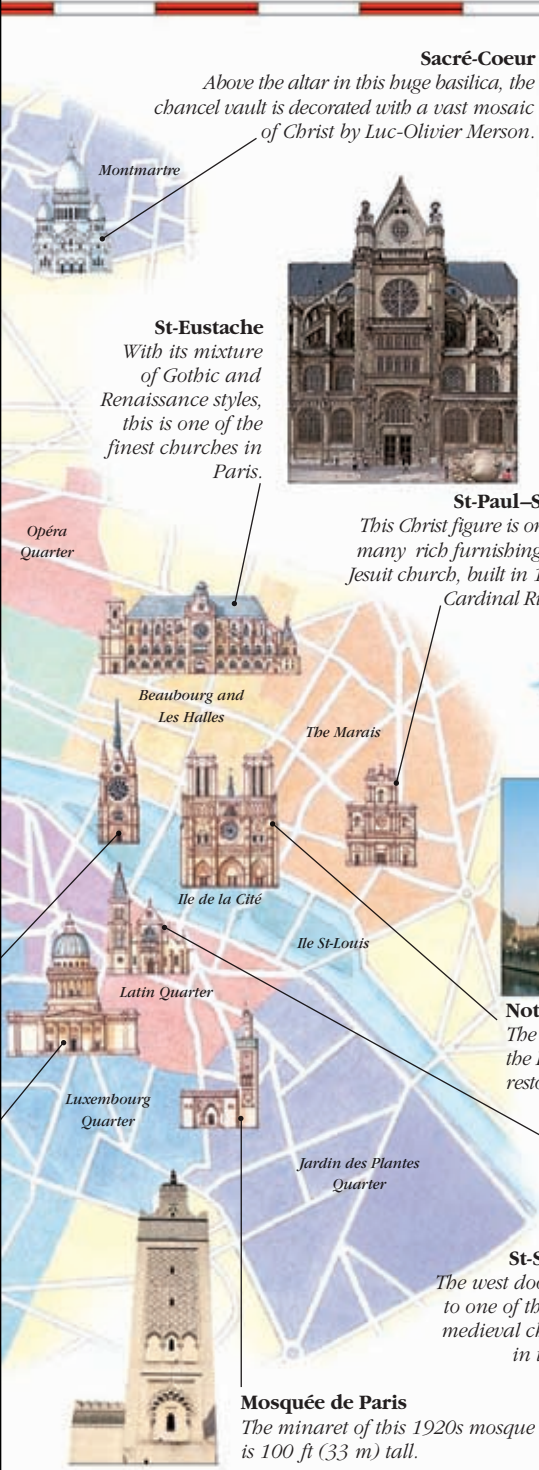
S E I N E R I V E R

Invalides and
Eiffel Tower
Quarter

St-Germain-
des-Prés

Montparnasse

0 kilometers 1
0 miles 0.5



Sacré-Coeur

Above the altar in this huge basilica, the chancel vault is decorated with a vast mosaic of Christ by Luc-Olivier Merson.



Montmartre



St-Eustache

With its mixture of Gothic and Renaissance styles, this is one of the finest churches in Paris.

St-Paul–St-Louis

This Christ figure is one of the many rich furnishings in this Jesuit church, built in 1641 for Cardinal Richelieu.



Opéra Quarter



Beaubourg and Les Halles

The Marais



Ile de la Cité

Ile St-Louis



Latin Quarter



Luxembourg Quarter

Jardin des Plantes Quarter



Notre-Dame

The great cathedral was left to rot after the Revolution, until Victor Hugo led a restoration campaign.



Mosquée de Paris

The minaret of this 1920s mosque is 100 ft (33 m) tall.

St-Séverin

The west door leads to one of the finest medieval churches in the city.



Exploring Paris's Churches

Some of Paris's finest architecture is reflected in the churches. The great era of church building was the medieval period, but examples survive from all ages. During the Revolution (*see pp30–31*) churches were used as grain or weapons stores but were later restored to their former glory. Many churches have superb interiors with fine paintings and sculptures.

MEDIEVAL



Tower of St-Germain-des-Prés

Both the pointed arch and the rose window were born in a suburb north of Paris at the Basilica de St-Denis, where most of the French kings and queens are buried. This was the first Gothic building, and it was from here that the Gothic style spread. The finest Gothic church in Paris is the city cathedral, **Notre-Dame**, tallest and most impressive of the early French cathedrals. Begun in 1163 by Bishop Maurice de Sully, it was completed in the next century by architects Jean de Chelles and Pierre de

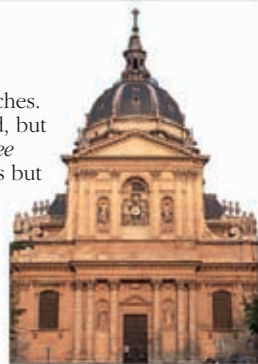
Montreuil, who added the transepts with their fine translucent rose windows. Montreuil's masterpiece is Louis IX's medieval palace chapel, **Sainte-Chapelle**, with its two-tier structure. It was built to house Christ's Crown of Thorns. Other surviving churches in Paris are **St-Germain-des-Prés**, the oldest surviving abbey church in Paris (1050); the tiny, rustic Romanesque **St-Julien-le-Pauvre**; and the Flamboyant Gothic **St-Séverin**, **St-Germain l'Auxerrois** and **St-Merry**.

RENAISSANCE

The effect of the Italian Renaissance swept through Paris in the 16th century. It led to a unique architectural style in which fine Classical detail and immense Gothic proportions resulted in an impure, but attractive, cocktail known as "French Renaissance". The best example in Paris is **St-Etienne-du-Mont**, whose interior has the feel of a wide and light basilica. Another is **St-Eustache**, the huge market church in Les Halles, and the nave of **St-Gervais-St-Prottais** with its stained glass and carved choir stalls.



St-Gervais-St-Prottais



Facade of Eglise de la Sorbonne

BAROQUE AND CLASSICAL

Churches and convents flourished in Paris during the 17th century, as the city expanded under Louis XIII and his son Louis XIV. The Italian Baroque style was first seen on the majestic front of **St-Gervais-St-Prottais**, built by Salomon de Brosse in 1616. The style was toned down to suit French tastes and the rational temperament of the Age of Enlightenment (*see pp28–9*). The result was a harmonious and monumental classicism in the form of columns and domes. One example is the **Eglise de la Sorbonne**, completed by Jacques Lemercier in 1642 for Cardinal Richelieu. Grandeur

and more richly decorated, with a painted dome, is the church built by François Mansart to honor the birth of the Sun King at the **Val-de-Grâce** convent. The true gem of the period is Jules Hardouin-Mansart's **Dôme Church**, with its enormous gilded

TOWERS, DOMES AND SPIRES

Paris's churches have dominated its skyline since early Christian times. The Gothic Tour St-Jacques, the only element still extant from a long-gone church, reflects the medieval love of defensive towers. St-Etienne-du-Mont, with its pointed gable and rounded pediment, shows the transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The dome, a much-used feature of the French Baroque, was used to perfection in the Val-de-Grâce, while St-Sulpice with its severe arrangement of towers and portico is Neoclassical. With its ornate spires, Ste-Clotilde is a Gothic Revival church. Modern landmarks include the mosque with its minaret.



Gothic

Tour St-Jacques



Renaissance

St-Etienne-du-Mont

dome. Jesuit extravagance can be seen in **St-Paul-St-Louis** built in the style of Il Gesù in Rome. In contrast are Libéral Bruand's chapels, the **Salpêtrière** and **St-Louis-des-Invalides** with their severe geometry and unadorned simplicity. Other fine Classical churches are **St-Joseph-des-Carmes** and the 18th-century bankers' church, **St-Roch**, with its Baroque Marian chapel.

NEOCLASSICAL



Interior of the Panthéon

An obsession with all things Greek and Roman swept France in the mid-18th century and well into the 19th century. The excavations at Pompeii (1738) and the influence of the Italian architect Andrea Palladio produced a generation of architects fascinated by the column, geometry and engineering. The best example of such churches is Jacques-Germain Soufflot's **Sainte-Geneviève**, now the **Panthéon**. Begun in 1773, its colonnaded dome was also

inspired by Christopher Wren's St Paul's in London. The dome is supported by four pillars, built by Guillaume Rondelet, linking four great arches. The first colonnaded facade was Giovanni Niccolò Servandoni's **St-Sulpice**. Construction of this church began in 1733 and consisted of a two-story portico, topped by a triangular pediment. **La Madeleine**, Napoleon's grand temple to his victorious army, was constructed on the ground plan of a Greco-Roman temple.

SECOND EMPIRE AND MODERN

Franz Christian Gau's **Sainte-Clotilde** of the 1840s is the first and best example in Paris of the Gothic Revival or *style religieux*. Showy churches were built in the new districts created by Haussmann in the Second Empire (pp34–5). One of the most lovely is Victor Baltard's **St-Augustin**, at the intersection of the Boulevard Malesherbes and the Boulevard de la Madeleine. Here historic detail combines with modern iron columns and girders in a soaring interior space. The great basilica of the late 19th century **Sacré-Coeur** was built as a gesture of religious defiance. **St-Jean l'Évangéliste** by Anatole de Baudot is an interesting modern church combining the Art Nouveau style with Islamic arches. The modern gem of Islamic architecture, the **Mosquée de Paris**, is an attractive 1920s building in the Hispanico-Moorish style. It has a grand patio, inspired by the Alhambra, woodwork in cedar and eucalyptus, and a fountain.



The arches of St-Jean l'Évangéliste, reminiscent of Islamic architecture

FINDING THE CHURCHES

Dôme Church pp188–9
 Église de la Sorbonne p153
 La Madeleine p216
 Mosquée de Paris pp166–7
 Notre-Dame pp82–5
 Panthéon pp158–9
 Sacré-Coeur pp226–7
 Sainte-Chapelle pp88–9
 Sainte-Clotilde p187
 Salpêtrière p167
 St-Etienne-du-Mont p153
 St-Eustache p114
 St-Germain-des-Prés p138
 St-Germain l'Auxerrois p115
 St-Gervais–St-Protais p99
 St-Jean l'Évangéliste p228
 St-Joseph-des-Carmes p173
 St-Julien-le-Pauvre p152
 St-Louis-des-Invalides p186
 St-Merry p108
 St-Paul–St-Louis p99
 St-Roch p121
 St-Séverin p152
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 Val-de-Grâce p173



Val-de-Grâce

Baroque and Classical



St-Sulpice

Neoclassical



Sainte-Clotilde

Second Empire



Mosquée de Paris

Modern

Paris's Best: Gardens, Parks, and Squares

Few cities can boast the infinite variety of styles found in Parisian gardens, parks and squares today. They date from many different periods and have been central to Parisian life for the past 300 years. The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes enclose the city with their lush, green open spaces, while elegant squares and landscaped gardens, such as the Jardin du Luxembourg, brighten the inner city and provide a retreat for those craving a few moments peace from the bustling city.



Parc Monceau

This English-style park features many follies, grottoes, magnificent trees, and rare plants.



Bois de Boulogne

The Bagatelle gardens, set in this wooded park, have an amazing array of flowers including the spectacular rose garden.



Esplanade des Invalides

From this huge square, lined with lime trees, are some amazing views over the quays.



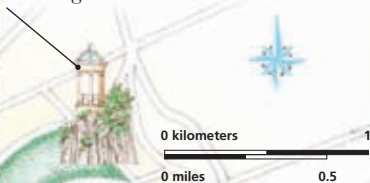
Jardin des Tuileries

These gardens are renowned for ornamental ponds, terraces, and the collection of bronze figures by Aristide Maillol.



Parc des Buttes-Chaumont

Once a scraggy hilltop, this park was transformed to provide open spaces for the growing city. It is now beautifully landscaped with huge cliffs revealing caves.



Square du Vert-Galant

The square, named after Henri IV's nickname, forms the west point of the Ile de la Cité.



Place des Vosges

Considered one of the most beautiful squares in the world, it was finished in 1612 and is the oldest square in Paris.



Jardin des Plantes

The botanical garden has a huge collection of plants and flowers from around the world.



Beaubourg and Les Halles

The Marais

Ile de la Cité

Ile St-Louis

Latin Quarter

Jardin des Plantes Quarter



Jardin du Luxembourg

This park is a favorite with Parisians wanting to escape the bustle of the Latin Quarter.

Bois de Vincennes

The flower garden in this charming park is the perfect place to relax.

Exploring Gardens, Parks, and Squares



Paris is dotted with many areas of parkland, intimate gardens, and attractive tree-lined squares. Each is a reminder of the French capital's illustrious past. Many squares were formed during Napoleon III's transformation of the city, creating a pleasant environment for Parisians to live in (see pp34–5). This aim has been preserved right up to the present day. Paris's parks and gardens have their own character: some are ideal for a stroll, others for romance, while some provide space for sporting activities such as a game of *boules*.



Engraving of the Jardin du Palais Royal (1645)

HISTORIC GARDENS

The oldest public gardens in Paris were made for queens of France – the **Jardin des Tuileries** for Catherine de Médicis in the 16th century, and the **Jardin du Luxembourg** for Marie de Médicis in the 17th century. The Tuileries form the beginning of the axis running from the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel through the Arc de Triomphe (pp210–11) to La Défense (p255). These gardens retain the formality devised by landscape architect André Le Nôtre, originally for the **Palace of Versailles**. Many of the Jardin des Tuileries's original sculptures survive, as well as modern pieces, notably the bronze nudes by Aristide Maillol (1861–1944).



Relaxing in Jardin du Luxembourg

The Jardin du Luxembourg also has the traditional formal plan – straight paths, clipped lawns, Classical sculpture, and a superb 17th-century fountain. It is shadier and more intimate than the Tuileries, with lots of seats, pony rides, and puppet shows to amuse the children.

The **Jardins des Champs-Élysées**, also by Le Nôtre, were reshaped in the English style during the 19th century. The gardens have Belle Epoque pavilions, three theaters (L'Espace Pierre Cardin, Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre du Rond Point), smart restaurants – and the ghost of the novelist Marcel Proust, who once played here as a child.

A haven of peace in a busy district is the **Jardin du Palais**

Royal built by Cardinal Richelieu in the 17th century. An elegant arcade encloses the garden. The 19th-century **Parc Monceau**, in the English picturesque style, has follies and grottoes. The flat **Jardins des Invalides** and the landscaped **Champ-de-Mars** were the grounds of the Hôtel des Invalides and the Ecole Militaire. They were the site of the Paris Universal Exhibition, whose reminder is the Eiffel Tower (pp194–5).

An attractive public garden is attached to the lovely Hôtel Biron, home of the **Musée Rodin**. The 17th-century botanical garden **Jardin des Plantes** is famous for its ancient trees, flowers, alpine garden, hothouses, and small zoo.

19TH-CENTURY PARKS AND SQUARES



Aquatic Garden, Bois de Vincennes

The great 19th-century parks and squares owe much to Napoleon III's long exile in London before he came to power. The unregimented planting and rolling lawns of Hyde Park and the leafy squares of Mayfair inspired him to bring trees, fresh air,

FOLLIES AND ROTUNDAS

Dramatic features of Paris's parks and gardens are the many follies and rotundas. Every age of garden design has produced these ornaments. The huge *Gloriette* de Buffon in the Jardin des Plantes was erected as a memorial to the great naturalist (p166). It is the oldest metal structure in Paris. The pyramid in the Parc Monceau, the oriental temple in the Bois de Boulogne, and the recently restored 19th-century temple of love in the Bois de Vincennes reflect a more sentimental age. In contrast are the stark, painted-concrete follies that grace the Parc de la Villette.



Parc Monceau

and park benches to what was then Europe's most congested and dirty capital. Under his direction, landscape gardener Adolphe Alphand turned two woods at opposite ends of the city, the **Bois de Boulogne** (known as the "Bois") and the **Bois de Vincennes**, into English-style parks with duck ponds, lakes, and flower gardens. He also added a racecourse to the "Bois." Its most attractive feature is the Bagatelle rose garden and the Jardin d'Acclimatation, a small theme park for families. The "Bois" is best avoided at night.

The two smaller Alphand parks are also pleasant. **Parc Montsouris** in the south and the **Parc des Buttes-Chaumont** in the northeast. The "Buttes" (hills), a favorite with the Surrealists, was a quarry transformed into two craggy mini-mountains with overhanging vegetation, suspended bridge, temple of love, and a lake.

Part of the town-planning schemes for the old city included squares and avenues with fountains, sculptures, benches, and greenery. One of the best is Ile de la Cité's **Square du Vert-Galant**. The Avenue de l'Observatoire in the **Jardin du Luxembourg** is rich in sculptures made by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux.



Parc Montsouris



Fountains and sculpture in the Jardins du Trocadéro

MODERN PARKS AND GARDENS

The shady **Jardins du Trocadéro** sloping down to the river from the Palais de Chaillot were planted after the 1937 Universal Exhibition. Here is the largest fountain in Paris and fine views of the river and the Eiffel Tower.

More recent Paris gardens eschew formality in favor of wilder planting, multiple levels, maze-like paths, children's gardens, and modern sculpture. Typical are the **Parc André-Citroën**, the **Parc de la Villette** and the **Jardins Atlantique**, next to the Gare Montparnasse.

Pleasant strolls may be taken in Paris's waterside gardens: in the modern sculpture park behind Notre-Dame, at the Bassin de l' Arsenal at the Bastille, and along the quays of the Seine between the Louvre and the Place de la Concorde, or on the elegantly residential Ile

St-Louis. The planted walkway above the **Viaduc des Arts** is a peaceful way to observe eastern Paris.

FINDING THE GARDENS, PARKS AND SQUARES

Bois de Boulogne (Bagatelle rose garden) pp254-5
 Bois de Vincennes p235
 Champ-de-Mars p191
 Forum des Halles p109
 Jardin du Luxembourg p172
 Jardin du Palais Royal p121
 Jardin des Plantes p167
 Jardin des Tuileries p130
 Jardins des Champs-Élysées p207
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 Jardins du Trocadéro p201
 Musée Rodin p187
 Palace of Versailles pp248-9
 Parc André-Citroën p247
 Parc des Buttes-Chaumont p234 & pp268-9
 Parc Monceau p232 & pp258-9
 Parc Montsouris p246
 Parc de la Villette pp236-7
 Square du Vert-Galant p87
 Viaduc des Arts pp270-71



Gloriette de Buffon

Jardin des Plantes



Oriental temple

Bois de Boulogne



Temple of love

Bois de Vincennes



Modern folly

Parc de la Villette

Paris's Best: Museums and Galleries

Some of the oldest, the newest, and certainly some of the finest museums and galleries are to be found in Paris – many are superb works of art in their own right. They house some of the greatest and strangest collections in the world. Some of the buildings complement their themes, such as the Roman baths and Gothic mansion that form the Musée National du Moyen Age, or the Pompidou Center, a modern masterpiece. Elsewhere there is pleasing contrast, such as the Picassos in their gracious 17th-century museum, and the Musée d'Orsay housed in its grand old train station. Together they make an unrivaled feast for visitors.



Musée des Arts Décoratifs

Decorative and ornamental art like this Paris bathroom by Jeanne Lanvin is displayed here.



Petit Palais

A collection of works by the 19th-century sculptor Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux is housed here, including The Fisherman and Shell.

Musée du Quai Branly

This wooden sculpture from Papua New Guinea is one of 3,500 artifacts housed in this striking anthropological museum.



Musée Rodin

The museum brings together works bequeathed to the nation by sculptor Auguste Rodin, like the magnificent Gates of Hell doors.



Musée d'Orsay

Carpeaux's Four Quarters of the World (1867–72) can be found among this collection of 19th-century art.



Musée du Louvre

The museum boasts one of the world's great collections of paintings and sculpture, from the ancient civilizations to the 19th century.

This Babylonian monument, the Code of Hammurabi, is the oldest set of laws in existence.



Pompidou Center

Paris's modern art collection from 1905 to the present day is housed here. The center also has art libraries and an industrial design center.

Opéra Quarter



Tuileries Quarter



Beaubourg and Les Halles



The Marais



St-Germain-des-Prés



Ile de la Cité

Ile St-Louis



Latin Quarter

Luxembourg Quarter

Jardin des Plantes Quarter



Musée Picasso

Sculptor and Model (1931) is one of many paintings on display in Picasso's private collection, "inherited" by the French government in lieu of tax after his death in 1973.



Musée Carnavalet

The museum is devoted to the history of Paris. Its historic buildings surround attractive garden courtyards.



Musée National du Moyen Age

The remains of the Gallo-Roman baths are part of this museum of ancient and medieval art.



Exploring Paris's Museums and Galleries

Paris holds great treasures in its museums and art galleries. The major national art collection is to be found at the **Musée du Louvre**, which began collecting 400 years ago and is still growing. Other important museums, such as the **Musée d'Orsay**, the **Musée du Quai Branly**, and the **Pompidou Center**, have their own treasures, but there are scores of smaller, specialized museums, each with its own interest.

GREEK, ROMAN, AND MEDIEVAL ART



Golden altar in the Musée de Cluny

The **Musée du Louvre** has a fine collection of sculptures from Greek and Roman times, along with medieval sculptures and vestiges of the medieval Louvre under the Sully wing. The **Musée National du Moyen Âge**, a superb 15th-century mansion, houses a major medieval collection. Highlights are the Unicorn Tapestries, Kings' Heads from Notre-Dame, and Basel Cathedral's golden altar. Third-century Roman baths adjoin the museum. Remains of houses from Roman and medieval Paris can be seen in the **Crypte Archéologique** near Notre-Dame cathedral.

OLD MASTERS

The *Mona Lisa* was one of the **Musée du Louvre's** first paintings, acquired 400 years ago. It also has other fine Leonardos. They are to be found along with superb



Dante and Virgil in the Underworld (1822) by Delacroix, Musée du Louvre

Titians, Raphaels, and other Italian masters. Other works include Rembrandt's *Pilgrims at Emmäus*, Watteau's *Gilles*, and Fragonard's *The Bathers*. The **Musée Cognacq-Jay** has a small but exquisite collection of paintings and drawings by 18th-century French painters. The **Musée Jacquemart-André** has works by such masters as Mantegna, Uccello, Canaletto, Rembrandt, and Chardin.

IMPRESSIONIST AND POST-IMPRESSIONIST ART

Installed in a converted 19th-century train station, the **Musée d'Orsay** has the world's largest collection of art from the period 1848–1904. Admired for its fine Impressionist and Post-Impressionist collections, it also devotes a lot of space to the earlier Realists and the formerly reviled 19th-century academic and "Salon" masters. There are superb selections of Degas, Manet, Courbet, including his controversial *L'Origine du Monde*, Monet, Renoir, Millet, Cézanne, Bonnard, and Vuillard, and some fine Gauguins, Van Goghs, and Seurats.

A great ensemble of late Monets is to be found at the **Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet** and another at the

Musée de l'Orangerie, including Monet's last great waterlily murals (1920–25). Here also is a good collection of Cézannes and late Renoirs.

Three artists' studios and homes are now museums of their life and work. The **Musée Rodin**, in an attractive 18th-century mansion and garden, offers a complete survey of the master's sculptures, drawings, and paintings. The **Musée Delacroix**, set in a garden near St-Germain-des-Prés, has sketches, prints, and oils by the Romantic artist. The **Musée Gustave Moreau**, in an atmospheric 19th-century town house, has an extraordinary collection of intricately painted canvases of legendary *femmes fatales* and dying youths. The **Petit Palais** has an interesting collection of 19th-century paintings with four major Courbets, including *The Sleep*.



Dead Poet in Musée Gustave Moreau

MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART

As the international center of the avant-garde from 1900 to 1940, Paris has a great concentration of modern painting and sculpture. The Pompidou Center houses the **Musée National d'Art Moderne**, covering 1905 to the present. It has a good selection of Fauvist and Cubist works, particularly by Matisse, Rouault, Braque, Delaunay, and Leger, as well as works by the 1960s' *Nouveaux Réalistes*.

The **Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris**, in the elegant 1930s Palais de Tokyo, also has an excellent collection including Delaunays, Bonnard, and Fauvist paintings. The highlight is Matisse's 1932 mural, *The Dance*. In the opposite wing of the same building, the **Palais de Tokyo** showcases some of today's most avant-garde artists.

The **Musée Picasso**, in a lovely 17th-century mansion, has the world's largest Picasso collection, including paintings, drawings, and sculptures. Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Utrillo, and late Derains make up the collection on display at the **Musée de l'Orangerie**. For modern sculpture, the small **Musée Zadkine** has Cubist work by a minor school whose leading light was Ossip Zadkine. The **Musée Antoine Bourdelle** and the **Musée Maillol** house work by these two sculptors.

FURNITURE, DECORATIVE ARTS, AND OBJETS D'ART

Pride of place after painting must go to furniture and the decorative arts, contained in a plethora of museums. Fine ensembles of French furnishings and decoration are in the **Louvre** (medieval to Napoleonic) and at the **Palace**

of Versailles (17th–18th century). Furniture and *objets d'art* from the Middle Ages to the present century are arranged in period rooms at the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs**. The **Musée d'Orsay** has a large collection of 19th-century furniture, notably Art Nouveau. Louis XV (1715–74) and Louis XVI (1774–93) furniture and decoration can be found in the **Musée Nissim de Camondo**, a mansion from 1910 facing the Parc Monceau. Other notable collections are the **Musée Cognacq-Jay**; the **Musée Carnavalet** (18th-century); the **Musée Jacquemart-André** (French furniture and earthenware); the **Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet** (Empire); and **Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris** (Art Deco).



Penelope by Bourdelle



Jeweler's shop in the Carnavalet

SPECIALIST MUSEUMS

Devotees of antique hunting guns, muskets, and hounds of the chase should head for the attractive Marais **Hôtel Guénégaud** (*Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature*). This museum also has some fine 18th-century animal paintings by Jean-Baptiste Oudry and Alexandre-François Desportes, as well as others by Rubens and Brueghel. The **Musée de la Contrefaçon** provides a fascinating insight into the world of counterfeit with examples from every luxury trade, including perfume, wines and spirits, and clothing. Numismatists will find an extensive coin and medallion collection housed in luxurious surroundings at

the 18th-century Paris Mint at the **Musée de la Monnaie**.

French coins are no longer minted here, but the old Mint still makes medals which are on sale. Stamps are on show at the **Musée de la Poste**. The history of postal services is also covered, as are all aspects of philately old and new, with temporary shows

on current philatelic design. Visitors can discover how radio programs are made at the **Musée de Radio-France**, which charts the history of communications from 1793 (when the first Chappé telegraph was sent) to the present day and internet broadcasting. The collection of radio and television equipment includes some 2,000 objects.

FASHION AND COSTUME

The two rival fashion museums in Paris are the **Musée Galliera** at the Palais Galliera and the more recent **Musée de la Mode** within the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs**. Neither has a permanent collection, but both hold regular shows devoted to the great Paris couturiers, such as Saint Laurent and Givenchy. They sometimes display fashion accessories as well, and more rarely but always fascinatingly, historical costumes.



Poster for the Musée Galliera



Cabinet from Musée des Arts Décoratifs

ASIAN, AFRICAN, AND OCEANIAN ART

The major collection of Asian art in France is housed at the **Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet**, covering China, Tibet, Japan, Korea, Indochina, Indonesia, India, and Central Asia. It includes Chinese bronzes and lacquerware and some of the best Khmer art outside Cambodia. The **Musée Cernuschi** has a smaller but well-chosen Chinese collection, noted for its ancient bronzes and reliefs. France's premier showcase for African, Asian, Native American, and Oceanian arts and cultures is the **Musée du Quai Branly**, which displays more than 3,500 objects in truly breathtaking surroundings. The **Musée Dapper** also houses African art and is part of an important ethnographic research center, housed in an elegant 1910 *hôtel particulier* with an "African" garden. Its collection of tribal masks is particularly dazzling.

HISTORY AND SOCIAL HISTORY



Café in Musée de Montmartre

Covering the entire history of the city of Paris, the **Musée Carnavalet** is housed in two historic Marais *hôtels*. It has period interiors, paintings of

the city and old shop signs, a fascinating section covering events and artifacts from the French Revolution, and even Marcel Proust's bedroom. Also in the Marais, the **Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme** explores the culture of French Jewry. The **Musée de l'Armée**, in the *Hôtel des Invalides*, recounts French military history, and the **Musée de l'Histoire de France**, in the Rococo **Hôtel de Soubise**, has historical documents from the national archives on display. Famous *tableaux*



Sri Lankan theatrical mask

vivants and characters, both current and historical, await the visitor at the **Grévin** wax museum. The intriguing

Musée de Montmartre, overlooking Paris's last surviving vineyard, holds exhibitions on the history of Montmartre.

ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

The **Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine** (see p200) charts the history of French architecture with scale models of its most iconic buildings. Superb scale models of fortresses built for Louis XIV and later are on display at the **Musée des Plans-Reliefs**. The work of the celebrated Franco-Swiss architect forms the basis of the **Fondation Le Corbusier**. The showpiece is his 1920s villa for art collector Raoul La Roche. Some of his furniture is also on display.

THE FRENCH IMPRESSIONISTS



Impression: Sunrise by Monet

Impressionism, the great art revolution of the 19th century, began in Paris in the 1860s, when young painters, influenced in part by the new art of photography, started to break with the academic values of the past. They aimed to capture the "impression" of what the eye sees at a given moment and used brushwork designed to capture the fleeting effects of light falling on a scene. Their favorite subjects were landscapes and scenes from contemporary urban life.

The movement had no founder, though Edouard Manet (1832–83) and the radical Realist painter Gustave Courbet (1819–77) both inspired many of the

younger artists. Paintings of scenes of everyday life by Manet and Courbet often offended the academicians who legislated artistic taste. In 1863 Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (see p144) was exhibited at the *Salon des Refusés*, an exhibition set up for paintings rejected by the official Paris Salon of that year. The first time the term "Impressionist" was used to describe this new artistic movement was at

another unofficial exhibition, in 1874.

The name came from a painting by Claude Monet, *Impression: Sunrise*, a view of Le Havre in the mist from 1872. Monet was almost exclusively

a landscape artist, influenced by the works of the English



Monet's sketchbooks



Harvesting (1876) by Pissarro



The living room of La Roche Villa by Le Corbusier (1923)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In the Jardin des Plantes the **Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle** has sections on

paleontology, mineralogy, entomology, anatomy, and botany, plus a zoo and a botanical garden. In the Palais de Chaillot, the **Musée de l'Homme** is a museum of anthropology and prehistory.



Gabrielle (1910) by Renoir

artists Constable and Turner. He always liked to paint out of doors and encouraged others to follow his example.

At the 1874 exhibition, a critic wrote that one should stand well back to see these "impressions" – the further back the better – and that members of the establishment should retreat altogether. Other exhibitors at the show were Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley, and Paul Cézanne.

There were seven more Impressionist shows up to 1886. By then the power of the Salon had waned and the whole direction of art had changed. From then on, new movements were defined in terms of their relation to Impressionism. The leading Neo-Impressionist was Georges Seurat, who used thousands of minute dots of color to build up his paintings. It took later generations to fully

appreciate the work of the Impressionists. Cézanne was rejected all his life. Degas sold only one painting to a museum and Sisley died unknown. Of the great artists whose genius is now universally recognized, only Renoir and Monet were ever acclaimed in their lifetimes.



Profile of a Model (1887) by Seurat

It is due to reopen in 2012. Next door, the **Musée de la Marine** covers French naval history from the 17th century onward, with interesting 18th-century models of ships and sculpted figure-heads. The **Musée des Arts et Métiers** displays the world of science and industry, invention, and manufacturing. The **Palais de la Découverte** covers the history of science and has a good planetarium, somewhat overshadowed by the spectacular one at the **Cité des Sciences** in the Parc de la Villette. This museum is on several levels, with an IMAX 3D movie screen, the Géode.

FINDING THE MUSEUMS

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Cité des Sciences pp238–9

Crypte Archéologique p81

Fondation Le Corbusier p254

Grévin p218

Hôtel Guénégaud p103

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Musée Antoine Bourdelle p178

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Judaïsme p103

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Musée Dapper p202

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Pompidou Center pp110–13

Artists in Paris



Monet's palette

The city first attracted artists during the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715), and Paris became the most sophisticated artistic center in Europe; the magnetism has persisted. During the 18th century, all major French artists lived and worked in Paris. In the latter half of the 19th century and early part of the 20th century, Paris was the European center of modern and progressive art, and movements such as Impressionism and Post-Impressionism were founded and blossomed in the city.

BAROQUE ARTISTS

Champaigne, Philippe de (1602–74)
 Coysevox, Antoine (1640–1720)
 Girardon, François (1628–1715)
 Le Brun, Charles (1619–90)
 Le Sueur, Eustache (1616–55)
 Poussin, Nicolas (1594–1665)
 Rigaud, Hyacinthe (1659–1743)
 Vignon, Claude (1593–1670)
 Vouet, Simon (1590–1649)

ROCOCO ARTISTS

Boucher, François (1703–70)
 Chardin, Jean-Baptiste-Siméon (1699–1779)
 Falconet, Etienne-Maurice (1716–91)
 Fragonard, Jean-Honoré (1732–1806)
 Greuze, Jean-Baptiste (1725–1805)
 Houdon, Jean-Antoine (1741–1828)
 Oudry, Jean-Baptiste (1686–1755)
 Pigalle, Jean-Baptiste (1714–85)
 Watteau, Jean-Antoine (1684–1721)



Boucher's *Diana Bathing* (1742), typical of the Rococo style (Louvre)

1600	1650	1700	1750
BAROQUE		ROCOCO	NEOCLASSICISM
1600	1650	1700	1750

1627 Vouet returns from Italy and is made court painter by Louis XIII. Vouet revived a dismal period in the fortunes of French painting



Vouet's *The Presentation in the Temple* (1641) with typically Baroque contrasts of light and shade (Louvre)

1667 First Salon, France's official art exhibition; originally held annually, later every two years



Philippe de Champaigne's *Last Supper* (about 1652). His style slowly became more Classical in his later years (Louvre)

1648 Foundation of the Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture, which had a virtual monopoly on art teaching



David's *The Oath of the Horatii* (1784), in the Neoclassical style (Louvre)

NEOCLASSICAL ARTISTS

David, Jacques-Louis (1748–1825)
 Gros, Antoine Jean (1771–1835)
 Ingres, Jean-Auguste-Dominique (1780–1867)
 Vigée-Lebrun, Elizabeth (1755–1842)

1793 Louvre opens as first national public gallery

ROMANTIC AND REALIST ARTISTS

- Courbet, Gustave (1819–77)
- Daumier, Honoré (1808–79)
- Delacroix, Eugène (1798–1863)
- Géricault, Théodore (1791–1824)
- Rude, Francois (1784–1855)



Courbet's The Burial at Ornans (1850), which showed Courbet to be the foremost exponent of Realism (Musée d'Orsay)



Rude's Departure of the Volunteers in 1792 (1836), a tribute to the French Revolution (see p211)

1904 Picasso settles in Paris

1886 Van Gogh moves to Paris

1874 First Impressionist exhibition

MODERN ARTISTS

- Arp, Jean (1887–1966)
- Balthus (1908–2001)
- Brancusi, Constantin (1876–1957)
- Braque, Georges (1882–1963)
- Buffet, Bernard (1928–1999)
- Chagall, Marc (1887–1985)
- Delaunay, Robert (1885–1941)
- Derain, André (1880–1954)
- Dubuffet, Jean (1901–85)
- Duchamp, Marcel (1887–1968)
- Epstein, Jacob (1880–1959)
- Ernst, Max (1891–1976)
- Giacometti, Alberto (1901–66)
- Gris, Juan (1887–1927)
- Léger, Fernand (1881–1955)
- Matisse, Henri (1869–1954)
- Miró, Joan (1893–1983)
- Modigliani, Amedeo (1884–1920)
- Mondrian, Piet (1872–1944)
- Picasso, Pablo (1881–1973)
- Rouault, Georges (1871–1958)
- Saint Phalle, Niki de (1930–2002)
- Soutine, Chaim (1893–1943)
- Stael, Nicolas de (1914–55)
- Tinguely, Jean (1925–91)
- Utrillo, Maurice (1883–1955)
- Zadkine, Ossip (1890–1967)

1905 Birth of Fauvism, the first of the "isms" in modern art



Giacometti's Standing Woman II (1959), one of his many tall, thin bronze figures (see p112)

1800	1850	1900	1950
ROMANTICISM/REALISM		IMPRESSIONISM	MODERNISM
1800	1850	1900	1950

1863 Manet's *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* causes a scandalous sensation at the Salon des Refusés, both for "poor moral taste", and for its broad brushstrokes. The artist's *Olympia* was thought just as outrageous, but it was not exhibited until 1865 (see p144)



Monet's Impression: Sunrise (1872), which led to the name Impressionism

1938 International Surrealist exhibition in Paris

1977 Pompidou Center opens



Delacroix's Liberty Leading the People (1830) romantically celebrates victory in war (Louvre)

1819 Géricault paints *The Raft of the Medusa*, one of the greatest works of French Romanticism (see p124)

IMPRESSIONIST AND POST-IMPRESSIONIST ARTISTS

- Bonnard, Pierre (1867–1947)
- Carpeaux, Jean-Baptiste (1827–75)
- Cézanne, Paul (1839–1906)
- Degas, Edgar (1834–1917)
- Gauguin, Paul (1848–1903)
- Manet, Edouard (1832–83)
- Monet, Claude (1840–1926)
- Pissarro, Camille (1830–1903)
- Renoir, Pierre-Auguste (1841–1919)
- Rodin, Auguste (1840–1917)
- Rousseau, Henri (1844–1910)
- Seurat, Georges (1859–91)
- Sisley, Alfred (1839–99)
- Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri de (1864–1901)
- Van Gogh, Vincent (1853–90)
- Vuillard, Edouard (1868–1940)
- Whistler, James Abbott McNeill (1834–1903)



Tinguely and Saint Phalle's Fontaine Igor Stravinsky (1980), a modern kinetic sculpture (Pompidou Center)

PARIS THROUGH THE YEAR

Paris's attraction is strongest in spring – the season for chestnuts in blossom and tables under trees. From June Paris is slowly turned over to tourists; the city almost comes to a standstill for the French Tennis Open, and the major racetracks stage the big summer races. Next comes the July 14 Bastille Day parade down the Champs-Élysées; towards the end of the month the Tour de France usually ends here.

The end of July also sees the end of Paris's three-month Jazz Festival, after which most Parisians abandon the city to visitors until *la rentrée*, the return to school and work in September. Dates of events listed on the following pages may vary. For details consult the listings magazines, or contact Paris Infos Mairie (see p359). The Office du Tourisme (see p367) also produces an annual calendar of events.

SPRING

A good many of the city's 20 million annual visitors arrive in the spring. It is the season for fairs and concerts, when the marathon street race is held and the outdoor temperature is pleasant. Spring is also the time when hoteliers offer weekend packages, often with tickets for jazz concerts and with museum passes included.

MARCH

Spring flower shows at Parc Floral (Bois de Vincennes, p235) and Bagatelle Gardens (Bois de Boulogne, pp254–5).

Banlieues Bleues Festival (mid-Mar–early Apr), Paris suburbs. Jazz, blues, soul, and funk.

Salon International d'Agriculture (1st week), Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles. Vast farming fair.

Printemps du Cinema (3 days late Mar.) Movies can be seen for a very reasonable price at



Paris International Marathon



French Tennis Open, Stade Roland Garros

movie theaters across Paris and throughout France.

Foire du Trône (late Mar–May), Bois de Vincennes (p235). Large carnival.

APRIL

Chemin de la Croix (Good Friday). Beautiful Stations of the Cross procession, from Montmartre to Sacré Coeur.

Blue Note Records Festival (late Mar–early Apr), sees the big names of jazz, funk, and soul perform across the city.

Shakespeare Garden Festival (until Oct), Bois de Boulogne (pp254–5). Classic plays performed outdoors.

Paris International Marathon (April), from Place de la Concorde to Avenue Foch.

Foire de Paris (end Apr–1st week May), Paris Expo, Porte de Versailles. Food, wine, homes, and gardens and tourism show.

MAY

Carré Rive Gauche (one week, mid-month). Exhibits

at antiques dealers near the Grand Louvre (p135).

Les Grands Concerts de Versailles (Apr–Jul: days vary), Versailles (p248). Open-air concerts and pyrotechnical displays on Versailles lake.

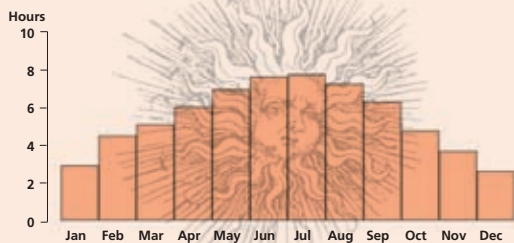


Spring color, Jardin du Luxembourg

French Tennis Open (last week May–1st week Jun), Stade Roland Garros (p358). Parisian society meets sports!

Le Printemps des Rues (3rd w/end). Concerts and free street theater in Bastille/République area.

AVERAGE DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE

**Sunshine Hours**

The northerly position of Paris gives it long and light summer evenings, but in winter the daylight recedes with few truly bright days.

SUMMER

Summer begins with the French Tennis Open, and there are many events and festivities until July. Thereafter the French begin thinking of their own annual vacation, but there are big celebrations on Bastille Day (July 14) with military displays for the president and his guests.



Jardin du Luxembourg in summer

JUNE

Festival St-Denis, Basilique St-Denis. Concerts with emphasis on large-scale choral works (p346).

Fête du Cinéma, movies shown all over Paris for a nominal entry fee (p354).



Final lap of the Champs-Élysées during the Tour de France

Fête de la Musique

(Jun 21), all over Paris. Nightlong summer solstice musical celebrations.

Flower show, Bois de Boulogne (pp254–5).

Rose season in the Bagatelle Gardens.

Gay Pride (end Jun). Lively parade around the Bastille.

Paris Jazz Festival (May–Jul), Parc Floral de Paris. Jazz musicians come to play in Paris (pp349–50).

Paris Air and Space

Technology Show (mid-Jun), Le Bourget Airport.

Prix de Diane-Hermès (2nd Sun), Chantilly.

French equivalent of the British Ascot high society horse-racing event.

Les Grandes Eaux Nocturnes

(mid-Jun–mid-Aug), Versailles. Son et lumière with music, dance, and theater (p249).

JULY

Festival du cinéma en plein air (mid-Jul–Aug), Parc de la Villette (pp236–7).

Paris Quartier d'Été (mid-Jul–mid-Aug). Dance, music, theater, ballet.

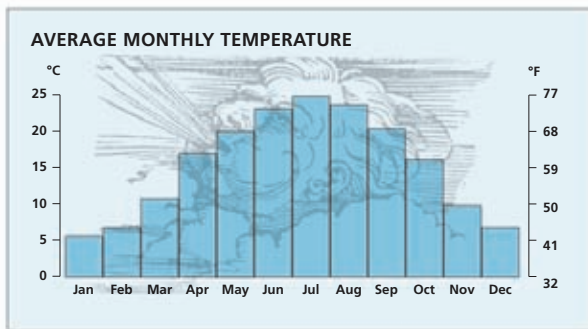
Tour de France (late Jul).

The last stage of the world's greatest cycle race comes to a climax in the Champs-Élysées.

Paris-Plage (mid-Jul–mid-Aug). Sand and palm trees are deposited on the Right Bank of the Seine to create a temporary beach.



March past of troops on Bastille Day (July 14)



Temperature

The chart shows the average temperatures for each month. It is hottest in July and August and coolest between December and February, though Paris is rarely freezing cold. Temperatures are pleasant in spring when the number of visitors peaks, and also in fall.

FALL

September sees the start of the social season, with gala performances of new movies, and parties in big houses on the Ile St-Louis. Paris is the world's largest convention center and there is a rush of shows in September, ranging from children's clothes and gifts to leisure and music. The pace barely slackens in October and November when Parisians begin to indulge their great love for the movies. French and Hollywood stars frequently make appearances at premieres staged on the Champs-Élysées.

SEPTEMBER

Festival d'Automne à Paris (mid-Sep–end Dec)

throughout Paris. Music, dance, theater (pp346–7).

La Villette Jazz Festival (mid-Sep). Jazz artists come blow their horns with gusto throughout the Cité de la Musique (p236).



The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (October)

Journées du Patrimoine (2nd or 3rd week Sep). Historic buildings, monuments, and museums are open free to the public for two days, following an all-night party to kick off proceedings.

OCTOBER

Nuit Blanche (one Sat in Oct). Museums stay open all night.

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe (1st week), Longchamp. An international field competes for the richest prize in European horse-racing.

Salon de l'Automobile (1st two weeks alternate years), Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles. Commercial auto show, alternated annually

with a motorcycle show.

Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain (FIAC) (last week), Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles. Paris's biggest international modern and contemporary art fair.



Jazz fusion guitarist Al Di Meola playing in Paris

NOVEMBER

BNP Paribas Masters (usually Nov), Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy (pp358–9). Prestigious indoor men's tennis tournament.

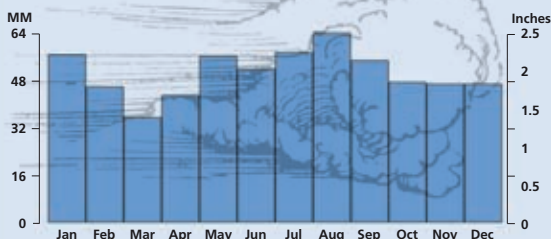
Mois de la Photo (Oct–Nov, every two years, next in 2012). Numerous photography shows, movie screenings, and public discussions.

Beaujolais Nouveau (3rd Thursday Nov). Bars and cafés are crowded on this day, in a race to taste the new vintage.



Fall in the Bois de Vincennes

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



Rainfall

August is the wettest month in Paris as well as the hottest. In August and September you risk getting caught in storms. Sudden showers, sometimes with hail, can occur between January and April – notoriously in March. There is occasional snow in winter.

WINTER

Paris rarely sees snow; winter days tend to be invigorating rather than chilly. There are jazz and dance festivals, candlelit Christmas church services and much celebrating in the streets over the New Year. After New Year, the streets seem to become slightly less congested and on bright days the riverside quays are used as the rendezvous point of strollers and lovers.

DECEMBER

Christmas illuminations (until Jan) in the Grands Boulevards, Opéra, Ave Montaigne, Champs-Élysées and the Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré.

Crèche (early Dec–early Jan), under a canopy in Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Marais (p102). Lifesize Christmas nativity from a different country each year.



January fashion show



Snow in the Tuileries, a rare occurrence

Horse & Pony Show (1st two weeks), Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles.

Paris International Boat Show (1st two weeks), venue: Paris-Expo, Porte de Versailles.

JANUARY

Fête des Rois (Epiphany). (Jan 6). The *boulangeries* are full of *galettes des rois*.

Prix d'Amérique (mid-Jan). Europe's most famous trotting race, Hippodrome de Vincennes.

Fashion shows, summer collections. (See Haute Couture p324)

FEBRUARY

Carnaval (wknd before Mardi Gras), Quartier de St-Fargeau.

Floraisons (all month), Parc Floral de Paris, Bois de Vincennes (p235) and Parc de Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne (pp254–5). Say goodbye to winter with these colorful displays of crocuses and snowdrops.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day (Jan 1)

Easter Monday varies

Labor Day (May 1)

VE Day (May 8)

Ascension Day (6th Thu after Easter)

Bastille Day (Jul 14)

Assumption (Aug 15)

All Saints' Day (Nov 1)

Remembrance Day (Nov 11)

Christmas (Dec 25)



Eiffel Tower Christmas decorations



A RIVER VIEW OF PARIS



Sculpture on the Pont Alexandre III

The remarkable French music-hall star Mistinguett described the Seine as a “pretty blonde with laughing eyes”. The

river most certainly has a beguiling quality, but the relationship that exists between it and the city of Paris is far more than one of flirtation.

No other European city defines itself by its river in the same way as Paris. The Seine is the essential point of reference to the city: distances are measured from it, street numbers determined by it, and it divides the capital into two distinct areas, with the Right Bank on the north side of the river and the Left Bank on the south side. These are as well defined as any of the supposedly official boundaries. The city is also divided historically, with the east more closely linked to the city’s ancient

roots and the west more closely linked to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Practically every building of note in Paris is either along the river or within a stone’s throw. The quays are lined by fine bourgeois apartments, magnificent town houses, great museums and striking monuments.

Above all, the river is very much alive. For centuries fleets of small boats used it, but motorized land traffic stifled this once-bustling scene. Today, the river is busy with commercial barges and huge *bateaux mouches*, pleasure boats cruising sightseers up and down the river.

The octagonal lake in the Jardin de Luxembourg is a favorite spot for children to sail their toy boats. The Seine is host to larger craft, including many pleasure cruisers.



This map shows the sections of the river depicted on the following pages.



Les Bouquinistes, the bookstalls on the river banks, are treasure troves of second-hand books and prints, which passersby can casually examine.

From Pont de Grenelle to Pont de la Concorde

The soaring monuments and grand exhibition halls along this stretch of the river are remnants of the Napoleonic era and the Industrial Revolution with its great exhibitions. The exhilarating self-confidence of the Eiffel Tower, the Petit Palais, and the Grand Palais is matched by more recent buildings, such as the Palais de Chaillot, the Maison de Radio-France, and the skyscrapers of the Left Bank.



Palais de Chaillot

The curved wings and arching fountains make this a spectacular setting for three museums and a theater (p200).



Palais de Tokyo

Figures by Bourdelle adorn this museum (p203).



The Statue of Liberty was given to the city in 1885. It faces west, toward the original Liberty in New York.



Maison de Radio-France

Studios and a radio museum are housed in this imposing circular building (p202).



Bateaux Parisiens
Tour Eiffel
Vedettes de Paris
Ile de France

Passerelle
Debilly

Pont
d'Iéna

Musée du
Quai Branly

M Passy

Pont de
Bir-Hakeim

Champ de Mars

M Bir-Hakeim

Eiffel Tower

The tower is the symbol of Paris (pp194-5).

Prés. Kennedy
Radio France

Pont de Grenelle

The Pont Bir-Hakeim

has a dynamic statue by Wederkinch rising at its north end.



KEY

M Metro station

RER RER station

Boat Batobus stop

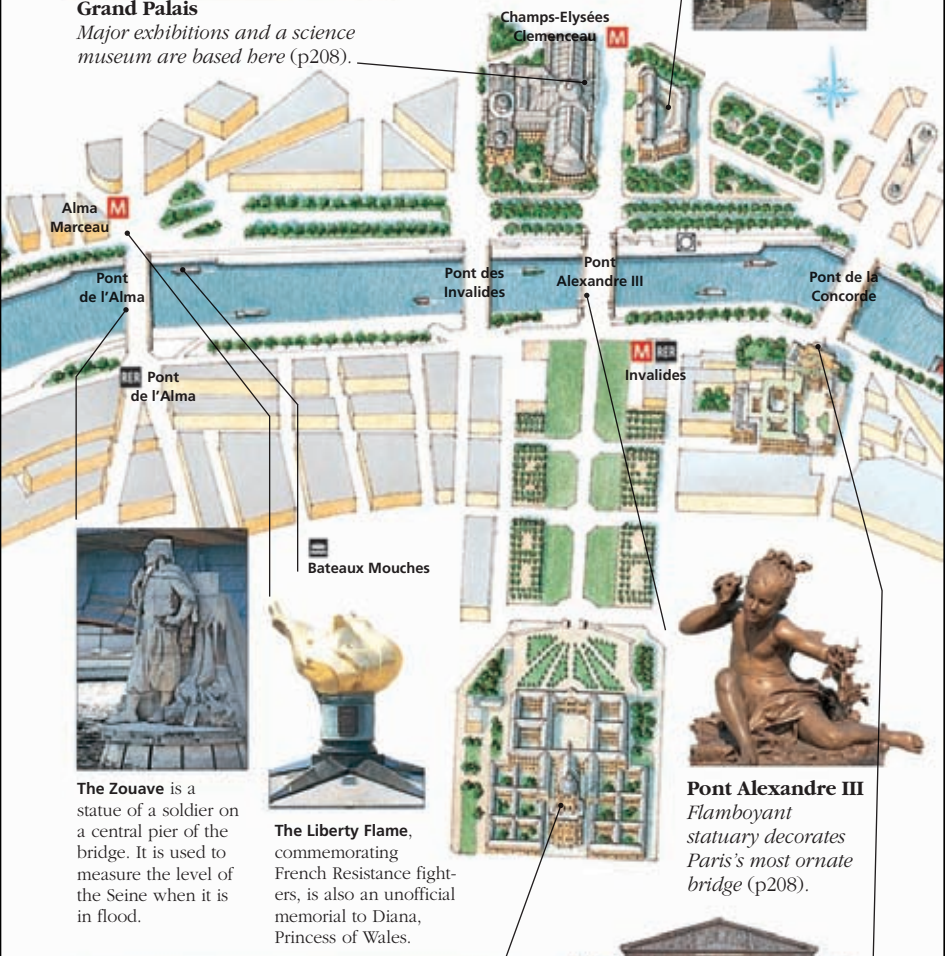
Boat River trip boarding point



Grand Palais

Major exhibitions and a science museum are based here (p208).

Petit Palais
 Now the Paris museum of fine arts, this was first designed as a companion to the Grand Palais (p208).



The Zouave is a statue of a soldier on a central pier of the bridge. It is used to measure the level of the Seine when it is in flood.



The Liberty Flame, commemorating French Resistance fighters, is also an unofficial memorial to Diana, Princess of Wales.



Pont Alexandre III
 Flamboyant statuary decorates Paris's most ornate bridge (p208).



Dôme Church
 The majestic gilded dome (pp188–9) is seen here from Pont Alexandre III.



Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon
 Louis XIV's daughter once owned this palace, which is now used by the Chambre des Députés as the national forum for political debate (p190).

From Pont de la Concorde to Pont de Sully

The historic heart of Paris lies on the banks and islands of the east river. At its center is the Ile de la Cité, a natural stepping stone across the Seine and the cultural core of medieval Paris. Today it is still vital to Parisian life.



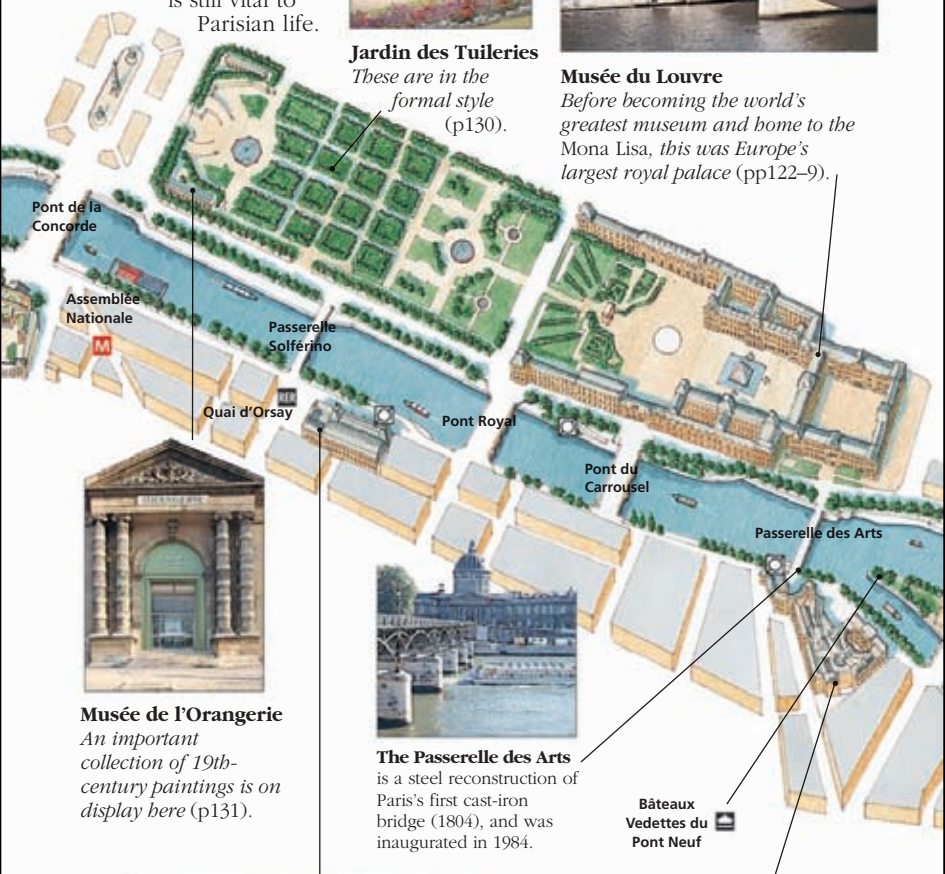
Jardin des Tuileries

These are in the formal style (p130).



Musée du Louvre

Before becoming the world's greatest museum and home to the Mona Lisa, this was Europe's largest royal palace (pp122-9).



Pont de la Concorde

Assemblée Nationale

Passerelle Solférino

Quai d'Orsay

Pont Royal

Pont du Carrousel

Passerelle des Arts

Bâteaux Vedettes du Pont Neuf



Musée de l'Orangerie

An important collection of 19th-century paintings is on display here (p131).



The Passerelle des Arts is a steel reconstruction of Paris's first cast-iron bridge (1804), and was inaugurated in 1984.



Musée d'Orsay

Paris's most important collection of Impressionist art is housed in this converted railway station (pp144-7).



Hôtel des Monnaies

Built in 1771-75, this former Mint has a fine coin collection in its old milling balls (p141).

Ile de la Cité

The medieval identity of this small island was almost completely erased in the 19th century by Baron Haussmann's grand scheme. *Sainte-Chapelle* and parts of the *Conciergerie* are the only buildings of the period that remain today (pp76–89).



Conciergerie

During the Revolution this building, with its distinctive towers, became notorious as a prison (p81).



Ile St-Louis

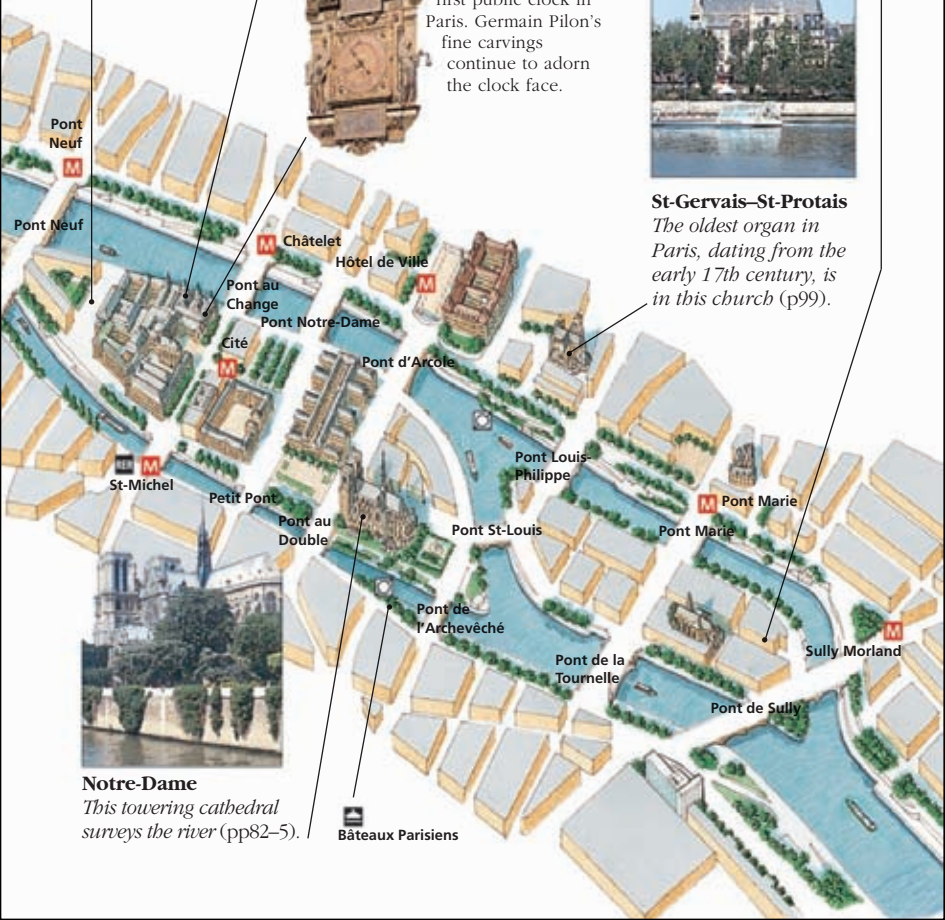
This has been a desirable address since the 17th century (p87).

The Tour de l'Horloge, a 14th-century clock tower, features the first public clock in Paris. Germain Pilon's fine carvings continue to adorn the clock face.



St-Gervais–St-Protais

The oldest organ in Paris, dating from the early 17th century, is in this church (p99).



Notre-Dame

This towering cathedral surveys the river (pp82–5).



How to Take a River or Canal Trip

River Seine cruises on a variety of pleasure boats operate along the main sightseeing reaches of the river, taking in many of the city's famous monuments. The Batobus river service operates as a

shuttle or bus service, allowing you to get on and off anywhere along the route. The main city canal trips operate along the old industrial St-Martin canal in the east of the city.



Pleasure-cruise boat passing by the Eiffel Tower

Types of Boats

Bateaux mouches, the largest of the pleasure-cruise boats, are a spectacular sight with their passenger areas enclosed in glass for excellent all round viewing. At night floodlights are used to pick out river bank buildings. A more luxurious version of these is used on the Bateaux Parisien cruises. The vedettes are smaller and more intimate boats, with viewing through glass walls. The Canauxrama canal boats are flat-bottomed.

SEINE CRUISES AND SHUTTLE SERVICES

The Seine cruises and shuttle services information below includes the location of boarding points, the nearest metro and RER stations, and the nearest bus routes. Lunch and dinner cruises must be reserved in advance, and passengers must board them 30 minutes before departure.



Vedettes de Paris Seine Cruise

Passengers are carried in comfort and style on a cruise encompassing all the major sights along the river. Tickets can be bought that include a snack or champagne. The boarding point is:

Port de Suffren

Map 10 D3. **Tel** 01 44 18 19 50. **M** Bir Hakeim. **RER** Champs de Mars. **Bus** 22, 30, 32, 44, 63, 69, 72, 82, 87.

Departures

10am–10pm (11am–6pm Oct–Feb) daily (every 30 min). **Duration** 1 hr. www.vedettesdeparis.com

Croisière Dégustation Champagne

Enjoy a selection of champagnes while you cruise along the river. A *sommelier* provides tasting notes. The boarding point is:

Port de Suffren

Map 10 D3. **Tel** 01 44 18 19 50. **M** Bir Hakeim. **Departures** 6pm Thu–Sat. **Duration** 1 hr. www.vedettesdeparis.com

Bateaux Parisiens Tour Eiffel Cruise

This company offers both sightseeing and meal cruises. A commentary is provided in 13 languages. The boarding point is:

Port de la Bourdonnais

Map 10 D2. **Tel** 08 25 01 01 01. **M** Trocadéro, Bir Hakeim. **RER** Champs de Mars. **Bus** 42, 82. **Departures** every 30 mins 10am–10pm daily (hourly Oct–Mar). **Duration** 1 hr. **Lunch cruise** 12:15pm daily. **Duration** 2 hr 15 min. **Dinner cruise** 7:45pm. **Duration** 3 hr. Formal dress required. www.bateauxparisiens.com



Bateaux Parisiens Notre-Dame Cruise

Same route as the Tour Eiffel Cruise, but in the opposite direction. The boarding point is:

Quai de Montebello

Map 13 B4. **Tel** 08 25 01 01 01. **M** Maubert–Mutualité, St-Michel. **RER** St-Michel. **Bus** 24, 27, 47. **Departures** Mar 28–Apr 9 & Sep 27–Nov 1: 1:30–6pm; Apr 10–May 28 & Aug 23–Sep 26: 11am–10:30pm; May 29–Aug 22: 11am–11pm. Times may vary so call ahead to check. **Duration** 1 hr.

Boarding Points

The boarding points for the river cruises and the Batobus services are easy to find along the river. Here you can buy tickets, and there are amenities such as snack-bars. Major cruise companies also have foreign exchange booths. There is limited parking around the points, but none near the Pont Neuf.



River boarding point

BATOBUS CRUISES

Shuttle service. 1-, 2- and 5-day passes available.

Tel 08 25 05 01 01. **Departures** daily. Early Feb–mid-Mar, mid-Nov–Dec 20: 10:30am–4:30pm; mid-Mar–May, early Sep–Nov 11: 10am–7pm; Jun–early Sep: 10am–9:30pm. Board at: **Eiffel Tower: Map** 10 D3.

M Bir Hakeim. **Champs-Élysées: Map** 11 B1.

M Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau. **Musée d'Orsay:**

Map 12 D2. **M** Assemblée Nationale. **Louvre: Map**

12 E2. **M** Louvre. **St-Germain-des-Prés: Map** 12

E3. **M** St-Germain-de-Prés. **Notre-Dame: Map** 13

B4. **M** Saint-Michel. **Hôtel de Ville: Map** 13 B4.

M Hôtel de Ville. www.batobus.com



Bateaux Mouches Cruise

One of Paris's best known pleasure boat companies, with a fleet of 14 boats. The boarding point is:

Pont de l'Alma

Map 10 F1. **Tel** 01 42 25 96 10. **M** Alma-Marceau.

RER Pont de l'Alma. **Map** 28, 42, 49, 63, 72, 80, 83, 92.

Departures Apr–Sep:

10:15am–11pm daily (every 30 min, every 20 min 7–11pm); Oct–Mar: 11am–9pm (from 10:15am Sat & Sun; every 45 min–1 hr; 50 passengers min).

Duration 1 hr 15 min.

Lunch cruise 1pm Sat, Sun and bank hols (embark from 12:15pm).

Duration 1 hr 45 min.

Under-12s half price.

Dinner cruise 8:30pm daily

(embark from 7:30pm).

Duration 2 hr 15 min.

Jacket and tie required.

www.bateaux-mouches.fr

Bateaux Vedettes Pont Neuf Cruise

This company runs a fleet of six small boats. The boats are of an older style, for a quainter cruise. Price reductions can be obtained when buying tickets online. The boarding point is:

Square du Vert-Galant (Pont Neuf). **Map** 12 F3.

Tel 01 46 33 98 38.

M Pont Neuf. **RER** Châtelet.

Map 27, 58, 67, 70, 72,

74, 75. **Departures** mid-

Mar–Oct: 10:30am,

11:15am, noon; 1:30–

10:30pm daily (every

30 min); Nov–mid-Mar:

10:30am, 11:15am, noon,

2–6:30pm (every 45 min),

8pm, 10pm Mon–Thu;

10:30am, 11:15am,

noon, 2–6:30pm, 8pm,

9–10:30pm (every 45 min)

Fri–Sun (Dec 24 & 31: last

departure 5:45pm).

Duration 1 hr. www.vedettesdupontneuf.com

CANAL TRIPS

The Canauxrama company operates boat cruises along the city's Canal St-Martin and along the banks of the river Marne. The St-Martin journey passes along the tree-lined canal, which has nine locks, two swing bridges, and eight romantic footbridges. The Bords de Marne cruise travels well into the suburbs, as far as Bry-sur-Marne. The **Paris Canal Company** (01 42 40 96 97; www.pariscanal.com) also has a St-Martin canal trip, from Parc de la Villette and extending beyond the canal, passing into the River Seine and as far as the Musée d'Orsay.

CANAUARAMA

Canal St-Martin

The Canauxrama company offers many different trips along this canal, but it has two 125-passenger boats that operate regularly between the Bassin de la Villette and the Port de l'Arsenal. The boarding points are:

Bassin de la Villette. Map 8 E1. **M** Jaurès.

Port de l'Arsenal. Map 14 E4. **M** Bastille.

Tel 01 42 39 15 00. **Departures** Apr–Nov, times may

vary so phone to check and to make a reservation:

Bassin de la Villette 9:45am and 2:45pm; Port de

l'Arsenal 9:45am and 2:30pm daily. On weekday

mornings there are concessions for students,

pensioners and children under 12. Children under six

travel free. Concert cruises are available on chartered

trips on the Canal St-Martin and the Seine.

Duration 2 hr 30 min. www.canauxrama.fr

Bords de Marne Croisière

This all-day cruise extends westward out of Paris down the Marne. The trip includes a commentary, stories, and dancing. Bring a picnic or eat lunch in a guinguette (open-air café). The boarding point is: **Port de l'Arsenal. Map** 14 E4. **M** Bastille. **Tel** 01 42 39 15 00. **Departures** Apr–Oct: 9am Thu–Sun (arrive 20 min before). Reservations necessary. **Duration** 8 hr.



Canal-cruise boat in the Bassin de la Villette





PARIS AREA BY AREA



ILE DE LA CITE AND ILE ST-LOUIS 76-89

THE MARAIS 90-103

BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES 104-115

TUILERIES QUARTER 116-133

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EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER 182-195

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ILE DE LA CITE AND ILE ST-LOUIS

The history of the Ile de la Cité is the history of Paris. This island on the Seine was no more than a primitive village when the conquering Julius Caesar arrived in 53 BC. Ancient kings later made it the center of political power, and in medieval times it became the home of church and law. It no longer has such power, except to draw armies of tourists to the imposing Palais de Justice and to its Gothic masterpiece, Notre-Dame.

The medieval huddles of tiny houses and narrow streets that so characterized the island at one time

were swept away by the spacious thoroughfares built in the 19th century.

But there are still small areas of charm and relief, among them the colorful bird and flower market, the romantic Square du Vert-Galant, and the ancient Place Dauphine.

At the island's eastern end the St-Louis bridge connects it to the smaller Ile St-Louis. This former swampy pastureland was transformed into an elegant 17th-century residential area, with picturesque, tree-lined quays. More recently, rich artists, doctors, actresses, and heiresses have lived here.



The motto of the city of Paris

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

Ancien Cloître Quartier **2**
Hôtel Dieu **6**
Conciergerie **8**
Palais de Justice **10**
Hôtel de Lauzun **16**

Churches and Cathedrals

Notre-Dame pp82-5 **1**
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Paris Mémorial de la Déportation **4**

Markets

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Squares and Gardens

Square Jean XXIII **3**
Place Dauphine **11**
Square du Vert-Galant **13**

Museums and Galleries

Crypte Archéologique **5**
Société Historique et Littéraire Polonoise **14**

Bridges

Pont Neuf **12**

GETTING THERE

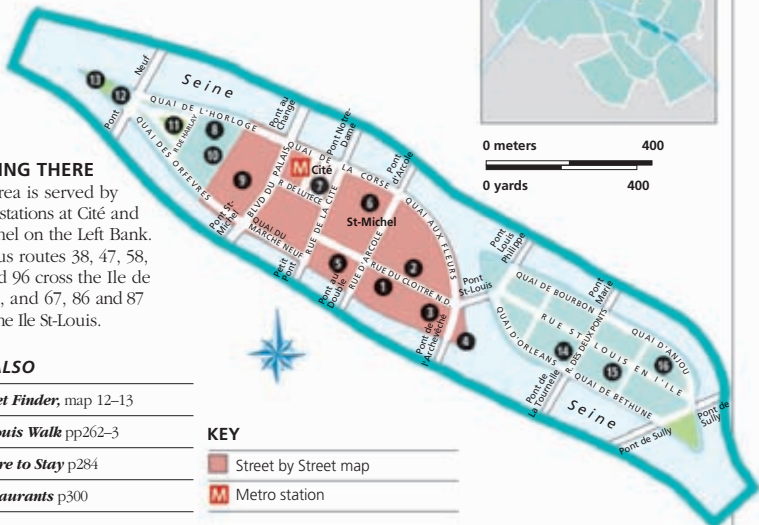
This area is served by metro stations at Cité and St-Michel on the Left Bank. The bus routes 38, 47, 58, 85, and 96 cross the Ile de la Cité, and 67, 86 and 87 cross the Ile St-Louis.

SEE ALSO

- **Street Finder**, map 12-13
- **St-Louis Walk** pp262-3
- **Where to Stay** p284
- **Restaurants** p300

KEY

- Street by Street map
- Metro station



Street by Street: Ile de la Cité

The origins of Paris are here on the Ile de la Cité, the boat-shaped island on the Seine first inhabited over 2,000 years ago by Celtic tribes. One tribe, the Parisii, eventually gave its name to the city. The island offered a convenient river crossing on the route between northern and southern Gaul and was easily defended. In later centuries the settlement was expanded by the Romans, the Franks, and the Capetian kings to form the nucleus of today's city.

There is no older place in Paris, and remains of the first buildings can still be seen today in the archaeological crypt under the square in front of Notre-Dame, the great medieval cathedral and place of pilgrimage for millions of visitors each year. At the other end of the island is another Gothic masterpiece, Sainte-Chapelle – a miracle of light.

★ Sainte-Chapelle

A jewel of Gothic architecture and one of the most magical sights in Paris, Sainte-Chapelle is noted for the magnificence of its stained glass 9

To Pont Neuf

The Quai des Orfèvres

owes its name to the goldsmiths (*orfèvres*) who frequented the area from medieval times onward.



Palais de Justice

With its ancient towers lining the quays, the old royal palace is today a massive complex of law courts. Its history extends back over 16 centuries 10

0 meters 100
0 yards 100

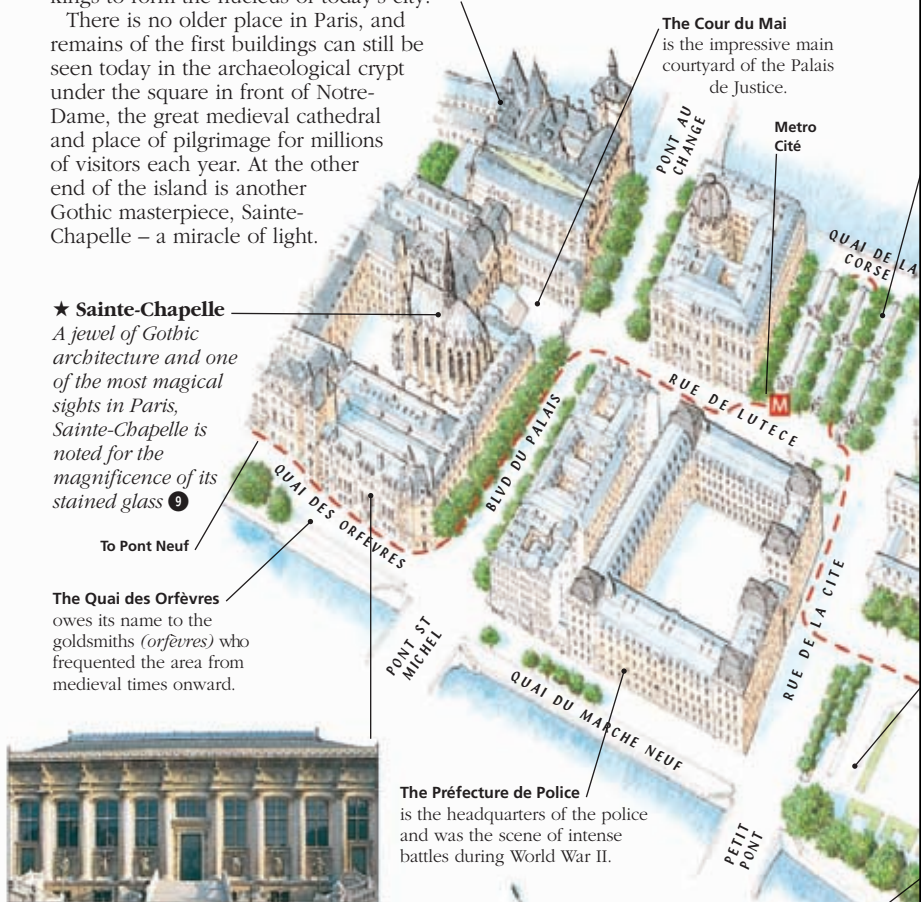


★ Conciergerie

A grisly ante-chamber to the guillotine, this prison was much used in the Revolution 8

The Cour du Mai

is the impressive main courtyard of the Palais de Justice.



The Préfecture de Police

is the headquarters of the police and was the scene of intense battles during World War II.



The Statue of Charlemagne

commemorates the King of the Franks, who was crowned emperor in 800. He united all the Christian peoples of the West.

★ **Marché aux Fleurs et Oiseaux**

The flower market is a colorful, lively sight and is one of Paris's few remaining flower markets. Birds are sold at the Sunday market 7



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Notre-Dame
- ★ Sainte-Chapelle
- ★ Conciergerie
- ★ Marché aux Fleurs et Oiseaux
- ★ Crypte Archéologique



Hôtel Dieu

Once an orphanage, this is now a city hospital 6



★ **Crypte Archéologique**

Deep under the square lie the remains of houses from 2,000 years ago 5



KEY

--- Suggested route



The Rue Chanoinesse has had many famous residents, such as the 17th-century playwright Racine.

Ancien Cloître Quartier

These quaint streets were once home to medieval clergymen and students 2

Point Zéro

is the point from which all distances are measured in France.



The Square Jean XXIII

is a peaceful square close to the river 3

★ **Notre-Dame**

This cathedral is a superb example of French medieval architecture 1

To Latin Quarter



Notre-Dame from the Left Bank

Notre-Dame ①

See pp82–5.

Ancien Cloître Quartier ②

Rue du Cloître-Notre-Dame north to Quai des Fleurs 75004. **Map** 13 B4. **M** Cité. **REX** St-Michel.

On the northern side of Notre-Dame cathedral lies a warren of little-explored streets known as the “Old Cloister” quarter. They are all that remains of a once-bustling medieval hub frequented by cathedral seminary students. Today, the narrow streets with well-preserved medieval mansions make for an interesting stroll. The mansions in Rue des Chantres and Rue des Ursins in particular have pretty gardens and cobbled courtyards.

Square Jean XXIII ③

Rue du Cloître-Notre-Dame 75004. **Map** 13 B4. **M** Cité.

Notre-Dame’s St. Stephen’s door (porte St-Etienne) opens onto this pleasant garden square, dedicated to Pope John XXIII. The garden runs alongside the river and is an excellent place for enjoying the sculptures, rose windows, and flying buttresses of the east end of the cathedral.

From the 17th century, the square was occupied by the archbishop’s palace, which was ransacked by rioters in 1831 and later demolished. A square was conceived to replace the Prefect of Paris, Rambuteau. The Gothic-style fountain of the Virgin in the square has been there since 1845.

Paris Mémorial de la Déportation ④

Sq de l’Île de France 75004. **Map** 13 B4. **Tel** 01 42 77 44 72. **M** Cité. **REX** St-Michel. ☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun.

The simple, modern memorial to the 200,000 French men, women, and children deported to Nazi concentration camps in World War II (often via Drancy, just a few miles to the north of Paris) is covered with a roll-call of names of the camps to which they were deported. Earth from these camps has been used to form small tombs and the interior walls are decorated with poetry. At the far end is the tomb dedicated to the Unknown Deportee.



Inside the Paris Mémorial de la Déportation



The Square Jean XXIII behind Notre-Dame



Gallo-Roman ruins in the Crypte Archéologique

Crypte Archéologique 5

Pl Jean Paul II, Parvis de Notre-Dame 75004. **Map** 13 A4. **Tel** 01 55 42 50 10. **M** Cité. **☐** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (last adm: 30 min before closing). **🗓** May 1, May 8, Nov 1 & 11, Dec 25, Jan 1. **🆓** free for children under 13. **🌐** www.carnavalet.paris.fr

Situated on the main square (the *parvis*) in front of Notre-Dame and stretching 393 ft (120 m) underground, this crypt exhibits the remains of foundations and walls that pre-date the cathedral by several hundred years. There are traces of a sophisticated underground heating system in a house from Lutèce, the settlement of the Parisii, the Celtic tribe who inhabited the island 2,000 years ago, giving their name to the present city.

Hôtel Dieu 6

1 Pl du Parvis Notre-Dame 75004. **Map** 13 A4. **👤** to the public for visits. **M** Cité.

On the north side of the place du Parvis Notre-Dame is the Hôtel Dieu, the hospital serving central Paris. It was built on the site of an



Hôtel Dieu, central Paris's hospital

orphanage between 1866 and 1878. The original Hôtel Dieu, built in the 12th century and stretching across the island to both banks of the river, was demolished in the 19th century to make way for one of Baron Haussmann's urban-planning programs.

It was here in 1944 that the Paris police courageously resisted the Germans; the battle is commemorated by a monument in Cour de 19-Août.



Paris's main flower market

Marché aux Fleurs 7

Pl Louis-Lépine 75004. **Map** 13 A3. **M** Cité. **☐** 8am–7:30pm daily.

The year-round flower market adds color and scent to an area otherwise dominated by administrative buildings. It is the most famous and unfortunately one of the last remaining flower markets in the city of Paris, offering a wide range of specialist varieties such as orchids. Each Sunday it makes way for the cacophony of an animal market, which is best avoided by sensitive animal lovers.

Conciergerie 8

2 Bd du Palais 75001. **Map** 13 A3. **📞** 01 53 40 60 80. **M** Cité. **☐** 9:30am–6pm daily (9am–5pm Nov–end Feb) (last adm: 30 min before closing). **🗓** Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. **🎫** (combined ticket with Ste-Chapelle, pp88–9, available.) **📞** phone to check. **👤**

Occupying the north part of the old Capetian palace, the Conciergerie was under the administration of the palace “conciierge,” the keeper of the King’s mansion. When the King moved to the Marais (in 1417), the palace remained the seat of royal administration and law; and the Conciergerie became a prison, with the “conciierge” as its chief jailer. Henry IV’s assassin, Ravaillac, was imprisoned and tortured here.

During the Revolution it housed over 4,000 prisoners, including Marie-Antoinette, who was held in a tiny cell, and Charlotte Corday, who stabbed Revolutionary leader Marat as he lay in his bath. Ironically, the Revolutionary judges Danton and Robespierre also became “tenants” before being sent to the guillotine.

The Conciergerie has a superb four-aisled Gothic Salle des Gens d’Armes (Hall of the Men-at-Arms), where guards of the royal household once lived. The building, renovated in the 19th century, retains the 11th-century torture chamber, the Bonbec Tower, and the 14th-century public clock tower on the Tour de l’Horloge (Palais de Justice). It is the city’s oldest and is still operating.



A portrait of Marie-Antoinette in the Conciergerie, awaiting her execution at the guillotine

Notre-Dame ❶

No other building is more associated with the history of Paris than Notre-Dame. It stands majestically on the Ile de la Cité, cradle of the city. Pope Alexander III laid the first stone in 1163, marking the start of 170 years of toil by armies of Gothic architects and medieval craftsmen. Ever since, a procession of the famous has passed through the three main doors below the huge towers.

The cathedral is a Gothic masterwork, standing on the site of a Roman temple. At the time it was finished, in about 1330, it was 430 ft (130 m) long and featured flying buttresses, a large transept, a deep choir and 228-ft (69-m) high towers.



★ **West Front**
Three main doors with superb statuary, a central rose window, and an openwork gallery are important details.

The south tower houses the cathedral's famous Emmanuel bell.



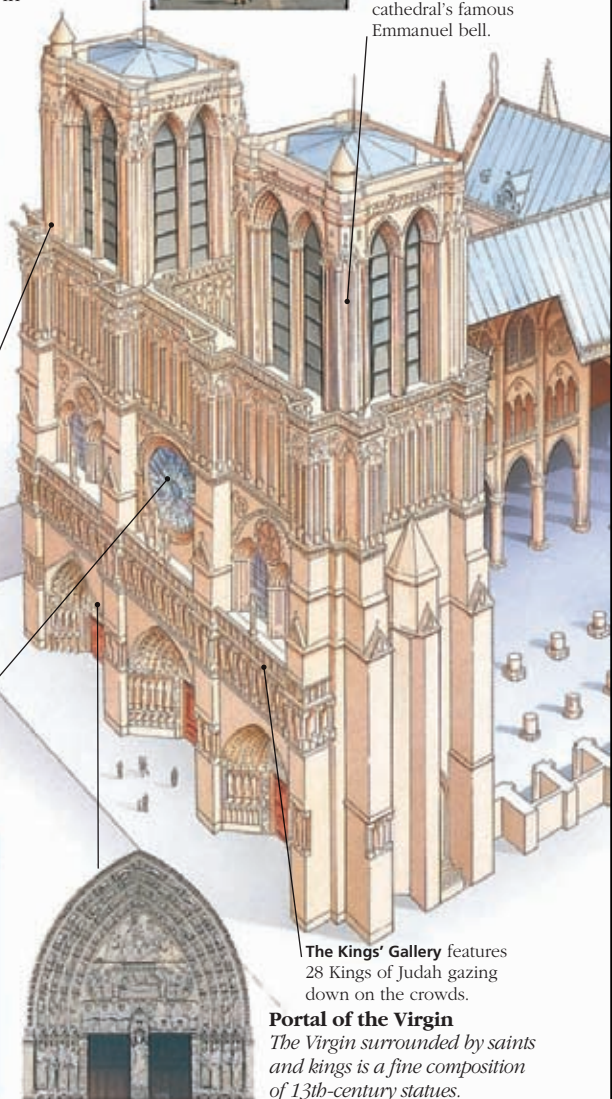
★ **Galerie des Chimères**
The cathedral's legendary gargoyles (chimères) bide behind a large upper gallery between the towers.



★ **West Rose Window**
This window depicts the Virgin in a medallion of rich reds and blues.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ West Front and Portals
- ★ Flying Buttresses
- ★ Rose Windows
- ★ Galerie des Chimères



The Kings' Gallery features 28 Kings of Judah gazing down on the crowds.

★ **Portal of the Virgin**
The Virgin surrounded by saints and kings is a fine composition of 13th-century statues.





★ Flying Buttresses
Jean Ravy's spectacular flying buttresses at the east end of the cathedral have a span of 50 ft (15 m).

The spire, designed by Viollet-le-Duc, soars to a height of 295 ft (90 m).

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Pl du Parvis-Notre-Dame. **Map** 13 B4. **☎** 01 42 34 56 10. **M** Cité. **🚶** 21, 38, 47, 85, 96. **🏛** Notre-Dame. **📍** Pl du Parvis. **🕒** 8am–6:45pm daily (to 7:15pm Sun). **🕒** 8am, 9am (not Jul, Aug), noon, 5:45pm, 6:15pm (6:30pm Sat) Mon–Sat; 8:30am, 10am, 11:30am, 12:45pm, 6:30pm Sun. **🗣** 2pm Wed, Thu; 2:30pm Sat (in English) **🏰** **Towers** **📅** Apr–Sep: 10am–6:30pm (until 11pm Jun–Aug, Sat & Sun); Oct–Mar: 10am–5:30pm. **📞** ☎ 01 53 10 07 00. **🌐** www.notredamedeparis.fr



★ South Rose Window
This south facade window, with its central depiction of Christ, is an impressive 43 ft (13 m) high.

The transept was built at the start of Philippe-Auguste's reign, in the 13th century.

The treasury houses the cathedral's religious treasures, including Christ's purported Crown of Thorns.

TIMELINE

1163 Foundation stone laid by Pope Alexander III

1572 Marguerite de Valois marries Henri of Navarre (later Henri IV)

1793 Revolutionaries loot the cathedral and rename it Temple of Reason

1944 Liberation of Paris Thanksgiving ceremony

1150

1550

1750

1950

1708 Choir remodeled by Louis XIV, fulfilling his father's promise to honor the Virgin

1795–1802 Cathedral closed

1804 Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of France

1970 State funeral of General de Gaulle



Napoleon I

A Guided Tour of Notre-Dame



A jeweled chalice of Notre-Dame

Notre-Dame's interior grandeur is instantly apparent on seeing the high-vaulted central nave. This is bisected by a huge transept, at either end of which are medieval rose windows, 43 ft (13 m) in diameter. Works by major sculptors adorn the cathedral.

Among them are Jean Ravy's old choir screen carvings, Nicolas Coustou's *Pietà* and Antoine Coysevox's Louis XIV statue. In this majestic setting kings and emperors were crowned and royal crusaders were blessed. But Notre-Dame was also the scene of turmoil. Revolutionaries

ransacked it, banished religion, changed it into a temple to the Cult of Reason, and then used it as a wine store. Napoleon restored religion in 1804 and architect Viollet-le-Duc later restored the buildings, replacing missing statues, as well as raising the spire and fixing the gargoyles.



⑨ North Rose Window

This 13th-century stained-glass window depicts the Virgin circled by figures from the Old Testament.

⑩ View and Gargoyles

The 387 steps up the north tower lead to sights of the famous gargoyles and magnificent views of Paris.



Stairs to the tower

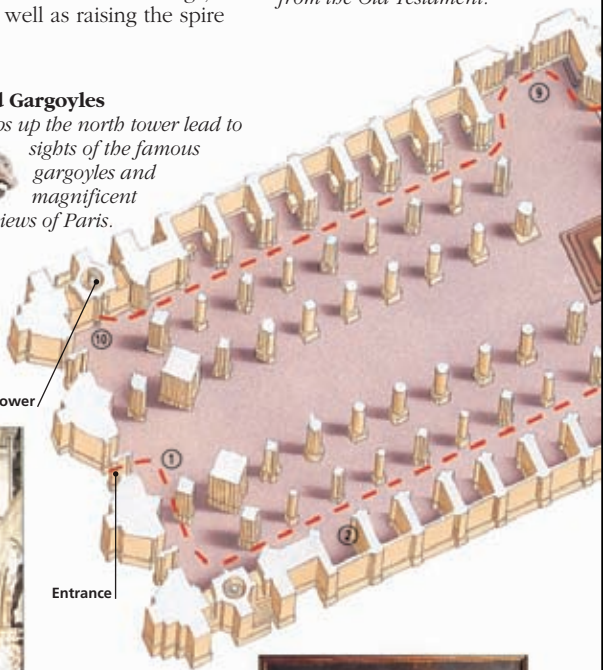


① View of Interior

From the main entrance, the view takes in the high-vaulted central nave looking down toward the huge transept, the choir and the high altar.

KEY

— — — Suggested route



Entrance

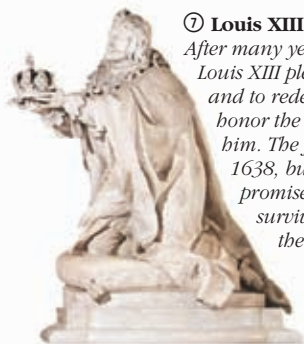
② Le Brun's "May" Paintings

These religious paintings by Charles Le Brun hang in the side chapels. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the Paris guilds presented a painting to the cathedral on May Day each year.



⑧ Carved Choir Stalls

Noted for their early 18th-century carved woodwork, the choir stalls were commissioned by Louis XIII, whose statue stands behind the high altar. Among the details carved in bas-relief on the back of the high stalls are scenes from the life of the Virgin.



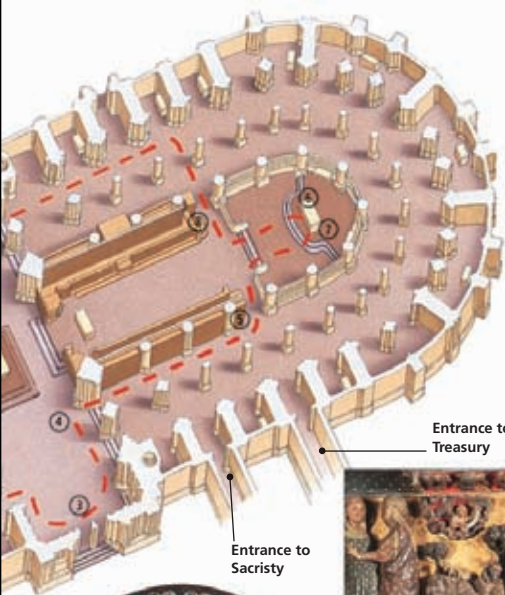
⑦ Louis XIII Statue

After many years of childless marriage, Louis XIII pledged to erect a high altar and to redecorate the east chancel to honor the Virgin if an heir was born to him. The future Louis XIV was born in 1638, but it took 60 years before the promises were made good. One of the surviving features from that time is the carved choir stalls.



⑥ Pietà

Behind the high altar is Nicolas Coustou's Pietà, standing on a gilded base sculpted by François Girardon.



Entrance to Treasury

Entrance to Sacristy



⑤ Chancel Screen

A 14th-century high stone screen enclosed the chancel and provided canons at prayer with peace and solitude from noisy congregations. Some of it has survived to screen the first three north and south bays.



③ South Rose Window

Located at the south end of the transept, this window retains some of its original 13th-century stained glass. The window depicts Christ in the center, surrounded by virgins, saints and the 12 Apostles.

④ Statue of the Virgin and Child

Against the southeast pillar of the transept stands the 14th-century statue of the Virgin and Child. It was brought to the cathedral from the chapel of St Aignan, and is known as Notre-Dame de Paris (Our Lady of Paris).





The Pont Neuf, extending to the north and south of the Ile de la Cité

Sainte-Chapelle 9

See pp88–9.



A Sainte-Chapelle decoration of angels with the Crown of Thorns

Palais de Justice 10

6 Blvd du Palais (entrance by the Cour de Mai) 75001. **Map** 13 A3.

Tel 01 44 32 52 52. **M** Cité.

☐ 8:30am–6pm Mon–Fri. **🚫**

This huge block of buildings making up the law courts stretches the entire width of the Ile de la Cité. It is a splendid sight with its old towers lining the quays. The site has been occupied since Roman times and was the seat of royal power until Charles V moved the court to the Hôtel St-Paul in the Marais during the 14th century. In April 1793 the Revolutionary Tribunal began dispensing

justice from the Première Chambre (gilded chamber). Today the site embodies Napoleon's great legacy – the French judicial system.

Place Dauphine 11

75001 (enter by Rue Henri-Robert).

Map 12 F3. **M** Pont Neuf, Cité.

East of Pont Neuf is this ancient square, laid out in 1607 by Henri IV and named after the Dauphin, the future Louis XIII. No. 14 is one of the few buildings to have avoided any subsequent restoration. This haven of 17th-century charm is popular with *pétanque* (boules) players and employees of the adjoining Palais de Justice.

Pont Neuf 12

75001. **Map** 12 F3. **M** Pont Neuf, Cité.

Despite its name (New Bridge), this bridge is the oldest in Paris and has been immortalized by major literary and artistic figures since it was built. The first stone was laid by Henri III in 1578, but it was Henri IV who inaugurated it and gave it its name in 1607. The bridge has 12 arches and spans 912 ft (275 m). The first stone bridge to be built without houses, it heralded a new era in the relationship between the Cité and the river and has been popular ever since. Fittingly, Henri IV's statue stands in the central section.



A sculptured relief on the Palais de Justice



Henri IV in Square du Vert-Galant

Square du Vert-Galant 13

75001. **Map** 12 F3. **M** Pont Neuf, Cité.

One of the magical spots of Paris, this square bears the nickname of Henri IV. This amorous and colorful monarch did much to beautify Paris in the early 17th century, and his popularity has lasted to this day. From here there are splendid views of the Louvre and the Right Bank of the river, where Henri was assassinated in 1610. This is also the point from which the Vedettes du Pont Neuf pleasure boats depart (see pp 72–3).

Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise 14

6 Quai d'Orléans 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 55 42 83 83. **M** Pont Marie. **☐** 2–5pm Tue–Fri, 10am–noon, 2–4pm Sat. **📺** **📺** 3pm Wed, 11am, 3pm Sat; call to book. **www**. bibliotheque-polonaise-paris-shlp.fr

The Polish Romantic poet Adam Mickiewicz, who lived in Paris in the 19th century, was a major force in Polish cultural and political life, devoting his writing to helping his countrymen who were oppressed at home and abroad. His life is the focal point of the museum, which was founded in 1903 by the

poet's son. Part of the famous Polish library has moved to 74 rue Lauriston, but the archives remain. They form the finest Polish collection outside Poland: paintings, books, maps, emigration archive, and Frédéric Chopin memorabilia.

St-Louis-en-l'Île 15

19 bis Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 46 34 11 60. **M** Pont Marie. **☐** 9am–noon, 3pm–7pm Tue–Sat, 9am–6:30pm Sun. **📺** public hols. **Concerts** **Tel** 01 44 62 00 55.

The construction of this church was begun in 1664 from plans by the royal architect Louis Le Vau, who lived on the island. It was completed and consecrated in 1726. Among its outstanding exterior features are the 1741 iron clock at the entrance and the pierced iron spire.

The interior, in the Baroque style, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. There is a statue of St. Louis holding a crusader's sword. A plaque in the north aisle, given in 1926, bears the inscription "in grateful memory of St. Louis in whose honor the City of St. Louis, Missouri, USA is named." The church is also twinned with Carthage cathedral in Tunisia, where St. Louis is buried.



A bust of Adam Mickiewicz



The interior of St-Louis-en-l'Île

Hôtel de Lauzun 16

17 Quai d'Anjou 75004. **Map** 13 C4. **Tel** 01 44 54 19 30. **M** Pont Marie. **☐** for guided visits only. **www**. monuments-nationaux.fr

This splendid mansion was built by Louis Le Vau in the mid-1650s for Charles Gruyn des Bordes, an arms dealer. It was sold in 1682 to the French military commander Duc de Lauzun, who was a favorite of Louis XIV. It later became a focus for Paris's Bohemian literary and artistic life. It now belongs to the city of Paris and, for those lucky enough to see inside, offers an unsurpassed insight into wealthy lifestyles in the 17th century. Charles Le Brun worked on the decoration of its magnificent paneling and painted ceilings before moving on to Versailles.

The poet Charles Baudelaire (1821–67) lived on the third floor and wrote the major part of his controversial masterpiece *Les Fleurs du Mal* here in a room packed with antiques and bric-a-brac. The celebrated French Romantic poet, traveler, and critic, Théophile Gautier (1811–72), had apartments here in 1848. Meetings of the Club des Haschischines (the Hashish-Eaters' Club) took place on the premises.

Other famous residents were the Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke, the English artist Walter Sickert, and the German composer Richard Wagner. Nowadays it is used for public receptions by the mayor of Paris.

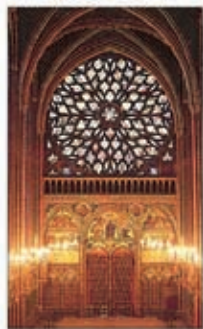
Sainte-Chapelle 9

Ethereal and magical, Sainte-Chapelle has been hailed as one of the greatest architectural masterpieces of the Western world. In the Middle Ages the devout likened this church to “a gateway to heaven”. Today no visitor can fail to be transported by the blaze of light created by the 15 magnificent stained-glass windows, separated by the narrowest of columns that soar 50 ft (15 m) to the star-studded, vaulted roof. The windows portray over 1,000 religious scenes in a kaleidoscope of red, gold, green, blue and mauve. The chapel was built in 1248 by Louis IX to house Christ’s purported crown of thorns (now housed in the Notre-Dame treasury).



The spire rises 245 ft (75 m) into the air. It was erected in 1853 after four previous spires burned down.

The crown of thorns decorates the pinnacle as a symbol of the first relic bought by Louis IX.



★ Rose Window

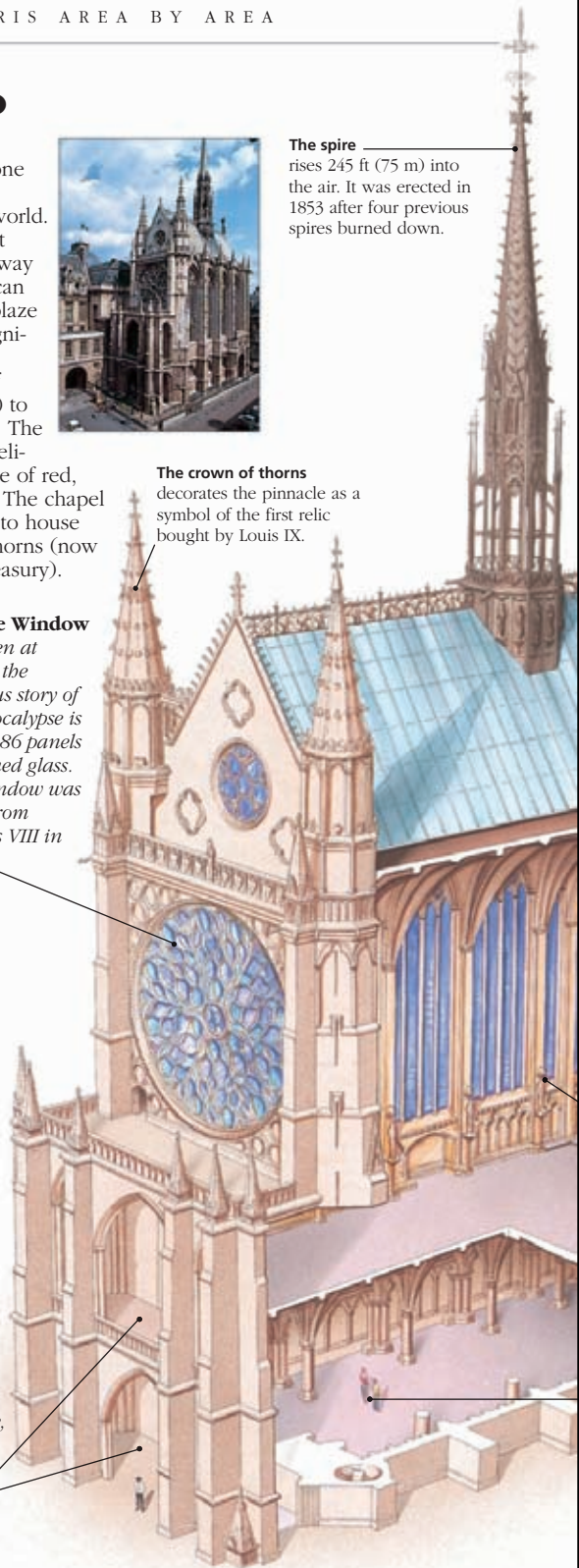
Best seen at sunset, the religious story of the Apocalypse is told in 86 panels of stained glass. The window was a gift from Charles VIII in 1485.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Rose Window
- ★ Window of Christ’s Passion
- ★ Apostle Statues
- ★ Window of the Relics

Main Portal

The two-tier structure of the portal, the lower half of which is shown here, echoes that of the chapel.





ST LOUIS' RELICS

Louis IX was extremely devout, and was canonized in 1297, not long after his death. In 1239 he acquired the Crown of Thorns from the emperor of Constantinople and, in 1241, a fragment of Christ's Cross. He built this chapel as a shrine to house them. Louis paid nearly three times more for the relics than for the construction of Sainte-Chapelle. The Crown of Thorns is now kept at Notre-Dame.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

4 Blvd du Palais. **Map** 13 A3.
T 01 53 40 60 80. **M** Cité.
RER 21, 27, 38, 85, 96 to Ile de la Cité. **RER** St-Michel. **C** Notre-Dame. **P** Palais de Justice.
O daily. Mar–Oct: 9:30am–6pm; Nov–Feb: 9am–5pm. Last adm: 30 mins before closing. **€** Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. **€** (combined ticket with Conciergerie, p81, is available.) **©** **f** **t** **i**

— **The angel** once revolved so that its cross could be seen from anywhere in Paris.



UPPER CHAPEL WINDOWS



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Genesis | 9 left St John the Baptist right Story of Daniel |
| 2 Exodus | 10 Ezekiel |
| 3 Numbers | 11 left Jeremiah right Tobiah |
| 4 Deuteronomy: Joshua | 12 Judith and Job |
| 5 Judges | 13 Esther |
| 6 left Isaiah right Rod of Jesse | 14 Book of Kings |
| 7 left St John the Evangelist right Childhood of Christ | 15 Story of the Relics |
| 8 Christ's Passion | 16 Rose Window: The Apocalypse |

Upper Chapel
The windows are a pictorial Bible, showing scenes from the Old and New testaments.



★ **Window of Christ's Passion**
The Last Supper is shown here in one of the most beautiful windows in the upper chapel.



★ **Apostle Statues**
These magnificent examples of medieval stone carving adorn the 12 pillars of the upper chapel.



Lower Chapel
Servants and commoners worshipped here, while the chapel above was reserved for the use of the king and the royal family.



★ **Window of the Relics**
This shows the journey of the true cross and the nails of the crucifixion to Sainte-Chapelle.



THE MARAIS

A place of royal residence in the 17th century, the Marais was all but abandoned during the Revolution, later descending into an architectural wasteland. Sensitive restoration brought the area to life again; some of Paris's most popular museums are now housed in its elegant mansions, while the main streets

and narrow passageways bustle with chic boutiques, galleries, and restaurants. Many merchants have been driven out by high prices, but enough artisans, bakers, and small cafés survive, as does the ethnic mix of Jews, former Algerian settlers, Asians, and others. Today, the Marais is also the center of the Parisian gay scene.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Hôtel de Lamoignon 2
- Rue des Francs-Bourgeois 3
- Rue des Rosiers 8
- Hôtel de Ville 19
- Hôtel de Rohan 22

Churches

- St-Paul-St-Louis 15
- St-Gervais-St-Protais 18
- Cloître des Billettes 20
- Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux 21

Museums and Galleries

- Musée Carnavalet pp96-7 1
- Musée Cognacq-Jay 4
- Maison de Victor Hugo 6
- Hôtel de Sully 7
- Hôtel de Coulanges 9
- Musée Picasso pp100-1 10
- Pavillon de l'Arsenal 11
- Hôtel de Sens 16
- Hôtel de Soubise 23
- Hôtel Guénégaud (Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature) 24
- Musée des Arts et Métiers 25
- Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme 27

Monuments and Statues

- Colonne de Juillet 13
- Mémorial de la Shoah 17

Opera Houses




- Opéra National de Paris Bastille 12

Squares

- Place des Vosges 5
- Place de la Bastille 14
- Square du Temple 26



KEY

-  Street by Street map
-  Metro station
-  Batobus boarding point

0 meters 400

0 yards 400

GETTING THERE

The metro stations in the area include Bastille, and Hôtel de Ville. Bus route 29 travels along Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, passing by the Rue de Sévigné, where the Musée Carnavalet is located, and by the Place des Vosges.

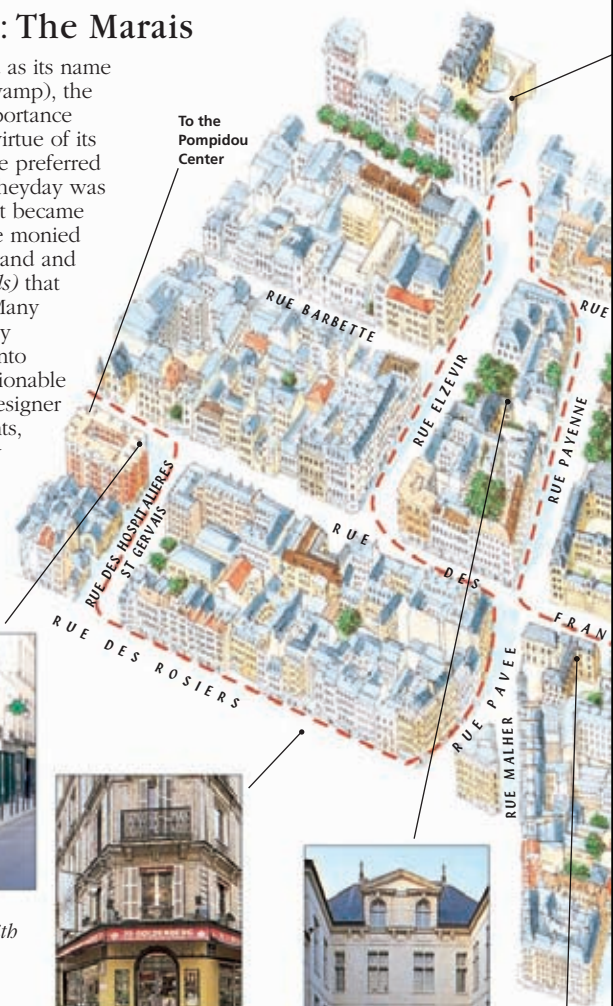
SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 13-14
- *Where to Stay* p284
- *Restaurants* p301



Street by Street: The Marais

Once an area of marshland as its name suggests (*marais* means swamp), the Marais grew steadily in importance from the 14th century, by virtue of its proximity to the Louvre, the preferred residence of Charles V. Its heyday was in the 17th century, when it became the fashionable area for the monied classes. They built many grand and sumptuous mansions (*hôtels*) that still dot the Marais today. Many of these *hôtels* have recently been restored and turned into museums. Once again fashionable with the monied classes, designer boutiques, trendy restaurants, art galleries, and cafés now line the streets.



Rue des Francs-Bourgeois

This ancient street is lined with intriguing buildings ③



Rue des Rosiers

The smell of hot pastrami and borscht wafts from restaurants and shops in the heart of the Jewish area ⑥



Musée Cognac-Jay

An exquisite collection of 18th-century paintings and furniture is shown in perfect period setting ④



KEY

--- Suggested route

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Musée Picasso
- ★ Musée Carnavalet
- ★ Place des Vosges



Hôtel de Lamoignon

Behind the ornate doorway of this fine mansion is Paris's historical library ②

★ **Musée Picasso**

The palatial home of a 17th-century salt-tax collector is the setting for the largest collection of Picassos in the world, the result of a family bequest to the state 11



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15

The Hôtel le Peletier de St-Fargeau

adjoins the Hôtel Carnavalet to form a museum of Paris history.



★ **Musée Carnavalet**

The statue of Louis XIV in Roman dress by Coysevox is in the courtyard of the Hôtel Carnavalet 1

Maison de Victor Hugo

Author of *Les Misérables*, Victor Hugo lived at No. 6 Place des Vosges, where his house is now a museum of his life and work 6

★ **Place des Vosges**

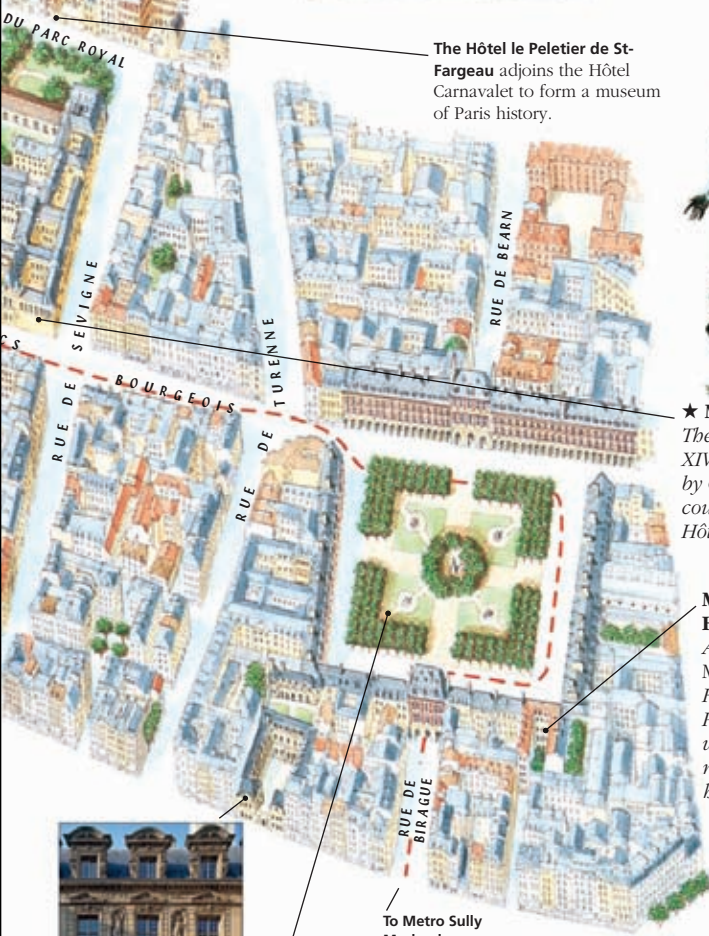
Once the site of jousting and tournaments, the historic Place des Vosges, in the very heart of the Marais, is a square of perfect symmetry 5



Hôtel de Sully

This Renaissance hôtel was built for a notorious gambler 7

To Metro Sully Morland



Musée Carnavalet ①

See pp96–7.

Hôtel de Lamoignon ②

24 Rue Pavée 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

Tel 01 44 59 29 40. **M** St-Paul.

☐ 1–6pm Mon–Sat. ● public hols
& Aug 1–15. **www.paris.fr**

The imposing Hôtel de Lamoignon is home to the historical library of the city of Paris. This mansion was built in 1585 for Diane de France, also known as the Duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Henri II. The building is noted for six high Corinthian pilasters topped by a triangular pediment and flourishes of dogs' heads, bows, arrows, and quivers – recalling Diane's passion for hunting. The collection includes documents from the French Revolution and 80,000 prints covering the history of Paris.

Rue des Francs-Bourgeois ③

75003, 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

M Rambuteau, Chemin-Vert.

This street is an important thoroughfare in the heart of the Marais, linking the Rue des Archives and the Place



Courtyard of the Musée Carnavalet

des Vosges, with the imposing Hôtel de Soubise at one end and the Musée Carnavalet at the other. The street got its name from the *francs* (free from taxes) – almshouses built for the poor in 1334 at Nos. 34 and 36. These were later closed because of illegal financial activities, although the state kept its pawnshop nearby, still there today.

Musée Cognacq-Jay ④

Hôtel Donon, 8 Rue Elzévir 75004.

Map 14 D3. **Tel** 01 40 27 07 21.

M St-Paul. ☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun.

● public hols. **www.cognacq-jay.paris.fr**

This fine, small collection of French 18th-century works of art and furniture was formed

by Ernest Cognacq and his wife, Louise Jay, founder of the Art Deco La Samaritaine, Paris's largest department store (see p115). The private collection was bequeathed to the city and is now housed in the heart of the Marais at the Hôtel Donon – an elegant building dating from 1575 with an 18th-century extension and facade.

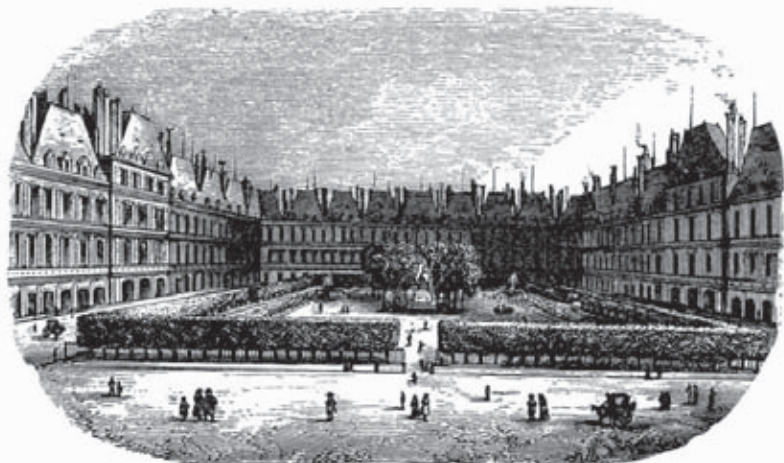
Place des Vosges ⑤

75003, 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

M Bastille, St-Paul.

This square is considered among the most beautiful in the world by Parisians and visitors alike (see pp24–5). Its impressive symmetry – 36 houses, nine on each side, of brick and stone, with deep slate roofs and dormer windows over arcades – is still intact after 400 years. It has been the scene of many historic events over the centuries. A three-day tournament was held here to celebrate the marriage of Louis XIII to Anne of Austria in 1615. The famous literary hostess, Madame de Sévigné, was born here in 1626; Cardinal Richelieu, pillar of the monarchy, stayed here in 1615; and Victor Hugo, the writer, lived here for 16 years.

A 19th-century engraving of the Place des Vosges



Maison de Victor Hugo 6

6 Pl des Vosges 75004. **Map** 14 D3.

Tel 01 42 72 10 16. **M** Bastille.

10am–6pm Tue–Sun.

public hols. **Library.**

www.musee-hugo.paris.fr

The French poet, dramatist, and novelist lived on the second floor of the former Hôtel Rohan-Guéméné from 1832–48. It was here that he wrote most of *Les Misérables* and completed many other famous works. On display are some reconstructions

of the rooms in which he lived, pen-and-ink drawings, books, and mementos from the important periods in his life, from his childhood to his exile in 1852–70. Temporary exhibitions on Hugo take place regularly.



Marble bust of Victor Hugo by Auguste Rodin

Hôtel de Sully 7

62 Rue St-Antoine 75004. **Map** 14 D4. **Tel** 01 42 74 47 75. **M** St-Paul.

noon–7pm Tue–Fri; 10am–7pm

Sat, Sun. Jan 1, May 1, Nov 1 &

11. **www.jeudepaupe.org**

This fine 17th-century mansion on one of Paris's oldest streets has been extensively restored, using old engravings and drawings as reference. It was built in 1624 for a notorious gambler, Petit Thomas, who lost his whole fortune in one night. The Duc de Sully, Henri IV's chief minister, purchased the house in 1634 and added some of the interior decoration as well as the Petit Sully orangery in the gardens. The Hôtel de Sully has now joined forces with the Tuileries' Jeu de Paume museum (see p131), as showcasing contemporary works on photography, film, and the moving arts.



Late-Renaissance facade of the Hôtel de Sully

Rue des Rosiers 8

75004. **Map** 13 C3. **M** St-Paul.

The Jewish quarter in and around this street is one of the most colorful areas of Paris.

The street's name refers to the rosebushes within the old city wall. Jews first settled here in the 13th century, with a second significant wave of immigration occurring in the 19th century from Russia, Poland, and central Europe. Sephardic Jews arrived from Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt in the 1950s and 1960s. Some 165 students were rounded up and deported from the old Jewish Boys' School nearby at 10 rue de Hospitalières-St-Gervais.

N'Oubliez pas (Lest we forget) is engraved on the wall. Today this area contains synagogues, bakeries, and kosher restaurants (see p333).

Orthodox Jews in the Marais



Hôtel de Coulanges 9

35 rue des Francs Bourgeois, 75004.

Map 13 C3. **Tel** 01 44 61 85 95.

M St-Paul. 1:30–7pm

Mon–Fri. public hols.

www.paris-europe.eu

This hôtel is a magnificent example of the architecture of the early 18th century. The right wing of the building, separating the courtyard from the garden, dates from the early 17th century. The hôtel was given in 1640 to Phillippe II de Coulanges, the King's counselor. Renamed the "Petit hôtel Le Tellier" in 1662 by its new owner Le Tellier, this is where the children of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan were raised in secrecy. It is home to the Maison de l'Europe, with exhibitions on themes relating to Europe.

Musée Carnavalet ❶



Carnavalet entrance

Devoted to the history of Paris, this huge museum occupies two adjoining mansions, with entire rooms decorated with paneling, furniture and *objets d'art*; many works of art such as paintings and sculptures of prominent personalities; and engravings showing Paris being built. The main building is the Hôtel Carnavalet, built as a town house in 1548 and transformed in the mid-17th century by François Mansart. The neighboring 17th-century mansion, Hôtel Le Peletier, features superb early 20th-century interiors, and the restored Orangery is devoted to prehistory and Gallo-Roman Paris.

★ Charles Le Brun Ceiling

Magnificent works by the 17th-century artist decorate the former study and great hall from the Hôtel de la Rivière.



★ Mme de Sévigné's Gallery

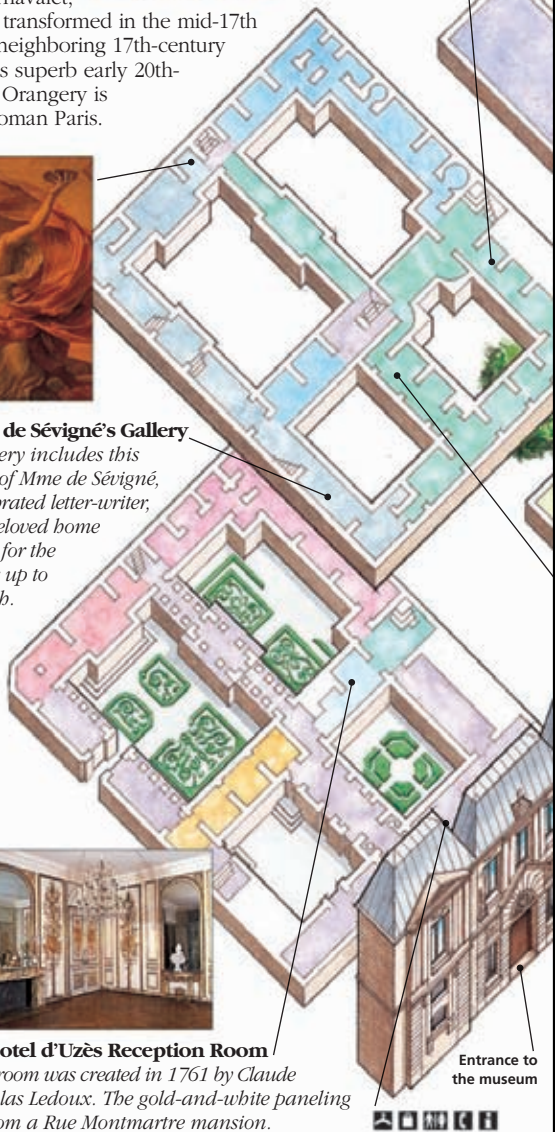
The gallery includes this portrait of Mme de Sévigné, the celebrated letter-writer, whose beloved home this was for the 20 years up to her death.



Marie Antoinette in Mourning (1793)

Alexandre Kucharski painted her at the Temple prison after the execution of Louis XVI.

Memorabilia in this room is dedicated to 18th-century philosophers, in particular Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire.



STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Charles Le Brun Ceiling
- ★ Mme de Sévigné's Gallery
- ★ Hôtel d'Uzès Reception Room
- ★ Ballroom of the Hôtel de Wendel



★ Hôtel d'Uzès Reception Room

The room was created in 1761 by Claude Nicolas Ledoux. The gold-and-white paneling is from a Rue Montmartre mansion.

Entrance to the museum





Convention Room

Georges Danton's portrait is among the memorabilia of the Revolution.

Fouquet Jewelry Boutique (1900)

The Art Nouveau decor of this shop from Rue Royale is by A Moucha.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

23 Rue de Sévigné 75003.

Map 14 D3. **Tel** 01 44 59 58 58.

M St-Paul. **bus** 29, 69, 76, 96 to St-Paul, Pl des Vosges. **P** Hôtel de Ville, Rue St-Antoine. **☐**

10am–6pm Tue–Sun (last adm: 5:30pm. Rooms open in rotation; phone to check). **☑** public hols.

📞 phone for times. **📱**

www.carnavalet.paris.fr



★ Ballroom of the Hôtel de Wendel

The early 20th-century ballroom interior has been reconstructed. This immense mural depicts the retinue of the Queen of Sheba and is by the Catalan designer and painter José María Sert y Badia.



Louis XV Room

This delightful room contains art from the Bowier collection and paneling from the Hôtel de Broglie.

KEY TO FLOOR PLAN

☐ Prehistory to Gallo-Roman

☐ Medieval Paris

☐ Renaissance Paris

☐ 17th-century Paris

☐ Louis XV's Paris

☐ Louis XVI's Paris

☐ Revolutionary Paris

☐ 19th Century

☐ 20th Century

☐ Temporary exhibitions

☐ Non-exhibition space

GALLERY GUIDE

The collection is mainly arranged chronologically. It covers the history of Paris up to 1789. The Renaissance is on the ground floor, and the exhibits covering the 17th century to the Revolution are on the first floor. In the Hôtel le Peletier the ground floor covers the First–Second Empires, with the new Prehistory–Gallo-Roman departments in the Orangery; from the Second Empire to the present day is on the first floor, and the second floor is devoted to the Revolution.

Musée Picasso 10

See pp100–1.

Pavillon de l' Arsenal 11

21 Bd Morland 75004. **Map** 14 D4.

Tel 01 42 76 33 97. **M** Sully Morland, Bastille. **☐** 10:30am–6:30pm Tue–Sat, 11am–7pm Sun. **☑** Jan 1. **☎** **☑** **☑** by appointment only. **www**.pavillon-arsenal.com

The Pavillon de l' Arsenal houses a small but fascinating exhibition on the architectural evolution of Paris. Using films, models, and panoramic images, this permanent exhibition explores how Paris was built over the centuries, as well as looking at future plans for the city. Up to three temporary exhibitions are also scheduled each year.

Opéra National de Paris Bastille 12

120 Rue de Lyon 75012. **Map** 4 E4.

Tel 01 40 01 17 89. **☎** 08 92 89 90 90. **M** Bastille. **☐** phone for details. **☑** certain public hols. **☑** **☑** compulsory. See **Entertainment** pp332–5. **www**.operadeparis.fr

The controversial “people’s opera” was officially opened on July 14, 1989, to coincide with the bicentennial

The glass facade of the Bastille Opéra



The “genius of liberty” on top of the Colonne de Juillet

celebrations of the fall of the Bastille. Carlos Ott’s imposing building is a notable break with 19th-century opera-house design, epitomized by Garnier’s opulent Opéra in the heart of the city (see pp216–17). It is a huge, modern, curved, glass building. The main auditorium seats an audience of 2,700; its design is functional and modern with black upholstered seats contrasting with the granite of the walls and the impressive glass ceiling. With its five movable stages, this opera house is certainly a masterpiece of technological wizardry.

Colonne de Juillet 13

Pl de la Bastille 75004. **Map** 14 E4.

M Bastille. **☑** to the public.

Topped by the statue of the “genius of liberty”, this column of hollow bronze reaches 170 ft (51.5 m) into the sky. It is a memorial to those who died in the street battles of July 1830 that led to the overthrow of the monarch (see pp32–3). The crypt contains the remains of 504 victims of the violent fighting and others who died in the 1848 revolution.

Place de la Bastille 14

75004. **Map** 14 E4. **M** Bastille.

Nothing is now left of the prison stormed by the revolutionary mob on July 14, 1789 (see pp30–31) – an event celebrated annually by the French at home and abroad – although the stones were used for the Pont de la Concorde. A line of paving stones from Nos. 5 to 49 Blvd Henri IV traces the former towers and fortifications. Until recently, the large, traffic-clogged square which marks the site was the border between central Paris and the eastern working-class areas (*faubourgs*). Gentrification, however, is well underway, with a marina, the Port de Plaisance de l' Arsenal, and attractive cafés and shops.



St-Paul–St-Louis 15

99 Rue St-Antoine 75004. **Map** 14 D4. **Tel** 01 42 72 30 32. **M** St-Paul.
 8am–8pm Mon–Fri, 8am–7:30pm Sat, 9am–8pm Sun. **Concerts**

A Jesuit church, St-Paul–St-Louis was an important symbol of the influence that the Jesuits held from 1627, when Louis XIII laid the first stone, to 1762 when they were expelled from France. The Gesù church in Rome served as the model for the nave, while the 180-ft (60-m) high dome was the forerunner of those of the Invalides and the Sorbonne. Most of the church's treasures were removed during periods of turmoil, but Delacroix's masterpiece, *Christ in the Garden of Olives*, can still be seen. The church stands on one of the main streets of the Marais, but can also be approached by the ancient Passage St-Paul.

Hôtel de Sens 16

1 Rue du Figuier 75004.
Map 13 C4. **Tel** 01 42 78 14 60.
M Pont-Marie. 1–7:30pm Tue, Fri, Sat; 10am–7:30pm Wed, Thu.
 public hols. for exhibitions.
 by appointment only.

This is one of the few medieval buildings left in Paris. It now houses the Forney fine arts library. In the 16th century, at the time of the Catholic League, it was turned into a fortified mansion and occupied by the Bourbons, the Guises and Cardinal de Pellevé, whose religious fervor led him



The Hôtel de Sens, now home to a fine arts library



Christ in the Garden of Olives by Delacroix in St-Paul–St-Louis

to die of rage in 1594 on hearing that the Protestant Henri IV had entered Paris. Marguerite de Valois, lodged here by her ex-husband, Henri IV, led a life of breathtaking debauchery and scandal. This culminated in the beheading of an ex-lover, who had dared to assassinate her current favorite.



The memorial to the unknown Jewish martyr, dedicated in 1956

Mémorial de la Shoah 17

17 Rue Geoffroy-l'Asnier 75004.
Map 13 C4. **Tel** 01 42 77 44 72.
M Pont-Marie. 10am–6pm Sun–Fri (10am–10pm Thu).
www.memorialdelashoah.org

The eternal flame burning in the crypt here is the simple memorial to the unknown Jewish martyr of the Holocaust. Its striking feature is a large cylinder that bears the names of the concentration camps where Jewish victims of the Holocaust died. In 2005 a stone wall, engraved with the names of 76,000 Jews – 11,000 of them children – who were deported from France to the Nazi death camps, was also erected here.

St-Gervais–St-Prottais 18

Pl St-Gervais 75004. **Map** 13 B3.
Tel 01 48 87 32 02. **M** Hôtel de Ville. 7am–10pm daily.

Named after Gervase and Protase, two Roman soldiers who were martyred by Nero, this remarkable church dates from the 6th century. It has the oldest Classical facade in Paris, which is formed of a three-tiered arrangement of columns: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. Behind its facade lies a beautiful Gothic church renowned for its association with religious music. It was for the church's fine organ that François Couperin (1668–1733) composed his two masses. The church currently has a Roman Catholic monastic community whose liturgy attracts people from all over the world.



The facade of St-Gervais–St-Prottais with its Classical columns

Musée Picasso 10

On the death of the Spanish-born artist Pablo Picasso (1881–1973), who lived most of his life in France, the French state inherited many of his works in lieu of death duties. It used them to establish the Musée Picasso, which opened in 1985. The museum is housed in a large 17th-century mansion, the Hôtel Salé, in the Marais. The original character of the Hôtel, which was built in 1656 for Aubert de Fontenay, a salt-tax collector (*salé* means “salty”), has been preserved. The breadth of the collection reflects Picasso’s development, including his Blue, Pink, and Cubist periods. The museum closed in August 2009 for major renovation works, which should be finished by 2012.



★ **Self-Portrait**
Poverty, loneliness, and the onset of winter all made the end of 1901, when this picture was painted, a particularly difficult time for Picasso.



★ Violin and Sheet Music

This collage (1912) is from the artist's Synthetic Cubist period.



★ The Two Brothers

During the summer of 1906 Picasso returned to Catalonia in Spain, where he painted this picture.



★ The Kiss (1969)

Picasso married Jacqueline Roque in 1961, and at around the same time he returned to the familiar themes of the couple and of the artist and model.

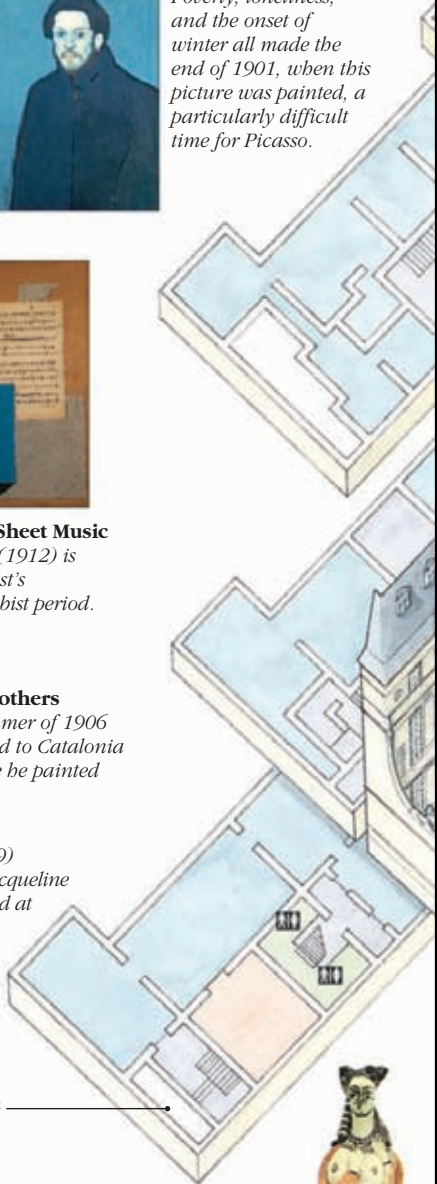
GALLERY GUIDE

The collection is mainly presented in chronological order, starting on the first floor with the Blue and Pink periods, Cubist and Neo-classical works. Exhibitions change regularly – not all paintings are on show at any one time. On the ground floor there is a sculpture garden and works from the late 1920s to late 1930s, and from the mid-1950s to 1973.

Basement

KEY TO FLOOR PLAN

	Paintings
	Illustrations
	Sculpture garden
	Ceramics
	Nonexhibition space



★ Woman with Mantilla (1949)

Picasso extended his range when he began working in ceramics in 1948.



Painter with Palette and Easel (1928)

This Post-Cubist portrait in oils was painted at a time when Picasso's work was verging on Surrealism.



First floor

★ Two Women Running on the Beach (1922)

In 1924 this was used for the stage curtain design for Diaghilev's ballet The Blue Train. It proved to be his last major design work for any theater.



Ground floor



Woman Reading (1932)

Purples and yellows were often used by Picasso when painting his model Marie-Thérèse Walter.

Entrance

STAR PAINTINGS

- ★ Self-Portrait

- ★ The Two Brothers

- ★ Two Women Running on the Beach

- ★ The Kiss

Entrance

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Hôtel Salé, 5 Rue de Thorigny. **Map** 14 D2.

f 01 42 71 25 21.

M St-Sébastien Froissart, St-Paul. **bus** 29, 69, 75, 96 to St-Paul, Bastille, Pl des Vosges.

RER Châtelet-Les-Halles.

P Rue St-Antoine, Bastille.

C Closed for renovation work until 2012.

g **i** **u** **t** groups by appointment only. **u** **t** **i**

www.musee-picasso.fr

PICASSO AND SPAIN

After 1934, Picasso never returned to his homeland due to his rejection of Franco's regime. However, throughout his life in France he used Spanish themes in his art, such as the bull (often in the form of a minotaur) and the guitar, which he associated with his Andalusian childhood.





The town hall (Hôtel de Ville), overlooking a delightful square

Hôtel de Ville 19

Pl de l'Hôtel de Ville 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 42 76 40 40. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville. **☐** 10am–7pm Mon–Sat for temporary exhibitions; groups: by arrangement. **🕒** public hols, official functions. **♿** **📺**

Home of the city council, the town hall is a 19th-century reconstruction of the 17th-century town hall that was burned down in 1871. It is highly ornate, with elaborate stonework, turrets and statues overlooking a pedestrianized square which is a delight to stroll in, especially at night when the fountains are illuminated.

The square was once the main site for hangings, burnings and other executions. It was here that Ravaillac, Henri IV's assassin, was quartered alive, his body ripped to pieces by four strong horses.

Inside the Hôtel de Ville, a notable feature is the long Salle des Fêtes (ballroom), with adjoining salons devoted to science, literature, and the arts. The impressive staircase, the decorated ceilings with their chandeliers, and the statues and caryatids all add to the air of ceremony and pomp. While these parts are mostly closed to the public (except during some of the Journées du Patrimoine, see p64, and group visits), certain annexes are used for temporary exhibitions on themes related to France (see www.paris.fr for more info).

Cloître des Billettes 20

26 Rue des Archives 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 42 72 37 08. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville. **☐** Cloister 11am–7pm daily; church 6:30–8pm Thu, 9:30am–4pm Sun.

This is the only remaining medieval cloister in Paris. It was built in 1427 for the Brothers of Charity, or *Billettes*, and three of its four original galleries are still standing. The adjoining church is a simple Classical building which replaced the monastic original in 1756.



The oldest cloister in Paris

Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux 21

12 Rue des Blancs-Manteaux 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 72 09 37. **M** Rambuteau. **☐** 10am–noon, 3pm–7pm daily. **Concerts.**

This church, built in 1685, takes its name from the white habits worn by the Augustinian friars who founded a convent on the site in 1258. It has a splendid 18th-century

Rococo Flemish pulpit, and its famous organ is best appreciated at one of its concerts of religious music.

Hôtel de Rohan 22

87 Rue Vieille-du-Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 40 27 60 00 or 06 10 12 67 27. **M** Rambuteau. **☐** for temporary exhibitions only Sun pm.

Although not resembling it in appearance, the Hôtel de Rohan forms a pair with the Hôtel de Soubise. It was built by the same architect, Delamair, for Armand de Rohan-Soubise, a cardinal and bishop of Strasbourg. The *hôtel* has been home to a part of the national archives since 1927. In the courtyard over the doorway of the stables is the 18th-century sculpture *Horses of Apollo* by Robert Le Lorrain.



Horses of Apollo by Le Lorrain

Hôtel de Soubise 23

60 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois 75003.

Map 13 C2. Tel 01 40 27 60 96.

M Rambuteau. Musée de l'Histoire de France ☐ 10am–12:30pm, 2–5:30pm Wed–Fri, 2–5:30pm Sat, Sun.



The Hôtel de Soubise

This imposing mansion, built from 1705 to 1709 for the Princesse de Rohan, is one of two main buildings housing the national archives. (The other is the Hôtel de Rohan.) The Hôtel de Soubise displays a majestic courtyard and a magnificent interior decoration dating from 1735 to 1740 by some of the most gifted painters and craftsmen of the day: Carl Van Loo, Jean Restout, Charles Natoire, and François Boucher.

Natoire's *rocaille* work on the Princess's bedroom, the Oval Salon, forms part of the Musée de l'Histoire de France. Other exhibits include letters by Joan of Arc and Voltaire, and Napoleon's will, in which he asks for his remains to be returned to France.

Hôtel Guénégaud 24

60 Rue des Archives 75003. Map 13 C2.

Tel 01 53 01 92 40. **M** Hôtel de Ville. ☐ 11am–6pm Tue–Sun.

M public hols.

www.chassenature.org

The celebrated architect François Mansart built this superb mansion in the mid-17th century for Henri de Guénégaud des Brosses, who was secretary of state and Keeper of the Seals. One wing

now contains the Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature (Hunting Museum) inaugurated by André Malraux in 1967.

The exhibits include a fine collection of hunting weapons from the 16th to the 19th centuries, many from Germany and central Europe. There are also drawings and paintings by Oudry, Rubens (including *Diane and her Nymphs Preparing to Hunt*), and Rembrandt.

Musée des Arts et Métiers 25

60 Rue Réaumur 75003. Map 13 B1–C1.

Tel 01 53 01 82 00. **M** Arts et Métiers. ☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun

(9:30pm Thu). **M** public hols.

www.arts-et-metiers.net

Housed within the old Abbey of Saint-Martin-des-Champs, the arts and crafts museum was founded in 1794 and closed down two centuries later for interior restructuring and renovation.

It reopened in 2000 as a high-quality museum of science and industry displaying 5,000 items. (It has 75,000 other items in store available to academics and researchers.) The theme is man's ingenuity and the world of invention and manufacturing, covering such topics as textiles, photography and machines. Among the most entertaining displays are ones of musical clocks, mechanical music instruments and automata (mechanical figures), one of which, the "Joueuse de Tympanon," is said to represent Marie-Antoinette.

Square du Temple 26

75003. Map 13 C1. **M** Temple.

A quiet and pleasant square today, this was once a fortified center of the medieval Knights Templar. A state within a state, the area contained a palace, a church, and shops behind high walls and a drawbridge, making it a haven for those who were seeking to escape from royal jurisdiction. Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette were held here after their arrest in 1792 (see pp30–31). The king left from here for his execution on the guillotine.

Musée d'Art et d'Histoire du Judaïsme 27

Hôtel de St-Aignan, 71 rue du Temple

75003. Map 13 B2. Tel 01 53 01 86

60. **M** Rambuteau. ☐ 11am–6pm

Mon–Fri, 10am–6pm Sun (last

admission at 5:15pm). **M** Jewish hols.

www.mahj.org

Housed in an elegant Marais mansion, the museum unites collections formerly scattered around the city, and commemorates the culture of French Jewry from medieval times to the present. There has been a sizable Jewish community in France since Roman times, and some of the world's greatest Jewish scholars were French. Much exquisite craftsmanship is displayed, with elaborate silverware and Torah covers. There are also historical documents, photographs, paintings, and cartoons.



"Being a Jew in Paris in 1939," a display in the Jewish museum



BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES

This Right Bank area is dominated by the modernistic Forum des Halles and the Pompidou Center. These two spectacular undertakings are thriving public areas of contact for shoppers, art lovers, students, and tourists. Literally millions flow between the two squares. The Halles is for street fashion, with most of the stores underground, and the clientele strolling is young. Above ground, there are gardens and mini-pavilions. The surrounding streets are colored by



Fontaine in the Place Igor Stravinsky

popular cheap stores and bars, but there are still enough specialist food stores, butchers, and small markets to recall what Les Halles must have been like in its prime as the city's thriving market. All roads round Les Halles lead to the Beaubourg area and the Pompidou Center, an avant-garde assembly of vast pipes, ducts, and cables, renovated in the 1990s to cope with its 20,000 daily visitors. The adjoining streets, such as Rue St-Martin and Rue Beaubourg, house small contemporary art galleries in crooked, gabled buildings.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- No. 51 Rue de Montmorency 10
- Tour Jean Sans Peur 11
- Bourse du Commerce 13
- La Samaritaine 15
- Tour St-Jacques 16

Modern Architecture

- Place Igor Stravinsky 2
- Forum des Halles 8

Cafés

- Café Beaubourg 6

Fountains

- Fontaine des Innocents 4

Churches

- St-Merry 3
- St-Eustache 12
- St-Germain l'Auxerrois 14

Museums and Galleries

- Pompidou Center pp110–13 1
- Galerie Marian Goodman 5
- Forum des Images 7
- Musée de la Poupée 9



0 meters 400

0 yards 400

KEY

Street by Street map

M Metro station

RRR RER station

GETTING THERE

Among the metro stations serving the area are Rambuteau, Hôtel de Ville, Châtelet, and Les Halles, as well as Châtelet-Les-Halles on the RER. The 47 bus route goes along Rue Beaubourg past the Pompidou Center and along Blvd. de Sébastopol.

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 13
- *Where to Stay* p285
- *Restaurants* pp302–3

Le Défenseur du Temps

This impressive brass-and-steel mechanical clock and sculpture was designed by Jacques Monastier in 1979. It portrays a soldier defending the passage of time against savage beasts that represent the elements.



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15

0 metres 100
0 yards 100



Metro Rambuteau



★ **Pompidou Center**
Paris's museum of modern art is housed here, along with extensive art libraries and an industrial design center ①

★ **Place Igor Stravinsky**
is dominated by the first contemporary Parisian fountain, created by Niki de Saint Phalle and Jean Tinguely ②



St-Merry

The pulpit of this beautiful church was designed by the Stodtz brothers in the mid-18th century and is supported by a pair of carved palm trees, one on either side ③



IRCAM is a research center dedicated to pioneering new ways of making music.

Pompidou Center ❶

See pp 110–13.

Place Igor Stravinsky ❷

Map 13 B2. **M** Rambuteau.

This lively square on the south side of the Pompidou Center is filled with modern sculptures and street performers. Since 1983 it has contained the Stravinsky Fountain, which features 16 moving, water-spraying sculptures of skeletons, dragons, and a large pair of red lips. The black iron and colorful polyester mechanical sculptures were created by husband-and-wife team Jean Tinguely and Niki de Saint Phalle and pay homage to Igor Stravinsky. Each sculpture represents one of his compositions, including *The Firebird* and *The Rite of Spring*.

Stravinsky's music paved the way for the pioneering work of IRCAM (Institut de la Recherche et de la Coordination Acoustique/Musique), which has an entrance on the west side of the square. Founded by the composer Pierre Boulez, it is a research center dedicated to creating new technologies for contemporary music, as well as a venue for concerts. Much of the Institute is underground, with an overground extension by Renzo Piano, one of the Pompidou Center's architects. IRCAM runs an annual festival, which usually takes place for up to two weeks in June.

St-Merry ❸

76 Rue de la Verrerie 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 42 71 93 93. **M** Hôtel-de-Ville. ☐ 3–7pm daily. **☑** 1st & 3rd Sun, pm. **Concerts.**

The site of this church dates back to the 7th century. St. Médéric, the abbot of St-Martin d'Autun, was buried here at the beginning of the 8th century. The saint's name, which was eventually



A Nativity scene from the stained-glass windows in St-Merry

corrupted to Merry, was given to a chapel built nearby. The building of the church – in the Flamboyant Gothic style – was not completed until 1552. The west front is particularly rich in decoration, and the northwest turret contains the oldest bell in Paris, dating from 1331. It was the wealthy parish church of the Lombard moneylenders, who gave their name to the nearby Rue des Lombards.

Fontaine des Innocents ❹

Sq des Innocents 75001. **Map** 13 A2. **M** Les Halles. **REX** Châtelet-Les-Halles.

This carefully restored Renaissance fountain stands in the Square des Innocents, the area's main crossroads. Erected in 1549 on the Rue St-Denis, it was moved to its present location in the 18th century, when the square was constructed on the site of a former graveyard. Originally set into a wall, the fountain had only three sides so a fourth had to be constructed. The fountain is popular with the city's youth as a meeting place, and is one of the landmarks of Les Halles.

Galerie Marian Goodman ❺

79 rue du Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 48 04 70 52. **M** Rambuteau. **REX** Châtelet-Les-Halles. ☐ 11am–7pm Tue–Sat. www.mariangoodman.com

One of many art spaces in the area, this cutting edge gallery is the sister of Marian Goodman Gallery, New York which has played an important role in presenting European artists to American audiences since the 1970s. Many important contemporary artists, from the Continent and the US, have been exhibited in the Paris gallery, including Gerhard Richter, Jeff Wall, Chantal Akerman, and Cristina Iglesias.

Housed in a beautiful 17th-century mansion, the contemporary works on display and the Manhattan-style interior contrast in an appealing, if strikingly anachronistic way with the period facade.

Café Beaubourg ❻

100 Rue St-Martin, 75004. **Map** 13 B2. **Tel** 01 48 87 63 96. **M** Les Halles. **REX** Châtelet-Les-Halles. ☐ 8am–1am Mon–Wed, Sun; 8am–2am Thu–Sat.

Opened by Gilbert Costes in 1987, this stylish café was designed and decorated by one of France's star architects, Christian de Portzamparc,



Decoration on the Fontaine des Innocents



The terrace of the Café Beaubourg

who created the impressive Cité de la Musique in the Parc de la Villette (see p236). Its vast terrace is lined with comfortable wicker chairs. The spacious and coolly elegant interior is decorated with rows of books, which soften its severely Art Deco ambience. The café is a favorite meeting point for art dealers from the surrounding galleries and Pompidou Center staff. It serves light meals and brunch. If the crush gets too much around Les Halles, the Café Beaubourg is the ideal place to soothe the nerves.



François Truffaut's *Baisers Volés*

Forum des Images 7

2 Rue du Cinéma, Forum des Halles
75001. **Map** 13 A2. **Tel** 01 44 76
63 08. **M** Les Halles. **RER** Châtelet-
Les-Halles. **☏** 12:30–11:30pm Tue–
Fri, 2–11:30pm Sat–Sun. **♿** **♻** **♻**
www.forumdesimages.fr

At the forum you can choose from thousands of cinema, television, and amateur films. Many feature the city of Paris. There is footage on the history of Paris since 1895, including a remarkable newsreel of General de Gaulle avoiding sniper fire during the Liberation of Paris in 1944. There are countless movies such as Truffaut's

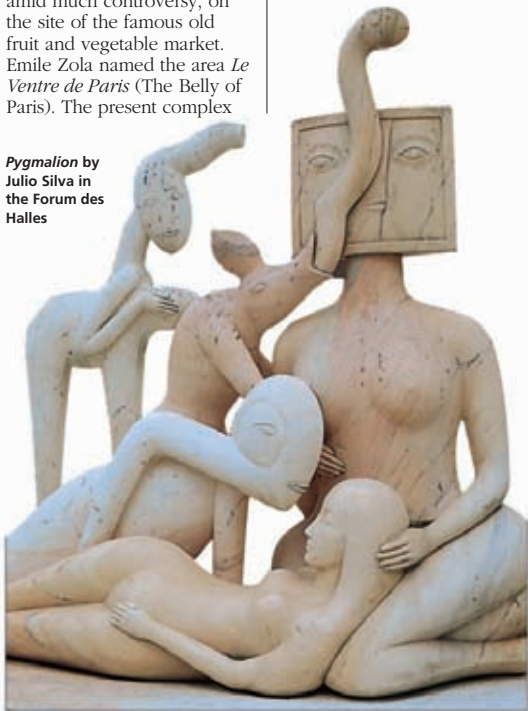
Baisers Volés. On Friday evenings, the forum also hosts "Cours de Cinéma," when classic films are analysed. There are also regular film festivals, "midnight movies" screenings, and short film evenings. Special screenings of movies for parents with babies take place every other Tuesday.

Forum des Halles 8

75001. **Map** 13 A2. **M** Les Halles.
RER Châtelet-Les-Halles.

The present Forum des Halles, known simply as Les Halles, was built in 1979, amid much controversy, on the site of the famous old fruit and vegetable market. Emile Zola named the area *Ventre de Paris* (The Belly of Paris). The present complex

Pygmalion by
Julio Silva in
the Forum des
Halles



occupies 17.3 acres (7 ha), above and below ground. The underground levels 2 and 3 are occupied by a varied array of stores, from chic boutiques to megastores, a multiscreen movie theater, swimming pool, as well as the fantastic Forum des Images film archive center. Beneath this is a metro station and major urban rail (RER) hub. Above ground there are well-tended gardens, pergolas, and mini-pavilions.

Sadly, the area can be rather seedy, and is not recommended at night. However, Les Halles is going to be revamped under the direction of architect David Mangin, and a major and much-needed remodeling project will hopefully transform the area as well as bring back a food market. The project is expected to take around six years, with the gardens due to be finished by the end of 2013, but a start date for the rest has yet to be decided. Remember to explore the surrounding streets, including the trendy rue Montorgueil to the north.

Pompidou Center ①

The Pompidou is like a building turned inside out: escalators, elevators, air and water ducts, and even the massive steel struts that are the building's skeleton have all been placed on the outside. This allowed the architects, Richard Rogers, Renzo Piano, and Gianfranco Franchini, to create an uncluttered and flexible space within it for the Musée National d'Art Moderne and for the Pompidou's other activities. Among the schools represented in the museum are Fauvism, Cubism, and Surrealism. Outside in the piazza, crowds gather to watch the street performers. The Pompidou also hosts temporary exhibitions that thrust it into the heart of the international art scene.

KEY

- Exhibition space
- Nonexhibition space

GALLERY GUIDE

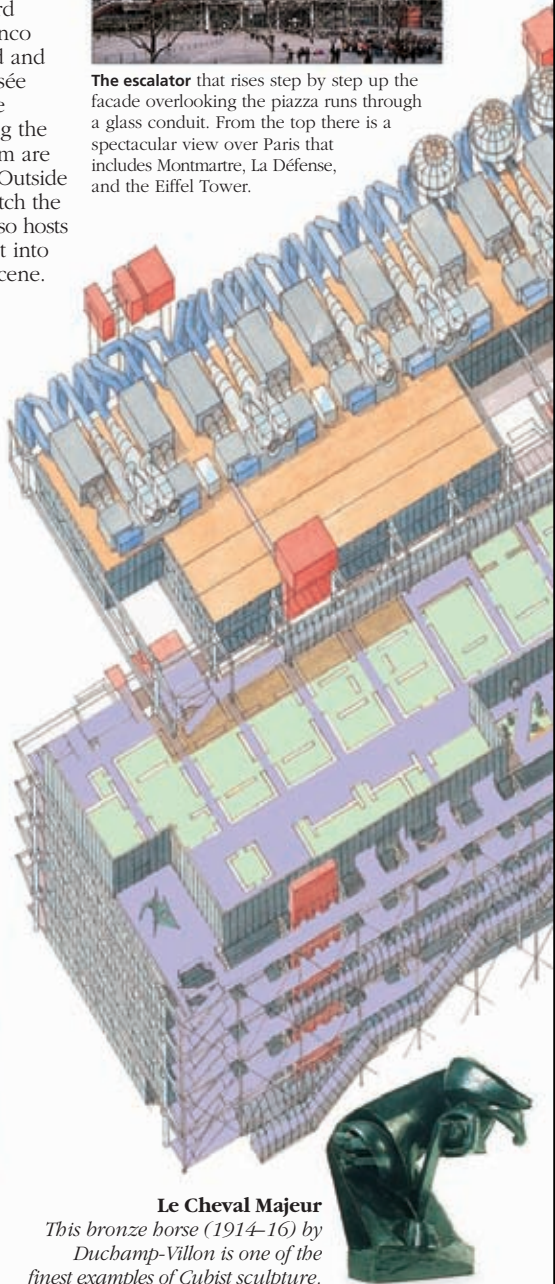
The permanent collections are on Levels 5 & 4: works from 1905 to 1960 are on the former, with the latter reserved for contemporary art from 1960s onward. Levels 1 & 6 are for major exhibitions, while Levels 1, 2, & 3 house an information library. The lower levels make up "The Forum," the focal public area, which include a performance area for dance, theater, and music, a cinema, and a children's workshop.



Portrait of the Journalist Sylvia von Harden (1926)
The surgical precision of Dix's style makes this a harsh caricature.



The escalator that rises step by step up the facade overlooking the piazza runs through a glass conduit. From the top there is a spectacular view over Paris that includes Montmartre, La Défense, and the Eiffel Tower.



Le Cheval Majeur
This bronze horse (1914–16) by Duchamp-Villon is one of the finest examples of Cubist sculpture.

To Russia, the Asses and the Others (1911)

Throughout his life Chagall drew inspiration from the small Russian town of Vitebsk, where he was born.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Pl Georges Pompidou. **Map** 13
 B2. **Tel** 01 44 78 12 33. **M**
 Rambuteau, Châtelet, Hôtel de
 Ville. **Bus** 21, 29, 38, 47, 58, 69,
 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 81, 85, 96. **REN**
 Châtelet-Les-Halles. **Open** MNAM &
 temp exhibits: 11am–9pm Wed–
 Mon; Library: noon–10pm Wed–
 Mon (from 11am Sat, Sun, & pub
 hols); Atelier Brancusi: 2–6pm
 Wed–Mon. **Icons** 
www.centrepompidou.fr



Basin and
Sculpture
Terrace

Basin and
Sculpture
Terrace



The Breakfast Table (1915)

Juan Gris' fragmented objects with sharp-edges represent the synthetic Cubism style of art.

Le Duo (1937)
 Georges Braque, like
 Picasso, developed the
 Cubist technique of repre-
 senting different views of a
 subject in a single picture.



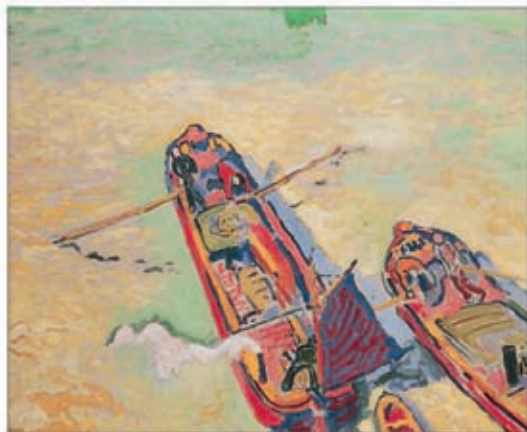
COLOR-CODING

The colored pipes that are the most striking feature at the back of the Pompidou, on the Rue du Renard, moved one critic to compare the building to an oil refinery. Far from being merely decorative, the colors serve to distinguish the pipes' various functions: air-conditioning ducts are blue, water pipes green, and electricity lines are painted yellow. The areas through which people move vertically (such as escalators) are red. The white funnels are ventilation shafts for the underground areas, and structural beams are clad in stainless steel. The architects' idea was to help the public understand the way the dynamics of a building function.



Exploring the Pompidou's Modern Art Collection

With over 60,000 works of art from over 5,000 artists, the Pompidou holds Europe's largest collection of modern and contemporary art. Classic disciplines – painting, sculpture, drawing, and photography – are integrated with cinema, architecture, design, and audiovisual archives to form a complete, chronological overview of modern and contemporary art. Works are often loaned out so some pieces may not be on show.



The Two Barges (1906) by André Derain

FROM 1905–60

The “historical” collections bring together the great artistic movements of the first half of the 20th century, from Fauvism to Abstract Expressionism to the changing currents of the 1950s. The rich collection of Cubist sculptures, of which the *Cheval Majeur* by Duchamp-Villon (1914–1916) is a fine example, is displayed, as well as examples of the great masters of the 20th century. Matisse, Picasso, Braque, Duchamp, Kandinsky, Léger, Miró, Giacometti, and Dubuffet command large



With the Black Arc (1912) by Vasily Kandinsky

areas at the heart of the collection. Toward the end of his life, Matisse made several collages from cut-up large sheets of gouache-painted paper. Among others, the museum possesses *Jazz* (1943–7). With *Homme à la Guitare* (Man with a Guitar), Braque demonstrates his command of the Cubist technique that he pioneered along with Picasso. Considered as one of the first, if not the first, Abstract painter, Kandinsky

transformed works inspired by nature into constructions of color and form. The museum has a large collection of the Russian painter's works, of which the Impressions (*Impressions V, Parc*, 1911) mark the end of his Expressionist period, before his plunge into Abstract art with *Improvisations XIV* or *Avec l'Arc Noir* (With the Black Arc), both dating from 1912 compositions.

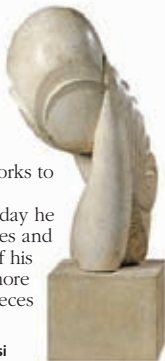
The collection also shows the groups and the movements on which the history of modern art is based, or by which it has been affected, including Dada, Abstract Art, and Informal. A pioneer of Informal art, Jean Fautrier is represented in the collections with *Otages* (Hostages), a commemoration of the suffering of the resistance fighters.

At the heart of this chronological progression, some newly opened spaces are a revelation. One set shows nonfigurative art from “Groupe Espace and the Magazine”; a collaboration between painters, sculptors, architects, and engineers. Another room recreates the atmosphere of André Breton's workshop in which the works of his Surrealist friends are also shown. Silent pauses have also been allowed for: the room reserved for Miró has vast, moody canvasses such as *La Sieste* that give visitors reason to meditate on the explosion and revolutions of modern art.

BRANCUSI'S STUDIO

The Atelier Brancusi, on the Rue Rambuteau side of the piazza, is a reconstruction of the workshop of the Romanian-born artist Constantin Brancusi (1876–1957), who lived and worked in Paris from 1904. He bequeathed his entire collection of works to the French state on condition that his workshop be rebuilt as it was on the day he died. The collection includes sculptures and plinths, photographs and a selection of his tools. Also featured are some of his more personal items such as documents, pieces of furniture, and his book collection.

Miss Pogany (1919–20) by Constantin Brancusi





The Good-bye Door (1980) by Joan Mitchell

ART SINCE 1960

The contemporary art section occupies the fourth floor of the Pompidou Center and consists of approximately 500 works. Jean-Michel Alberola's exceptional, boldly colored mural, *Vous avez le bonjour de Marcel* (2002) welcomes visitors and sets the tone for the contemporary collection.

The collection starts with works by leading French artists of the second half of the twentieth century: artist and sculptor Louise Bourgeois whose work is strongly influenced by the surrealists, abstract expressionism and minimalism, Pierre Soulages, Jean-Pierre Raynaud, François Morellet, and Bertrand Lavier.

Yayoi Kusama's restored masterpiece *My Flower Bed* (1965–6), made of painted mattress springs and stuffed gloves, is also on display.

The display is organized around a central aisle from which the rooms holding the museum's collections lead off. The central aisle is dotted with sculptures including works by Toni Grand, John Chamberlain and Xavier Veilhan. This hall is however dedicated principally to painting with works by Gerhard Richter, Brice Marden,



Mobile on Two Planes (1955)
by Alexander Calder

Jean-Michel Basquiat, Philip Guston, Bernard Piffaretti, and Katharina Grosse.

Room three is an homage to artist, philosopher, and art critic Pontus Hulten, chosen by President Georges Pompidou to plan and run the new national museum of modern art that was to be one of the four departments of the Pompidou Center.



Homogenous Infiltration (1966)
by Joseph Beuys

Pontus Hulten was director of the Musée National d'Art Moderne from 1973 to 1981, and was responsible for making it the open and cross-disciplinary museum that its founder had intended. Works by Jean Tinguely, Andy Warhol and Niki de Saint Phalle are to be found in this room.

Since the Pompidou Center's rehang in 2007, certain areas have been designated to bring together different disciplines around a theme such as minimalist painting or conceptual art rather than a school or movement. Other rooms are, however, artist-specific, with rooms dedicated to New Realist Martial Raysse, Robert Filliou, Christian Botanski, Sarkis, Joseph Beuys, and Marcel Broodthaers. These rooms explore installation and photography as well as painting.

The fourth floor allows different aspects of the museum's collections to be discovered, often reflecting a preference for the more ironic and conceptual forms. German artist Joseph Beuys's *Plight* (1985), for example, consists of a grand piano in a room where the walls are covered from floor to ceiling with about seven tons of thick felt arranged in rolls.

With regards to design and architecture, inflatable structures are explored in an unprecedented way with acidically coloured inflatable pieces on display.

A room is dedicated to French designer Philippe Starck's work with items from the sixties through to the present day. Another room focuses on leading young

international architects and designers of the moment, along with a space dedicated to Japanese artists, including Shigeru Ban, the architect

behind the construction of the Pompidou Center's sister gallery in Metz.

Lastly, there is a "global" room bringing together major contemporary pieces by Japanese, Chinese, American, and African artists. *Denkijuku* (1956), a dress made from light-bulbs, is a key work by Atsuko Tanaka of Japan.

The museum gallery allows temporary exhibitions to be mounted from works held in reserve. A graphic arts exhibition room and a video area complete the arrangement of the gallery. A screening room gives access to the museum's entire collection of videos from a wide range of modern artists.



Le Rhinocéros (1999) by Xavier Veilhan

Musée de la Poupée 9

Impasse Berthaud 75003.

Map 13 B2. **Tel** 01 42 72 73 11.

M Rambuteau. 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. for groups, by apt.

www.museedelapoupee.paris.com

An impressive collection of hand-made dolls from the mid-19th century to the present day are on show in this charming museum. Thirty-six of the displays contain French dolls with porcelain heads ranging from 1850 to 1950. Another 24 display windows are devoted to themed exhibitions of dolls from around the world.

Father and son, Guido and Samy Odin, who own the museum, are at your service if your doll needs medical care. The museum store stocks everything you need to preserve and maintain these unique works of art. The Odins also offer comprehensive classes on doll-making for both adults and children.



A 19th-century French doll with porcelain head

No. 51 Rue de Montmorency 10

75003. **Map** 13 B1. **M** Réaumur-Sébastopol. to the public.

This house is considered to be the oldest in Paris. No. 51 was built in 1407 by Nicolas Flamel, a book-keeper and alchemist. His house was always open to the poor, from whom he asked nothing more than that they should pray for those who were dead. Today, the house is a French restaurant.



The interior of St-Eustache in the 1830s

Tour Jean Sans Peur 11

20 Rue Etienne-Marcel 75002.

Map 13 A1. **Tel** 01 40 26 20 28.

M Etienne-Marcel. early Nov–end Mar: 1.30–6pm Wed, Sat, Sun; Apr–early Nov: 1.30pm–6pm Wed–Sun.

www.tourjeansanspeur.com

After the Duc d'Orléans was assassinated on his orders in 1408, the Duc de Bourgogne feared reprisals. To protect himself, he had this 88-ft (27-m) tower built on to his home, the Hôtel de Bourgogne, and moved his bedroom up to the fourth floor (reached by a flight of 140 steps).



No. 51 Rue de Montmorency, the oldest house in Paris

St-Eustache 12

Pl du Jour 75001. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 42 36 31 05. **M** Les Halles. **RER** Châtelet-Les-Halles. 9:30am–7pm Mon–Fri; 10am–7pm Sat; 9am–7pm Sun. **P** **T** 12:30pm, 6pm Mon–Fri; 6pm Sat; 9:30am, 11am, 6pm Sun. **Organ recitals 5:30pm Sun.**

With its Gothic plan and Renaissance decoration, St-Eustache is one of the most beautiful churches in Paris. Its interior plan is modeled on Notre-Dame, with five naves and side and radial chapels. The 105 years (1532–1637) it took to complete the church saw the flowering of the Renaissance style, which is evident in the arches, pillars, and columns. The stained-glass windows in the chancel are created from cartoons by Philippe de Champaigne.

The church has associations with many famous figures: Molière was buried here; the Marquise de Pompadour, official mistress of Louis XV, was baptized here, as was Cardinal Richelieu.



Entrance to the Bourse du Commerce, the old corn exchange

Bourse du Commerce 13

2 Rue de Viarmes 75001.

Map 12 F2. **Tel** 01 55 65 55 65.

M Les Halles. **REN** Châtelet-Les-Halles. ☐ 9am–5pm Mon–Fri.

☑ groups by appt. ♿

Compared dismissively by Victor Hugo to a jockey's cap without a peak, the old corn exchange building was France's first iron structure. It was constructed in the 18th century and remodeled in 1889. Today its huge, domed hall is filled with the hustle and bustle of the Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris. It is still worth entering to marvel at the architecture, in particular the beautifully restored cupola and its decor. Also worth a look are the murals depicting French trade and industry through the ages, which were painted in 1889 and restored in 1998.

St-Germain l'Auxerrois 14

2 Pl du Louvre 75001. **Map** 12 F2.

Tel 01 42 60 13 96. **M** Louvre, Pont-Neuf. ☐ 8am–7pm Mon–Sat (to 8:30pm Wed), 9am–8pm Sun.

Musical Hour 4–5pm Sun.

This church has been built in a combination of Renaissance and Gothic styles. The first church on the site was constructed in the 12th century, of which only the foundations of the bell tower

remain. The splendid rose stained-glass windows date from the Renaissance period.

After the Valois Court decamped to the Louvre from the Ile de la Cité in the 14th century, this became the favored church of kings.

The church's many historical associations include the horrific St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre on August 24, 1572, the eve of the royal wedding of Henri of Navarre and Marguerite de Valois. Thousands of Huguenots who had been lured to Paris for the wedding were murdered as the church bell tolled.

Later, after the Revolution, the church was used as a barn and as a police station. Despite many restorations, it is a jewel of Gothic architecture.

La Samaritaine 15

119 Rue de la Monnaie 75001.

Map 12 F2. **M** Pont-Neuf.

☑ to the public.

This former department store was founded in 1900 by Ernest Cognacq. Built in 1926 with a framework of iron and wide expanses of glass, La Samaritaine is an outstanding example of the Art Deco style.

Cognacq was also a collector of 18th-century art, and his collection is now on display in the Musée Cognacq-Jay in the Marais quarter (see p94).

The building is no longer open to the public and may be redeveloped to create luxury apartments.



The Tour St-Jacques with its ornate decoration

Tour St-Jacques 16

Square de la Tour St-Jacques 75004. **Map** 13 A3. **M** Châtelet. ☑ to the public.

This imposing late Gothic tower, dating from 1523, is all that remains of an ancient church that was a rendezvous for pilgrims setting out on long journeys. The church was destroyed after the Revolution. Earlier, Blaise Pascal, the 17th-century mathematician, physicist, philosopher, and writer, used the tower for experiments. There is a memorial statue to him on the ground floor. Queen Victoria passed by on her state visit in 1854, giving her name to the nearby Avenue Victoria. Visitors are not allowed inside the building, but the gardens make for a pretty resting spot.

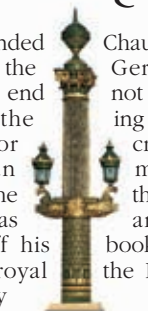


The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (c.1572–84) by François Dubois



TUILERIES QUARTER

The Tuileries area is bounded by the vast expanse of the Concorde square at one end and the Grand Louvre at the other. This was a place for kings and palaces. The Sun King (Louis XIV) lives on in the Place des Victoires, which was designed solely to show off his statue. In Place Vendôme, royal glitter has been replaced by the precious stones of Cartier, Boucheron, and



Ornate lamppost on Place de la Concorde

Chaumet, and the fine cut of Arab, German, and Japanese bankers, not to mention the chic ladies visiting the luxurious Ritz. The area is crossed by two of Paris's most magnificent shopping streets – the long Rue de Rivoli, with its arcades, expensive boutiques, bookshops, and luxury hotels, and the Rue St-Honoré, another extensive street, bringing together the richest and humblest in people and commerce.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings

- Palais Royal 3
Banque de France 18

Museums and Galleries

- Musée du Louvre pp122-9 1
Musée des Arts Décoratifs 9
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Musée de l'Orangerie 14
Village Royal 16

Monuments and Fountains

- Fontaine Molière 6
Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel 10

Squares, Parks, and Gardens

- Jardin du Palais Royal 5
Place des Pyramides 8
Jardin des Tuileries 12
Place de la Concorde 15
Place Vendôme 17
Place des Victoires 19

Theaters

- Comédie Française 4

Shops

- Louvre des Antiquaires 2
Rue de Rivoli 11

Churches

- St-Roch 7

GETTING THERE

This area is well served by the metro system, with stations at Tuileries, Pyramides, Palais Royal, and Louvre. Many buses pass through the area. Routes 24, 27, 72, and 95 travel along the quayside passing the Jardin des Tuileries and the Musée du Louvre.



Street by Street: Tuileries Quarter

Elegant squares, formal gardens, street arcades, and courtyards give this part of Paris its special character. Monuments to monarchy and the arts coexist with contemporary luxury: sumptuous hotels, world-famous restaurants, fashion emporiums, and jewelers of international renown. Sandblasting and washing have given a new glow to the facades of the Louvre and the Palais Royal square, where Cardinal Richelieu's creation, the royal palace, is now occupied by government offices. From here the Ministry of Culture surveys the cleaning and restoration of the city's great buildings. The other former royal palace, the Louvre, is now one of the great museums of the world.



The Normandy is an elegant hotel in the Belle Epoque style, a form of graceful living that prevailed in Paris at the turn of the 20th century.



★ **Jardin des Tuileries**
Pony rides are a popular attraction in these formal gardens, which were designed by the royal gardener André Le Nôtre in the 17th century 14

Place des Pyramides

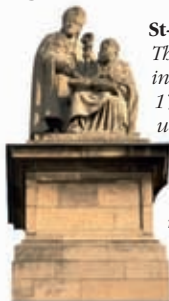
Frémiet's gilded statue of Joan of Arc is the focus of pilgrimage for royalists 8



To the Quai du Louvre

St-Roch

The papal statue stands in this remarkably long 17th-century church, unusually set on a north-south axis. St-Roch is a treasure house of religious art 7



The Paris Convention and Visitors' Bureau

Metro Pyramides

Musée des Arts Décoratifs

A highlight of the museum's displays of art and design is the Art Nouveau collection 11



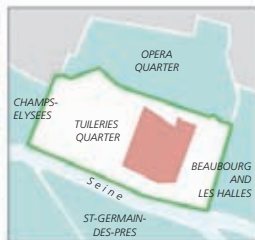
Fontaine Molière

Louis Visconti's fountain is of the famous playwright, who lived nearby 6



★ Jardin du Palais Royal

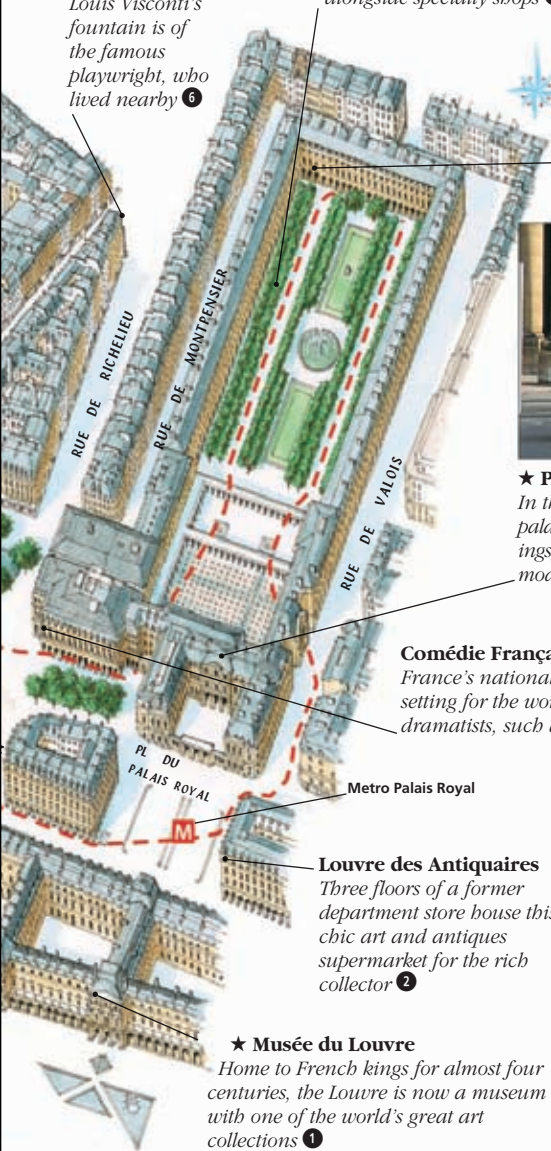
The garden is a city haven, bordered by arcades with restaurants and art galleries alongside specialty shops 5



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14–15

Le Grand Véfour's 18th-century decor makes it one of the most beautiful restaurants in Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte and Victor Hugo were two of the many famous people who dined here. (See p304.)



★ Palais Royal

In the 18th century this former royal palace was a setting for brilliant gatherings, debauchery, and gambling. Today modern sculptures grace the square 3

Comédie Française

France's national theater is the setting for the works of great dramatists, such as Molière 4

Metro Palais Royal

Louvre des Antiquaires

Three floors of a former department store house this chic art and antiques supermarket for the rich collector 2

★ Musée du Louvre

Home to French kings for almost four centuries, the Louvre is now a museum with one of the world's great art collections 1

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Jardin des Tuileries
- ★ Jardin du Palais Royal
- ★ Palais Royal
- ★ Musée du Louvre

KEY

--- Suggested route

0 meters 100

0 yards 100



The five-arched Pont Royal linking the Louvre with the Left Bank

Musée du Louvre ①

See pp122–9.

Louvre des Antiquaires ②

2 Pl du Palais Royal 75001. **Map** 12 E2.
Tel 01 42 97 27 27. ☐ 11am–7pm
 Tue–Sun (Jul & Aug: Tue–Sat). 🗓 Jan 1,
 Dec 25. 📺 See **Shopping**
 pp336–7. www.louvre-antiquaires.com



One of the shops in the Louvre des Antiquaires market

A large department store – the Grands Magasins du Louvre – was converted at the end of the 1970s into this three-floor collection of art galleries and antique shops. Few bargains are found here, but the 250 shops of this chic market provide clues about what *nouveaux riches* collectors are seeking.

Palais Royal ③

Pl du Palais Royal 75001. **Map** 12 E1.
M Palais Royal. **Buildings not open**
 to public.

This former royal palace has had a turbulent history. Starting out in the early 17th century as Richelieu's Palais Cardinale, it passed to the

crown on his death and became the childhood home of Louis XIV. Under the control of the 18th-century royal dukes of Orléans it was the scene of fabulous gatherings, interspersed with periods of debauchery and gambling. The cardinal's theater, where Molière had performed, burned down in 1763, but was replaced by the Comédie Française. After the Revolution, the palace became a gambling house. It was reclaimed in 1815 by the future King Louis-Philippe, one of whose librarians was Alexandre Dumas. The building narrowly escaped the flames of the 1871 uprising.

After being restored again, between 1872 and 1876, the palace reverted to the state, and it now houses both the Council of State, the supreme legal body for administrative matters, and its more recent “partner”, the Constitutional Council. Another wing of the palace is occupied by the Ministry of Culture.



Daniel Buren's stone columns (1980s) in the Palais Royal courtyard

Comédie Française ④

1 Place Colette 75001. **Map** 12 E1.
F 0825 101 680. **M** Palais Royal.
 ☐ for performances. 🕒 11am Sun.
 📺 See **Entertainment**
 pp342–4.



A stone plaque to Pierre Corneille

Overlooking two charming, if traffic-choked, squares named after the writers Colette and André Malraux, sits France's national theater. The company has its roots partly in Molière's 17th-century players. In the foyer is the armchair in which Molière collapsed, dying, on stage in 1673 (ironically while he was performing *Le Malade Imaginaire – The Hypochondriac*). Since the company's founding in 1680 by Louis XIV, the theater has enjoyed state patronage as a center of national culture, and it has been based in the present building since 1799. The repertoire includes works of Corneille, Racine, Molière, and Shakespeare, as well as those of modern playwrights.



Statue in the Jardin du Palais Royal

Jardin du Palais Royal 5

Pl du Palais Royal 75001. **Map** 12 F1. **M** Palais Royal.

The present garden is about a third smaller than the original one, laid out by the royal gardener for Cardinal Richelieu in the 1630s. This is due to the construction, between 1781 and 1784, of 60 uniform houses bordering three sides of the square. Today restaurants, art galleries, and specialty shops line the square, which maintains a strong literary history – Jean Cocteau, Colette, and Jean Marais are among its famous recent residents.

The courtyard contains the controversial black-and-white striped stone columns that form conceptual artist Daniel Buren's *Les Deux Plateaux*. The columns were installed in the pedestrianized Palais Royal courtyard in 1986, in the face of strong opposition. These columns are now beloved of children and skateboarders alike.

Fontaine Molière 6

Rue de Richelieu 75001. **Map** 12 F1. **M** Palais Royal.

France's most famous playwright lived near here, in a house on the site of No. 40 Rue de Richelieu. The 19th-century fountain is by Louis Visconti, who also designed Napoleon's tomb at Les Invalides (see pp188–9).

Vien's *St Denis Preaching to the Gauls* (1767) in St-Roch

St-Roch 7

296 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **Tel** 01 42 44 13 20. **M** Tuileries. 8am–7pm daily. non-religious public hols. Daily, times vary. **Concerts.**

This huge church was designed by Lemercier, architect of the Louvre, and its foundation stone was laid by Louis XIV in 1653. Jules



Seated statue of Molière

Hardouin-Mansart added the large Lady Chapel with its richly decorated dome and ceiling in the 18th century and two further chapels extended the church to 413 ft (126 m), just short of Notre-Dame. It is a treasure house of religious art, much of it from now-vanished churches and monasteries. It also contains the tombs of the playwright Pierre Corneille, the royal gardener André Le Nôtre and the philosopher Denis Diderot. The facades reveal marks of Napoleon's attack, in 1795, on royalist troops who were defending the church steps.

Place des Pyramides 8

75001. **Map** 12 E1. **M** Tuileries, Pyramides.

Joan of Arc, wounded nearby fighting the English in 1429, is commemorated by a 19th-century equestrian statue by the sculptor Emmanuel Frémiet. The statue is a rallying point for royalists.

Musée du Louvre ①

The Musée du Louvre, containing one of the most important art collections in the world, has a history extending back to medieval times. First constructed as a fortress in 1190 by King Philippe-Auguste to protect Paris against Viking raids, it lost its imposing keep in the reign of François I, who replaced it with a Renaissance-style building. Thereafter, four centuries of French kings and emperors improved and enlarged it. A glass pyramid designed by I. M. Pei was added to the main courtyard in 1989. All the galleries can be reached from here.



The east façade, facing St-Germain l'Auxerrois

The Jardin du Carrousel, now part of the Jardin des Tuileries, was once the grand approach to the Tuileries Palace which was burned down in 1871 by the Communards.

Pavillon des Sessions

The Carrousel du Louvre underground visitors complex, with galleries, cloakrooms, shops, lavatories, parking, and an information desk, lies beneath the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel.

Denon Wing

The inverted glass pyramid brings light to the subterranean complex, echoing the museum's main entrance in the Cour Napoléon.

BUILDING THE LOUVRE

Over many centuries the Louvre was enlarged by a succession of French rulers, shown below with their dates.



MAJOR ALTERATIONS

- Reign of François I (1515–47)
- Catherine de' Médici (about 1560)
- Reign of Henri IV (1589–1610)
- Reign of Louis XIII (1610–43)
- Reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715)
- Reign of Napoleon I (1804–15)
- Reign of Napoleon III (1852–70)
- I M Pei (1989) (architect)



★ Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel

This triumphal arch was built to celebrate Napoleon's victories in 1805.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel
- ★ Medieval Moats
- ★ Perrault Colonnade
- ★ Pyramid Entrance



Pavillon Richelieu

This imposing 19th-century pavilion is part of the Richelieu Wing, once home to the Ministry of Finance but now converted into magnificent galleries.

Cour Marly is the glass-roofed courtyard that now houses the Marly Horses (see p125).

Richelieu Wing



★ Pyramid Entrance

The popular new main entrance, designed by the architect I. M. Pei, was opened in 1989.

Cour Puget

Cour Khorsabad

Sully Wing

Cour Carrée

Cour Napoléon



The Louvre of Charles V

In about 1360, Charles V transformed Philippe-Auguste's robust old fortress into a royal residence.



★ Medieval Moats

The base of the twin towers and the drawbridge support of Philippe-Auguste's fortress can be seen in the excavated area.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Map 12 E2. Automatic ticket booths are located in the Carrousel du Louvre (99 Rue de Rivoli). **T** 01 40 20 50 50.

M Palais Royal, Musée du Louvre. **B** 21, 24, 27, 39, 48, 68, 69, 72, 81, 95.

RER Châtelet-Les-Halles.

C Louvre. **P** Carrousel du Louvre (entrance via Ave du General Lemonnier);

Pl du Louvre, Rue St-Honoré.

☐ 9am–6pm Wed–Mon (to 10pm Wed, Fri).

📅 Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25.

🆓 (free 1st Sun of each month); tickets can be bought online.

♿ partial (01 40 20 59 90). **☎** phone 01 40 20 52 09. **📺** **Lectures, films, concerts** (01 40 20 55 55).

🌐 **www.louvre.fr**



★ Perrault's Colonnade

The east façade with its majestic rows of columns was built by Claude Perrault, who worked on the Louvre with Louis Le Vau in the mid-17th century.

The Salle des Caryatides

takes its name from the statues of women created by Jean Goujon in 1550 to support the upper gallery.

The Louvre's Collection

The Louvre's treasures can be traced back to the collection of François I (1515–47), who purchased many Italian paintings including the *Mona Lisa* (*La Gioconda*). In Louis XIV's reign (1643–1715) there were a mere 200 works, but donations and purchases augmented the collection. The Louvre was first opened to the public in 1793 after the Revolution, and has been continually enriched ever since.



The Lacemaker

In this exquisite picture from about 1665, Jan Vermeer gives us a glimpse into everyday domestic life in Holland. The painting came to the Louvre in 1870.



The Raft of the Medusa (1819)

Théodore Géricault derived his inspiration for this gigantic and moving work from the shipwreck of a French frigate in 1816. The painting shows the moment when the few survivors sight a sail on the horizon.

GALLERY GUIDE

The main entrance is beneath the glass pyramid. The works are displayed on four floors: the painting and sculpture collections are arranged by country of origin. There are eight departments: Near Eastern antiquities; Egyptian antiquities; Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities; Islamic art; sculptures; decorative arts; paintings; and prints and drawings.

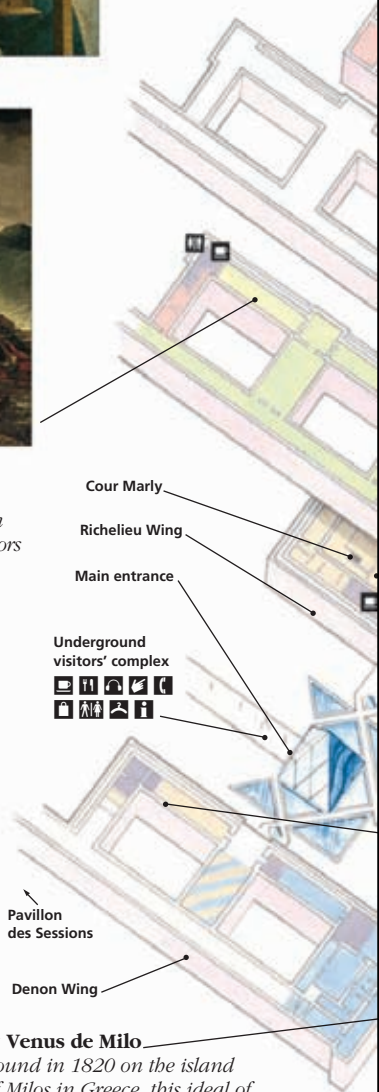
KEY TO FLOORPLAN

	Painting
	Objets d'art
	Sculpture
	Antiquities
	Nonexhibition space



★ Venus de Milo

Found in 1820 on the island of Milos in Greece, this ideal of feminine beauty was made in the Hellenistic Age at the end of the 2nd century BC.



★ Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci painted this small portrait of a Florentine noblewoman, known as La Gioconda, in about 1504. It was soon regarded as the prototype of the Renaissance portrait. The sitter's engaging smile has prompted endless commentary ever since. The painting has its own wall in the Salle des Etats (Denon Wing).



★ Marly Horses

Since the 19th century, these wild horses by Guillaume Coustou have stood near the Place de la Concorde. Replicas have replaced them – the originals are now in a glass-covered courtyard in the Louvre.



STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci
- ★ Venus de Milo
- ★ Marly Horses by Guillaume Coustou

The Dying Slave

Michelangelo sculpted this work between 1513 and 1520 as part of a group of statues for the base of the tomb of Pope Julius II in Rome.

Exploring the Louvre's Collections

It is important not to underestimate the size of these vast collections and useful to set a few viewing priorities before starting. The collection of European paintings (1400–1850) is comprehensive and 40 per cent of the works are by French artists, while the selection of sculptures is less complete. The museum's antiquities – Oriental, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan and Roman – are of world renown and offer the visitor an unrivaled range of objects. The *objets d'art* on display are very varied and include furniture and jewelry.



The Fortune Teller (about 1594) by Caravaggio

EUROPEAN PAINTING: 1200 TO 1850

Painting from northern Europe is well covered. One of the earliest Flemish works is Jan van Eyck's *Madonna of Chancellor Rolin* (about 1435) which shows the chancellor of Burgundy kneeling in prayer before the Virgin and Child. Hieronymus Bosch's *Ship of Fools* (1500) is a fine, satirical



Portrait of Erasmus (1523)
by Hans Holbein

account of the futility of human existence. In the Dutch collection, Van Dyck's portrait *King Charles out Hunting* (1635) shows Charles I of England in all his refined elegance. Jacob Jordaens, best known for scenes of gluttony and lust, reveals unusual sensitivity in his *Four Evangelists*. The saucy smile of the *Gypsy Girl* (1628) displays Frans Hals' effortless virtuosity, in sharp contrast to Vermeer's highly finished *Lacemaker*. Rembrandt's *Self-portraits*, *Disciples at Emmaus* (1648) and *Bathsheba* (1654) are fine examples of his genius.

There is relatively little German painting, but the three major German painters of the 15th and 16th centuries are represented by important works. There is a *Self-portrait* by Albrecht Dürer as a young artist of 22 (1493), a *Venus* by Lucas Cranach (1529) and a portrait of the great humanist scholar Erasmus by Hans Holbein. Works by English artists include Thomas Gainsborough's *Conversation*

in a Park (around 1746), Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Master Hare* (1788) and France's only painting by J M W Turner, *Landscape with a River and a Distant Bay* (around 1840).

Many of the master works in the Spanish collection depict the tragic side of life: El Greco's *Christ on the Cross Adored by Donors* (1576) and Francisco de Zurbarán's *Lying-in-State of St Bonaventura* (about 1629) with its dark-faced corpse are two of the Louvre's prize pieces. The subject of José de Ribera's *Club-Footed Boy* (1642) is a poor mute, who carries a scrap of paper requesting alms. Portraits by Goya from the late 18th and early 19th century are in a lighter vein.

The museum's collection of Italian paintings is large, covering the period 1200 to 1800. The father figures of the early Renaissance, Cimabue and Giotto, are here, as is Fra Angelico, with his *Coronation of the Virgin* (around 1430–1432), and Raphael, with his stately *Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione* (around 1514). There is also a fine portrait in profile of Sigismondo Malatesta by Piero della Francesca (around 1450) and an action-packed battle scene by Paolo Uccello. Several paintings by Leonardo da Vinci, for instance the *Virgin with the Infant Jesus and St Anne*, are as enchanting as his *Mona Lisa*.

The collection of French painting ranges from the 14th century to 1848. Paintings after this date are housed in the Musée d'Orsay (see pp144–7).



Gilles or Pierrot (about 1717)
by Jean-Antoine Watteau

LEONARDO DA VINCI IN FRANCE

Leonardo, artist, engineer and scientist, was born in 1452 and became a leading figure in the Italian Renaissance. François I met Leonardo in 1515 and invited him to live and work in France. The painter brought the *Mona Lisa* with him. Already in poor health, he died three years later in the arms of the king.

Self-portrait (early 16th century)



Outstanding early works are Jean Fouquet's *Portrait of Charles VII* (around 1450) and *Gabrielle d'Estrée*, mistress of Henri IV, in her bathtub (1594). From the 16th and 17th centuries there are several splendid works by Georges de la Tour with the dramatic torch-light effect so typical of his work.

That great 18th-century painter of melancholy, Jean Watteau, is represented, as is J H Fragonard, master of the Rococo. His delightfully frivolous subjects are evident in *The Bathers* from 1770. In stark contrast is the classicism of Nicolas Poussin and the history painting of J L David. Most of J D Ingres' work is in the Musée d'Orsay, but the Louvre kept the erotic *Turkish Bath* of 1862.

EUROPEAN SCULPTURE: 1100 TO 1850

Early Flemish and German sculpture in the collection has many masterpieces such as Tilman Riemenschneider's *Virgin of the Annunciation* from the end of the 15th century and an unusual life-size nude figure of the penitent Mary Magdalen by Gregor Erhart (early 16th century). An ornate gilded-wood altarpiece of the same period exemplifies Flemish church art. Another important work of Flemish sculpture is Adrian de Vries's long-limbed *Mercury and Psyche* from 1593, which was originally made for the court of Rudolph II in Prague.

The French section opens with early Romanesque works, such as the figure of Christ by a 12th-century Burgundian sculptor and a head of St Peter. With its eight black-hooded mourners, the tomb of Philippe Pot (a high-ranking official in Burgundy) is one of the more unusual pieces. Diane de Poitiers, mistress of Henri II, had a large figure of her namesake Diana, goddess of the hunt, installed in the courtyard of her castle west of Paris. It is now in the Louvre. The works of Pierre Puget (1620–94), the great sculptor from Marseilles, have been assembled inside a glass-covered courtyard, Cour Puget. They include a figure of Milo of Crotona, the Greek athlete who got his hands caught in the cleft of a tree stump and was eaten by a lion. The wild horses of Marly now stand in the glass-roofed Cour Marly surrounded by other masterpieces of French sculpture, including Houdon's early 19th-century busts of Diderot and Voltaire, and two equestrian pieces by Coysevox.

The Italian sculpture collection includes pre-Renaissance work by Duccio and Donatello, and later masterpieces such as Michelangelo's *Slaves* and Cellini's Fontainebleau *Nymph*.

Tomb of Philippe Pot (late 15th century) by Antoine le Moiturier



NEAR EASTERN, EGYPTIAN, GREEK, ETRUSCAN, AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

The range of antiquities in the Louvre is impressive. There are objects from the Neolithic period (about 6000 BC) to the fall of the Roman Empire.

Important works of Mesopotamian art include the seated figure of Ebih-il, from 2400 BC, and several portraits of Gudea, prince of Lagash, from about 2255 BC. A black basalt block bearing the code of the Babylonian King Hammurabi, from about 1700 BC, is one of the world's oldest legal documents.

The warlike Assyrians are represented by delicate carvings and a spectacular reconstruction of part of Sargon II's (722–705 BC) palace with its huge, winged bulls. A fine example of Persian art is the enameled brickwork depicting the king of Persia's personal guard of archers (5th century BC). It decorated his palace at Susa.

Most Egyptian art was made for the dead, who were provided with the things that they needed for the afterlife. It often included vivid images of daily life in ancient Egypt. One example is

the tiny funeral chapel built for a high official in about 2500 BC. It is covered with exquisite carvings: men in sailing ships, catching fish, tending cattle and fowl.

It is also possible to gain insights into family life in ancient Egypt through a number of lifelike funeral portraits, like the squatting scribe, and several sculptures of married couples. The

earliest sculpture dates from 2500 BC, the latest from 1400 BC.

From the New Kingdom (1555–1080 BC) a special crypt dedicated to the god Osiris contains some colossal sarcophagi, and a large number of mummified animals.

Some smaller objects of considerable charm include a 11-inch (29-cm) headless body of a woman, sensually outlined by the transparent veil of her dress and thought to be Queen Nefertiti (about 1365–1349 BC).

The department of Greek, Roman and Etruscan antiquities contains a vast array of fragments, among them some exceptional pieces. There is a large, geometric head from the Cyclades (2700 BC) and an elegant, swan-necked bowl, quite modern in its unadorned simplicity. It

is hammered out of a single gold sheet and dates from about 2500 BC. The

Archaic Greek period, from the 7th to the 5th century BC, is represented by the *Auxerre Goddess*, one of the earliest-known pieces of Greek sculpture, and

the *Hera of Samos* from the Ionian Islands. From the height of the Classical Greek period (about the 5th century BC)

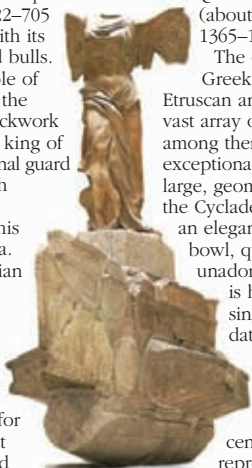


Winged Bull with Human Head from 8th century BC, found in Khorsabad, Assyria

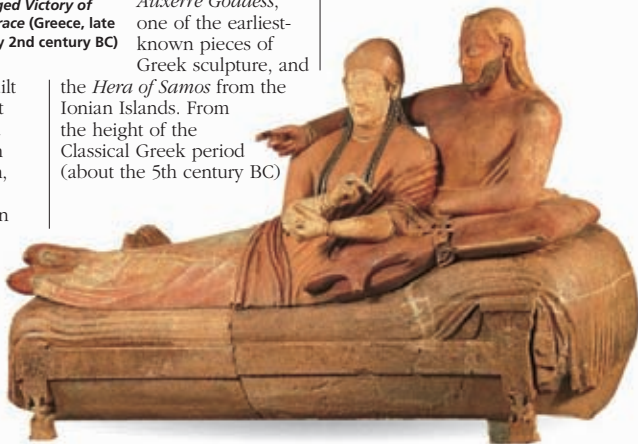
there are several fine male torsos and heads such as the *Laborde Head*. This head has been identified as part of the sculpture that once decorated the west pediment of the Parthenon in Athens.

The two most famous Greek statues in the Louvre, the *Winged Victory of Samothrace* and the *Venus de Milo* (see p 124), belong to the Hellenistic period (late 3rd to 2nd century BC) when more natural-looking human forms were beginning to be produced.

The undisputed star of the Etruscan collection is the terracotta *Sarcophagus of the Centurian Couple*, who appear



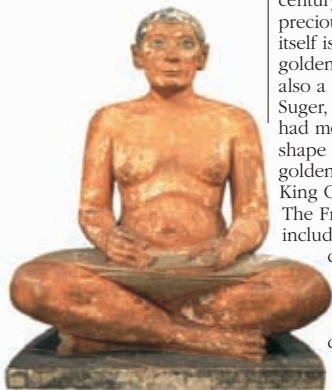
Winged Victory of Samothrace (Greece, late 3rd–early 2nd century BC)



Etruscan sarcophagus (6th century BC)

as though they are attending an eternal banquet.

The sculptures in the Roman section demonstrate the great debt owed to the art of ancient Greece. There are many fine pieces: a bust of Agrippa, a basalt head of Livia, the wife of Augustus, and a splendid, powerful bronze head of Emperor Hadrian from the 2nd century AD. This has the look of a true portrait, unlike so many Imperial heads which are uninspired and impersonal.



Squatting Scribe (Egyptian, about 2500 BC)

DECORATIVE ARTS

The term *objets d'art* (art objects) covers a huge range of "decorative art" objects: from jewelry, silver, and glassware to French and Italian bronzes, porcelain, snuffboxes, and armor. The Louvre has well over 8,000 items, from many ages and regions.

Many of these precious objects were in the Abbey of St-Denis, where the kings of France were crowned. Long before the Revolution, a regular flow of visitors had made it something of a museum. After the Revolution all the objects were removed and presented to the nation. Much was lost or stolen during the move but what remains is still outstanding.

The treasures include a serpentine stone plate from the 1st century AD with a 9th-century border of gold and precious stones. (The plate itself is inlaid with eight golden dolphins.) There is also a porphyry vase which Suger, Abbot of St-Denis, had mounted in gold in the shape of an eagle, and the golden scepter made for King Charles V in about 1380. The French crown jewels include the coronation crowns of Louis XV and Napoleon, scepters, swords and other accessories of the coronation ceremonies. On view is also the Regent, one of the purest diamonds in the world. It was bought in 1717 and worn by Louis XV at his coronation in 1722.

One whole room is taken up with a series of tapestries called the *Hunts of Maximilian*, which were originally executed for Emperor Charles V in 1530 after drawings by Bernard Van Orley.

The large collection of French furniture ranges from the 16th to the 19th centuries and is assembled by period, or in rooms devoted to



The Eagle of Suger (mid-12th century)

donations by distinguished collectors such as Isaac de Camondo. On display are important pieces by exceptionally prominent furniture-makers such as André-Charles Boulle, cabinetmaker to Louis XIV, who worked at the Louvre in the late 17th to mid-18th centuries. He is noted for his technique of inlaying copper and tortoiseshell. From a later date, the curious inlaid steel and bronze writing desk, created by Adam Weisweiler for Queen Marie-Antoinette in 1784, is one of the more unusual pieces in the museum's collection.

In 2012 a new Islamic Art Department will open in the new Cour Visconti I with around 2,000 objects on display covering 3,000 years of history from three continents.

THE GLASS PYRAMID

Plans for the modernization and expansion of the Louvre were first conceived in 1981. They included the transfer of the Ministry of Finance from the Richelieu wing of the Louvre to new offices elsewhere, and a new main entrance to the museum. A Chinese-American architect, I M Pei, was chosen to design the changes. He designed the pyramid as both the focal point and new entrance to the Louvre. Made out of glass, it enables the visitor to see the historic buildings that surround it while allowing light down into the underground visitors' reception area.



Musée des Arts Décoratifs 9

Palais du Louvre, 107 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 E2. **Tel** 01 44 55 57 50. **M** Palais Royal, Tuileries. **☐** 11am–6pm Tue–Fri (until 9pm Thu); 10am–6pm Sat, Sun (last adm 30 mins before closing). **Library** **☐** pub hols. **♿** **www.lesartsdecoratifs.fr**

With five floors and over 100 rooms, this museum offers an eclectic display of decorative and ornamental art and design from the Middle Ages to the present. Among the highlights are the Art Nouveau and Art Deco rooms, jewelry and Gallé glass. The doll collection is remarkable.

The Galerie des Bijoux is particularly interesting, with a huge collection of more than 1300 pieces, from medieval brooches to Cartier designs.

The chic restaurant offers breathtaking views over the Tuileries Gardens.

Also open for temporary exhibitions are the adjoining Musée de la Mode and the Musée de la Publicité. Musée de la Mode frequently shows parts of its vast *haute couture* collections. Past exhibitions have included a tribute to Christian Lacroix with a retrospective of his designs.

With a catalog of over 40,000 historic posters dating from the 18th century to 1949, the Musée de la Publicité brings together thousands of objects linked to advertising as well as films. The entry fee includes access to all three museums. Dual tickets can also be purchased that allow access to the Musée Nissim de Camondo too (see p232).



Lemot's Restoration group of statues with the gilded figure of Victory

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel 10

Pl du Carrousel 75001. **Map** 12 E2.

M Palais Royal.

Built by Napoleon in 1806–8 as an entrance to the former Palais des Tuileries, this vast arch's marble columns are topped by Grande Armée soldiers. They replaced the Horses of St. Mark's, which were returned to Venice in 1815.



Arcades along the Rue de Rivoli

Rue de Rivoli 11

75001. **Map** 11 C1 & 13 A2.

M Louvre, Palais Royal, Tuileries, Concorde.

The long arcades with their shops, topped by Neoclassical apartments, date back to the early 18th century, though

they were only finished in the 1850s. Commissioned by Napoleon after his victory at Rivoli, in 1797, the street completed the link between the Louvre and the Champs-Élysées, and became an important artery as well as an elegant center for commerce. The Tuileries walls were replaced by railings and the whole area opened up.

Today along the Rue de Rivoli there are makers of expensive men's shirts and bookshops toward the Place de la Concorde, and popular department stores near the Châtelet and Hôtel de Ville. Angéline's, at No. 226, is said to serve the best hot chocolate in Paris (see p318).

Jardin des Tuileries 12

75001. **Map** 12 D1.

Tel 01 40 20 90 43.

M Tuileries, Concorde.

☐ 7:30am–7pm (or sunset).

These formal gardens were once the gardens of the old Palais des Tuileries. They are an integral part of the landscaped area running parallel to the Seine from the Louvre to the Champs-Élysées and the Arc de Triomphe.

The gardens were laid out in the 17th century by André Le Nôtre, royal gardener to Louis XIV. Restoration has created a new garden as well as filling the entire area with striking modern and contemporary sculpture.

A 17th-century engraving of the Jardin des Tuileries by G Perelle



Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume **13**

Jardin des Tuileries, Pl de la Concorde
75008. **Map** 11 C1. **Tel** 01 47 03 12 50. **M** Concorde. **☐** noon–7pm
Tue–Sun (to 9pm Tue, from 10am
Sat, Sun). **📅** Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25.



www.jeudepaume.org

The Jeu de Paume – or *réal* tennis court – was built by Napoleon III in 1851. When *réal* (royal) tennis was replaced in popularity by lawn tennis, the court was used to exhibit art. Eventually an Impressionist museum was founded here. In 1986, the collection moved to the Musée d'Orsay (see pp144–7). The Jeu de Paume now houses the Centre National de la Photographie, and shows exhibitions of contemporary art. Its sister site is the Hôtel de Sully (see p95).



Entrance to the Jeu de Paume

Musée de l'Orangerie **14**

Jardin des Tuileries, Pl de la Concorde
75008. **Map** 11 C1. **Tel** 01 44 77 80 07. **M** Concorde. **☐** 9am–6pm
Wed–Mon. **📅** May 1, Dec 25 **📅**
📅 **📅** by appointment. **📅**
www.musee-orangerie.fr

Claude Monet's crowning work, the water lily series, or *Nymphéas*, can be found here. The series was painted in his garden at Giverny, near Paris, and presented to the public in 1927. This superb work is complemented well by the outstanding Walter-Guillaume collection of artists of the Ecole de Paris, from the late Impressionist era to the inter-war period. This is a remarkable concentration of



Monet's water lilies, on display in the Musée de l'Orangerie

masterworks, including a room of dramatic works by Soutine and some 14 works by Cézanne – still lifes, portraits (*Madame Cézanne*), and landscapes, such as *Dans le Parc du Château Noir*.

Renoir is represented by 27 canvases, including *Les Fillettes au Piano (Young Girls at the Piano)*. There are early Picassos, works by Henri Rousseau – notably *La Carriole du Père Junier (Old Junier's Cart)* – Matisse and a portrait of Paul Guillaume by Modigliani. All are bathed in the natural light that flows through the window. Temporary exhibitions are shown on the lower ground floor.

Place de la Concorde **15**

75008. **Map** 11 C1. **M** Concorde.

This is one of Europe's most magnificent and historic squares, covering more than 20 acres (8 ha) in the middle of Paris. Starting out as Place Louis XV, for displaying a statue of the king, it was built in the mid-18th century by architect Jacques-Ange Gabriel, who chose to make it an open octagon with only the north side containing

The 3,200-year-old obelisk from Luxor

mansions. In the square's next incarnation, as the Place de la Révolution, the statue was replaced by the guillotine. The death toll in the square in two and a half years was 1,119, including Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette (who died in view of the small, secret apartment she kept at No. 2 Rue Royale), and the revolutionary leaders Danton and Robespierre.

Renamed Concorde (originally by chastened Revolutionaries) in a spirit of reconciliation, the grandeur of the square was enhanced in the 19th century by the 3,200-year-old Luxor obelisk, two fountains, and eight statues personifying French cities. It has become the culminating point of triumphal parades down the Champs-Élysées each July 14, most notably on the memorable Bastille Day of 1989 when the Revolution's bicentennial was celebrated by a million people and many world leaders.





Colonnaded entrance to the Village Royal

Village Royal 16

75008. **Map** 5 C5. **M** Madeleine. **Galerie Royale** ☐ 10am–7pm Tue–Sat. ☑ public hols.

This delightful enclave of 18th-century town houses sits discreetly between the Rue Royale and the Rue Boissy d'Anglas. The Galerie Royale is the former home of the Duchess d'Abrantès. It was converted in 1994 by architect Laurent Bourgois, who has combined both classical and modern elements in superb style. The village was formerly the home of glassworkers and silversmiths, and for a while examples of

antique glass and silverware were on display. Nowadays, chic shoppers flock in droves to the designer boutiques that are here, such as Chanel, Dior, and Eric Bompard Cashmere, or they stop by for a coffee break in the upmarket café, Le Village.

Place Vendôme 17

75001. **Map** 6 D5 **M** Tuileries.

Perhaps the best example of 18th-century elegance in the city, the architect Jules Hardouin-Mansart's royal square was begun in 1698. The original plan was to house academies and embassies behind the arcaded facades. However, bankers moved in and created opulent homes. Miraculously the square has remained virtually intact and is home to jewelers and bankers. Among the famous, Frédéric Chopin died here in 1848 at No. 12 and César Ritz established his famous hotel at the turn of the 20th century at No. 15.

Banque de France 18

39 Rue Croix des Petits Champs 75001.

Map 12 F1. **M** Palais Royal. ☐ for details phone 01 44 54 19 30.

Founded by Napoleon in 1800, France's central bank is housed in a building intended for quite different purposes. The 17th-century architect François Mansart designed this mansion for Louis XIII's wealthy secretary of state,

Napoleon's statue in Place Vendôme



FORMAL GARDENS IN PARIS



The South Parterre at Versailles (see pp248–9)

For the past 300 years the main formal gardens in Paris have been open to the public and are a firm fixture in the city's life. The Jardin des Tuileries (see p130) is gradually being renovated, with ongoing replanting; the Jardin du Luxembourg (see p172), the private garden of the French Senate, is still beloved of Left Bankers; and the Jardin du Palais Royal (see p121) is enjoyed by those who seek peace and privacy.

French landscaping was raised to an art form in the 17th century, thanks to Louis XIV's talented landscaper André Le Nôtre, who created the gardens of Versailles (see pp248–9). He achieved a brilliant marriage between the traditional Italian Renaissance garden and the French love of rational design.

The role of the French garden architect was not to tend nature but to transform it, pruning and planting to



The long Galerie Dorée in the Banque de France

Louis de la Vrillière, with the sumptuous 164-ft (50-m) long Galerie Dorée specially created for hanging his great collection of historical paintings. The house was later sold to the Comte de Toulouse, son of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. The building was extensively reconstructed in the 19th century after the ravages of the Revolution. The bank's most famous modern alumnus is Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission 1985–1994.

Place des Victoires 19

75002. **Map** 12 F1. **M** Palais Royal.

This circle of elegant mansions was built in 1685 solely to offset the statue of Louis XIV by Desjardins, which was placed in the middle, with torches burning day and night. The proportions of the buildings and even the arrangement of the surrounding streets were all designed by

the architect and courtier Jules Hardouin-Mansart to display the statue to its best advantage.

Unfortunately, the 1792 mobs were less sycophantic and tore down the statue. A replacement, of a different style, was erected in 1822 to the detriment of the whole system of proportions of buildings to statue. Yet the square retains much of the original design, and today it is the address of major names in the fashion business, most notably Thierry Mugler and Kenzo.



Louis XIV on Place des Victoires



A Bagatelle garden with floral color (see p255)

create leafy sculptures out of trees, bushes and hedges. Complicated geometrical designs that were created in beds and paths were interspersed with pebbles and carefully thought-out splashes of floral color. Symmetry and harmony were the landscaper's bywords, a sense of grandeur and magnificence his ultimate goal.

In the 17th century, as now, French formal gardens served two purposes: as a setting or backdrop for a château or palace, and for enjoyment. The best view of a formal garden was from the first floor of the château, from which the combination of boxwood hedges, flowers and gravel came together in an intricate, abstract pattern, a blossoming tapestry which complemented the château's interior. Paths of trees drew the eye into infinity, reminding the onlooker of how much land belonged to his host, and therefore establishing his undoubted wealth. So, early on the formal garden became a

status symbol, and it still is. This is obvious in both private gardens and in grand public projects. Napoleon Bonaparte completed his vista from the Jardin des Tuileries with a triumphal arch. The late President Mitterrand applied the principle in building his Grand Arche de la Défense (see pp40–41, 255) along the same axis as the Tuileries and Arc de Triomphe.

But formal gardens were also made to be enjoyed. People in the 17th century believed that walking in the fresh air kept them in good health. What more perfect spot than a formal garden bedecked with statues and fountains for additional entertainment. The old and infirm could be pushed around in sedan chairs and people could meet one another around a boxwood hedge or on a stone bench under the marbly gaze of the goddess Diana.



Les Deux Magots

ST-GERMAIN-DES-PRES

This Left Bank area is fuller and livelier, its streets and cafés more crowded than when it was at the forefront of the city's intellectual life in the 1950s. The leading figures of the time have now gone, and the rebellious disciples have retreated to their bourgeois backgrounds. But the new philosophers are there, the radical young thinkers who emerged from the 1960s upheavals, and the area still has its major publishing



Musée d'Orsay clock

houses, whose executives entertain treasured writers and agents at the celebrated cafés. But they now share the area with the chic set, those who patronize Yves St-Laurent's opulent premises and the elegant Rue Jacob's top interior designers. On the south side of Boulevard St-Germain the streets are quiet and quaint, with lots of good restaurants, and at the Odéon end there are brassy cafés and a profusion of movie theaters.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Palais Abbatial 2
- Boulevard St-Germain 7

- Rue du Dragon 8
- Rue de l'Odéon 10
- Cour de Rohan 12
- Cour du Commerce St-André 13
- Institut de France 15
- Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts 16
- Ecole Nationale d'Administration 17
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Museums and Galleries

- Musée Eugène Delacroix 3
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Theaters

- Odéon Théâtre de L'Europe 11

Cafés and Restaurants

- Les Deux Magots 4
- Café de Flore 5
- Brasserie Lipp 6
- Le Procope 9

GETTING THERE

Metro stations St-Germain-des-Prés and Odéon and the RER station at Musée d'Orsay serve the area. Bus route 63 travels down Boulevard St-Germain, and route 95 goes along Rue Bonaparte. Route 70 passes along Rue Mazarine.



0 meters 400
0 yards 400

KEY

- Street by Street map
- Metro station
- Batobus boarding point
- RER station

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 11-12
- *Where to Stay* pp286-7
- *Restaurants* pp304-06

Street by Street: St-Germain-des-Prés



Organ grinder in St-Germain

After World War II, St-Germain-des-Prés became synonymous with intellectual life centered around bars and cafés. Philosophers, writers, actors, and musicians mingled in the cellar nightspots and brasseries, where existentialist philosophy co-existed with American jazz. The area is now more sophisticated than in the heyday of Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, the haunting singer Juliette Greco and the New Wave film-makers.

The writers are still around, enjoying the pleasures of sitting in Les Deux Magots, Café de Flore, and other haunts. The 17th-century buildings have survived, but signs of change are evident in the plethora of affluent stores dealing in antiques, books, and fashion.



Café de Flore

In the 1950s, French intellectuals wrestled with new philosophical ideas in the Art Deco interior of the café **5**

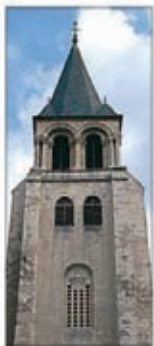


Brasserie Lipp

Colorful ceramics decorate this famous brasserie once frequented by politicians **6**

★ St-Germain-des-Prés

Descartes and the king of Poland are among the notables buried here in Paris's oldest church **1**



Les Deux Magots

The café is famous for the patronage of celebrities such as Hemingway **4**



★ Boulevard St-Germain

Café terraces, boutiques, cinemas, restaurants, and bookstores characterize the central section of the Left Bank's main street **7**

St-Germain-des-Prés ①

3 Pl St-Germain-des-Prés 75006.

Map 12 E4. **Tel** 01 55 42 81 33. **M**

St-Germain-des-Prés. ☐ 8am–7pm daily. **Concerts** 8pm Tue, Thu.

🕒 12:15 & 7pm Mon–Fri; 12:15pm Sat; 9am, 11am, 7pm Sun. 📺 📻

This is the oldest church in Paris, originating in 542 when King Childeburt built a basilica to house holy relics. It became an immensely powerful Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed during the Revolution, when most of the buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1794. One of the Revolution's most horrific episodes took place in a

nearby monastery when 318 priests were hacked to death by the mob on September 3, 1792. The current church dates from about the 11th century and was heavily restored in the 19th century. One of the three original towers survives, housing one of the oldest belfries in France. The interior is an interesting mix of architectural styles, with some 6th-century marble columns, Gothic

vaulting and Romanesque arches. Famous tombs include those of René Descartes, the poet Nicolas Boileau, and John Casimir, king of Poland, who later became abbot of St-Germain-des-Prés in 1669.



Our Lady of Consolation statue in St-Germain-des-Prés

Palais Abbatial ②

1–5 Rue de l'Abbaye 75006.

Map 12 E4. **M** St-Germain-des-Prés. **Not open** to the public.

This brick and stone palace was built in 1586 for Charles of Bourbon who was cardinal-abbot of St-Germain and, very briefly, king of France. Ten more abbots lived here until the Revolution, when the building was



An ironwork detail from the facade of the Palais Abbatial

sold. James Pradier, the 19th-century sculptor who was famous for his female figures, established a studio here. The palace is now noted for its mixture of building materials and its vertical windows.

Musée Eugène Delacroix ③

6 Rue de Fürstenberg 75006.

Map 12 E4. **Tel** 01 44 41 86 50.

M St-Germain-des-Prés. ☐ 9:30am–5pm Wed–Mon (last adm: 4:30pm).

📺 📻 www.musee-delacroix.fr



Eugène Delacroix

The leading nonconformist Romantic painter, Eugène Delacroix, known for his passionate and highly colored canvases, lived and worked here from 1857 to his death in 1863. Here he painted *The Entombment of Christ* and *The Way to Calvary* (which now hang in the museum). He also created superb murals for the Chapel of the Holy Angels in the nearby St-Sulpice church, which is part of the reason why he moved to this area.

The first-floor apartment and garden studio now form a national museum, where regular exhibitions of Delacroix's work are held. The apartment has a portrait of George Sand, self-portraits, studies for future works, and artistic memorabilia.

The charm of Delacroix's garden is reflected in the tiny Fürstenberg square. With its pair of rare catalpa trees and old-fashioned street lamps, the square is one of Paris's most romantic corners.

Les Deux Magots ④

6 Pl St-Germain-des-Prés 75006.

Map 12 E4. **Tel** 01 45 48 55 25.

M St-Germain-des-Prés.

☐ 7:30am–1am daily.

🕒 for one week in Jan.

www.lesdeuxmagots.com

The café still trades on its reputation as the meeting place of the city's literary and intellectual elite. This derives from the patronage of Surrealist artists and writers including Ernest Hemingway in the 1920s and 1930s, and existentialist philosophers and writers in the 1950s.

The present clientele is more likely to be publishers or people-watchers than the new Hemingway. The café's name comes from the two wooden statues of Chinese commercial agents (*magots*) that adorn one of the pillars. This is a good place for enjoying an old-fashioned hot chocolate and watching the world go by.



The interior of Les Deux Magots



Facade of the Café de Flore, former meeting place of existentialists

Café de Flore 5

26 Rue St-Benoît 75006.

Map 12 E3. Tel 01 45 48 55 26.

M St-Germain-des-Prés. ☐ 7:30am–1:30am daily. 🚫 restricted.

www.cafedeflore.com

The classic Art Deco interior of this café, all-red seating, mahogany and mirrors, has changed little since the war. Like its rival Les Deux Magots, Café de Flore has hosted most of the French intellectuals during the post-war years. Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir developed their philosophy of existentialism here.



A waiter at the Brasserie Lipp

Brasserie Lipp 6

151 Blvd St-Germain 75006.

Map 12 E4. Tel 01 45 48 53 91.

M St-Germain-des-Prés.

☐ 9am–1am daily.

www.brasserie-lipp.fr

Third of the famous cafés around St-Germain-des-Prés, Brasserie Lipp combines Alsatian beer, sauerkraut, and sausages (it was founded by a refugee from Alsace) with excellent coffee to produce a Left Bank fixture once

popular with French politicians and fashion gurus, and now with visitors. Originally opened in the late 19th century, it is regarded by many as the quintessential Parisian brasserie, although the experience is more atmospheric than culinary these days. The interior is bright with ceramic tiles of parrots and cranes.

Boulevard St-Germain 7

75006, 75007. Map 11 C2 & 13 C5.

M Solférino, Rue du Bac, St-Germain-des-Prés, Mabillon, Odéon.

The Left Bank's most celebrated thoroughfare, over 2 miles (3 km) long, curves across three districts from the Ile St-Louis to the Pont de la Concorde. The architecture is homogeneous because the boulevard was another of Baron Haussmann's bold strokes of 19th-century urban planning, but it encompasses a wide range of different lifestyles as well as a number of religious and cultural institutions. From the east (the low street numbers) the

boulevard passes the late François Mitterrand's private town residence in the Rue de Bièvre, as well as the Maubert-Mutualité market square, the Musée de Cluny and the Sorbonne university, before crossing the lively Boulevard St-Michel.

It continues past the Ecole de Médecine and the Place de l'Odéon to St-Germain-des-Prés, with its historic church and café terraces. Fashion boutiques, theaters, restaurants, and bookshops give this central portion its distinctive character. It is also here that one is most likely to see a celebrity. The area is active from midday to the early morning hours.

Continuing further, beyond this section the boulevard becomes more exclusively residential and then distinctly political with the Ministry of Defense and the National Assembly buildings.

Rue du Dragon 8

75006. Map 12 D4.

M St-Germain-des-Prés.

This short street, between the Boulevard St-Germain and the Carrefour de la Croix Rouge, dates back to the Middle Ages and still has houses from the 17th and 18th centuries. Notice their large doors, tall windows and ironwork balconies. A group of Flemish painters lived at No. 37 before the Revolution. The novelist Victor Hugo rented a garret at No. 30 when he was a 19-year-old bachelor.



A plaque at No. 30 Rue du Dragon commemorating Victor Hugo's house

Le Procope 9

13 Rue de l'Ancienne-Comédie 75006.

Map 12 F4. Tel 01 40 46 79 00.

M Odéon. ☐ noon–1am daily.

See *The History of Paris* pp26–7.

www.procope.com

Founded in 1686 by the Sicilian Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli, this claims to be the world's first coffee house. It quickly became popular with the city's political and literary elite and with actors from the Comédie-Française.

Its patrons have included Benjamin Franklin and the philosopher Voltaire – who supposedly drank 40 cups of coffee mixed with chocolate every day – and the young Napoleon, who would leave his hat as security while he searched for money to pay the bill. Le Procope is now an 18th-century style restaurant run by the famous Frères Blanc group.



Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe, former home of the Comédie-Française

Rue de l'Odéon 10

75006. Map 12 F5. M Odéon.

Sylvia Beach's bookshop Shakespeare & Company (see pp331–2) stood at No. 12 from 1921 to 1940. She befriended many struggling American and British writers, such as Ezra Pound, T S Eliot, Scott Fitzgerald, and Ernest Hemingway. It was largely due to her support – as secretary, editor, agent, and banker – that James Joyce's *Ulysses* was first published in English. Adrienne Monnier's French equivalent at No. 7 opposite, Les Amis des Livres, was frequented by André Gide and Paul Valéry.

Opened in 1779 to improve access to the Odéon theater, this was the first street in Paris to have sidewalks with gutters and it still has many attractive houses and shops, most of them dating from the 18th century.



The rear facade of Le Procope restaurant

Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe 11

1 Pl Paul-Claudel 75006. Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 44 85 40 40. M Odéon, Luxembourg.

☐ for performances only. See

Entertainment pp342–4. www.

theatre-odeon.fr

This Neoclassical theater was built in 1779 on the grounds of the former Hôtel de Condé. The site had been purchased by the king and given to the city to house the Comédie Française. The premiere of *The Marriage of Figaro*, by Beaumarchais, took place here in 1784. With the arrival of a new company in 1797 the name of the theater was changed to Odéon. In 1807 the theater was consumed by fire. It was rebuilt later the same year by the architect Jean-François Chalgrin.

Following World War II, the theater specialized in modern drama and was the best attended in Paris. Today, plays are performed in foreign languages, including English. The auditorium is very impressive, not least for its ceiling, painted by André Masson in 1965.



A young Hemingway in the 1920s

Cour de Rohan 12

75006. Map 12 F4. M Odéon.

Access from the Rue du Jardinnet until 8pm; 8pm–8am access from the Blvd St-Germain.



The unusual middle courtyard in the Cour de Rohan

This picturesque series of three courtyards was originally part of the 15th-century pied-à-terre of the archbishops of Rouen (corrupted to "Rohan"). The middle courtyard is the most unusual. Its three-legged wrought-iron mounting block, known as a *pas-de-mule*, was used at one time by elderly women and overweight prelates to mount their mules. It is probably the last mounting block left in Paris. Overlooking the yard is the facade of a fine Renaissance building, dating from the beginning of the 17th century. One of its important former residents was Henri II's mistress, Diane de Poitiers.

The third courtyard opens on to the tiny Rue du Jardinnet, where the composer Saint-Saëns was born in 1835.

Cour du Commerce St-André 13

75006. **Map** 12 F4. **M** Odéon.

No. 9 has a particularly grisly past, because it was here that Dr. Guillotin is supposed to have perfected his "philanthropic decapitating machine." In fact, although the idea was Guillotin's, it was Dr. Louis, a Parisian surgeon, who was responsible for putting the "humane" plan into action. When the guillotine was first used for execution in 1792 it was known as a *Louissette*.



A print of a Revolutionary mob at a guillotine execution

Musée de la Monnaie 14

11 Quai de Conti 75006. **Map** 12 F3.

Tel 01 40 46 56 66. **M** Pont-Neuf, Odéon. 11am-5:30pm Tue-Fri, noon-5:30pm Sat-Sun.

Movies.

www.monnaiedepartis.fr

When Louis XV decided to rehouse the mint in the late 18th century, he hit upon the idea of launching a design competition for the new

building. The present Hôtel des Monnaies is the result of this competition. It was completed in 1777, and the architect, Jacques Antoine, lived here until his death.

Coins were minted in the mansion until 1973, when the process was moved to Pessac in the Gironde. The minting and milling halls now contain the coin and medallion museum. The extensive collection is displayed in vertical glass stands so that both sides of the coins are visible, and everything is presented in the context of the history of the day. The final room of the museum shows a production cycle with late 19th-century and early 20th-century tools and machines on display.

Instead of minting coins, the building's workshops are now devoted to the creation of medallions, a selection of which are on sale in the museum shop.

Institut de France 15

23 Quai de Conti 75006.

Map 12 E3. **Tel** 01 44 41 44 41.

M Pont-Neuf, St-Germain-des-Près.

Sat & Sun by appointment only.

www.institut-de-france.fr

Now home to the illustrious Académie Française, this Baroque building was built as a palace in 1688 and was given over to the Institut de France in 1805. Its distinctive cupola was designed by the palace's architect, Louis Le Vau, to harmonize with the Palais du Louvre.

The Académie Française is the most famous of the five academies within the institute. It was founded in 1635 by



A sign to the former Mint, which is now a museum

Cardinal Richelieu and charged with the compilation of an official dictionary of the French language. From the beginning, membership has been limited to 40, who are entrusted with working on the dictionary.

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts 16

13 Quai Malaquais 75006. **Map** 12 E3.

Tel 01 47 03 50 00. **M** St-Germain-des-Près. daily to groups by apt only (phone 01 42 46 92 02 to arrange). **Library.** www.ensba.fr

The main French school of fine arts occupies an enviable position at the corner of the Rue Bonaparte and the river-side Quai Malaquais. The school is housed in several buildings, the most imposing being the 19th-century Palais des Etudes.

A host of budding French and foreign painters and architects have crossed the large courtyard to study in the ateliers of the school. Young American architects, in particular, have studied there over the past century.



The facade of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts

THE CELEBRATED CAFES OF PARIS

One of the most enduring images of Paris is the café scene. For the visitor it is the romantic vision of great artists, writers or eminent intellectuals consorting in one of the Left Bank's celebrated cafés. For the Parisian the café is one of life's constants, an everyday experience, providing

people with a place to tryst, drink and meet friends, or to conclude business deals, or to simply watch the world go by.

The first café anywhere can be traced back to 1686, when the café Le Procope (see p140) was opened. In the following century cafés became a vital part of Paris's social life. And with

the widening of the city's streets, particularly during the 19th century, and the building of Haussmann's Grands Boulevards, the cafés spread out on to the sidewalks, evoking Emile Zola's comment as to the "great silent crowds watching the street live".

The nature of a café was sometimes determined by the interests of its patrons. Some were the gathering places for those interested in playing chess, dominoes or billiards. Literary gents gathered in Le Procope during Molière's time in the 17th century. In the 19th century, First Empire imperial guards officers were drawn to the Café d'Orsay and Second Empire financiers gathered in the cafés along the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The stylish set patronized the Café de Paris and Café Tortini, and theater-goers met at the cafés around the Opéra, including the Café de la Paix (see p215).



Newspaper reading is still a typical café pastime

Ecole Nationale d'Administration 17

13 Rue de l'Université 75007.

Map 12 D3. Tel 01 49 26 45 45.

M Rue du Bac. to the public.

This fine 18th-century mansion was originally built as two houses in 1643 by Briçonnet. In 1713 they were replaced by a *hôtel*, built by Thomas Gobert for the widow of Denis Feydeau de Brou. It was passed on to her son, Paul-Espirit Feydeau de Brou, until his death in 1767. The *hôtel* then became the residence of the Venetian ambassador. It was occupied by Belzunce in 1787 and became a munitions depot during the Revolution until the restoration of the monarchy in 1815.

It once housed the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (now in Strasbourg), where many of the elite in politics, economics, and science were once students. Today the building is used by France's famous Science Po University.



Plaque marking the house in Quai Voltaire where Voltaire died

Quai Voltaire 18

75006 and 75007. Map 12 D3.

M Rue du Bac.

Formerly part of the Quai Malaquais, then later known as the Quai des Théatins, the Quai Voltaire is now home to some of the most important antiques dealers in Paris. It is also noted for its attractive

18th-century houses and for the famous people who lived in many of them, making it an especially interesting and pleasant street to walk along.

The 18th-century Swedish ambassador Count Tessin lived at No. 1, as did the sculptor James Pradier, famed for his statues and for his wife, who swam naked across the Seine. Louise de Kéroualle, spy for Louis XIV and created Duchess of Portsmouth by the infatuated Charles II of England, lived at Nos. 3-5.

Famous past residents of No. 19 included the composers Richard Wagner and Jean Sibelius, the novelist Charles Baudelaire and the exiled Irish writer and wit Oscar Wilde.

The French philosopher Voltaire died at No. 27, the Hôtel de la Villette. St-Sulpice, the local church, refused to accept his corpse (on the grounds of his atheism) and his body was rushed into the country to avoid a pauper's grave.



Entertainment in the Claude Alain café in the Rue de Seine during the 1950s

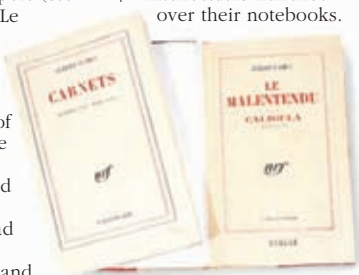
The most famous cafés are on the Left Bank, in St-Germain and Montparnasse, where the literati of old used to gather and where the glitterati of today love to be seen. Before World War I, Montparnasse was haunted by hordes of Russian revolutionaries, most eminently Lenin and Trotsky, who whiled away their days in the cafés, grappling with the

problems of Russia and the world over a *petit café*. Cultural life flourished in the 1920s, when Surrealists like Salvador Dalí and Jean Cocteau dominated café life, and later when American writers led by Ernest Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald talked, drank and worked in various cafés, among them La Coupole (see p178), Le Sélect

and La Closerie des Lilas (see p179).

After the end of World War II, the cultural scene shifted northward to St-Germain. Existentialism had become the dominant creed and Jean-Paul Sartre its tiny charismatic leader. Sartre and

his intellectual peers and followers, among them the writers Simone de Beauvoir and Albert Camus, the poet Boris Vian and the enigmatic singer Juliette Greco, gathered to work and discuss their ideas in Les Deux Magots (see p138) and the nearby rival Café de Flore (see p139). The traditional habitués of these cafés is still to be seen, albeit mixing with the international jet-set and with self-publicizing intellectuals hunched over their notebooks.



Works by one of St-Germain's elite, Albert Camus (1913-60)

Musée d'Orsay 19

See pp144-7.

Musée Nationale de la Légion d'Honneur 20

2 Rue de la Légion d'Honneur (Parvis du Musée d'Orsay) 75007. **Map** 11 C2.

Tel 01 40 62 84 25. **M** Solférino.

RER Musée d'Orsay. **☐** 1-6pm

Wed-Sun. **☐** public hols.

www.legiondhonneur.fr

Next to the Musée d'Orsay is the enormous Hôtel de Salm. It was one of the last



The Musée d'Orsay, converted from a railroad station into a museum

great mansions to be built in the area (1782). The first owner was a German count, Prince de Salm-Kyrbourg, who was guillotined in 1794.

Today the building contains a museum where one can learn all about the Legion of Honor, a decoration launched by Napoleon I and so cherished by the French.

Napoleon III's Great Cross of the Legion of Honor

Those awarded the honor wear a small red rosette in their lapel. The impressive displays of medals and insignia are complemented by paintings. In one of the rooms, Napoleon's Legion of Honor is on display with his sword and breastplate.

The museum also covers decorations from most parts of the world, among them the British Victoria Cross and the American Purple Heart.

Musée d'Orsay 19

In 1986, 47 years after it had closed as a mainline railroad station, Victor Laloux's superb late 19th-century building was reopened as the Musée d'Orsay. Commissioned by the Orléans railroad company to be its Paris terminus, it avoided demolition in the 1970s. During the conversion much of the original architecture was retained. The museum, which has undergone extensive renovation, was set up to present each of the arts of the period from 1848 to 1914 in the context of its contemporary society and all other forms of creative activity happening at the time. The upper levels are undergoing renovation until late 2011 and some rooms may be closed.



The Museum, from the Right Bank
Victor Laloux designed the building for the Universal Exhibition in 1900.



Chair by Charles Rennie Mackintosh
The style developed by Mackintosh was an attempt to express ideas in a framework of vertical and horizontal forms, as in this tearoom chair (1900).

★ **The Gates of Hell (1880–1917)**
Rodin included figures that he had already created, such as The Thinker and The Kiss, in this famous gateway.



★ **Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe (1863)**
Manet's painting, first exhibited in Napoleon III's Salon des Refusés, is presently on display in the first area of the upper level.

KEY TO FLOORPLAN

	Architecture & Decorative Arts
	Sculpture
	Painting before 1870
	Impressionism
	Neo-Impressionism
	Naturalism and Symbolism
	Art Nouveau
	Temporary exhibitions
	Nonexhibition space

GALLERY GUIDE

The collection occupies three levels. On the ground floor there are works from the mid to late 19th century. The middle level features Art Nouveau decorative art and a range of paintings and sculptures from the second half of the 19th century to the early 20th century. The upper level has an outstanding collection of Impressionist and Neo-Impressionist art.



The Dance (1867–8)
Carpeaux's sculpture caused a scandal when first exhibited.

Exploring the Musée d'Orsay

The Musée d'Orsay picks up where the Louvre ends, showing works from 1848 to 1914. Its star attraction is a superb collection of Impressionist art, but it also holds world-class temporary exhibitions and excellent lunchtime and evening concerts. In addition to the main exhibition, there are displays that explain the social, political, and technological context in which the art was created, including exhibits on the history of cinematography.



Ceiling design (1911) by the artist and designer Maurice Denis

ART NOUVEAU

The Belgian architect and designer Victor Horta was among the first to give free rein to the sinuous line that gave Art Nouveau its French sobriquet of *Style Nouille* (noodle style). Taking its name from a gallery of modern design that opened in Paris in 1895, Art Nouveau flourished throughout Europe until World War I.

In Vienna, Otto Wagner, Koloman Moser, and Josef Hoffmann combined high craft with the new design, while the School of Glasgow, under the impetus of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, developed a more rectilinear approach which anticipated the work of Frank Lloyd Wright in the United States.

René Lalique introduced the aesthetics of Art Nouveau into jewelry and glassware, while Hector Guimard, inspired by Horta, is most famous today for his once-ubiquitous Art Nouveau entrances to the Paris metro.

One exhibit not to be missed is the carved wooden bookcase by Rupert Carabin (1890), with its proliferation of allegorical seated female nudes, bronze palm fronds and severed bearded heads.

SCULPTURE

The museum's central aisle overflows with an oddly assorted selection of sculptures. These illustrate the eclectic mood around the middle of the 19th century when the classicism of Eugène Guillaume's *Cenotaph of the Gracchi* (1848–53) coexisted with the romanticism of François Rude. Rude created the relief on the Arc de Triomphe (1836), often referred to as *La Marseillaise* (see p211).

There is a wonderful series of 36 busts of members of parliament (1832) – bloated, ugly, unscrupulous, and self-important – by the satirist Honoré Daumier, and work by the vital but short-lived genius Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, whose first major bronze, *Count Ugolino* (1862), was a character from Dante. In 1868 he produced his Dionysian delight, *The Dance*, which caused a storm of protest: it was “an insult to public morals”. This contrasts with the derivative and mannered work of such sculptors as Alexandre Falguière and Hyppolyte Moulin.

Edgar Degas' famous *Young Dancer of Fourteen* (1881) was displayed during his lifetime, but the many bronzes on show were made from wax sculptures found in his

studio after his death. In contrast, the sculpture of Auguste Rodin was very much in the public eye, and his sensuous and forceful work makes him pre-eminent among 19th-century sculptors. The museum contains many of his works, including the original plaster of *Balzac* (1897). Rodin's talented companion, Camille Claudel, who spent much of her life in an asylum, is represented by a grim allegory of mortality, *Maturity* (1899–1903).

The turn of the 20th century is marked by the work of Emile-Antoine Bourdelle and Aristide Maillol.

PAINTING BEFORE 1870

The surprising diversity of styles in 19th-century painting is emphasized by the close juxtaposition on the ground floor of all paintings prior to 1870 – the crucial year in which Impressionism first made a name for itself. The raging color and almost Expressionistic vigor of Eugène Delacroix's *Lion Hunt* (1854) stands next to

Jean-Dominique Ingres' cool Classical *The Spring* (1820–56). As a reminder of the academic manner that dominated the century up to that point, the uninspired waxwork style of Thomas Couture's monumental *The Romans in the Age of Decadence* (1847) dominates the central aisle. In a class of their own are

Edouard Manet's provocative *Olympia* and *Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe* (1863), while works painted around the same time by his friends, Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Frédéric Bazille, and Alfred Sisley, give a glimpse of the Impressionists before the Impressionist movement began.



Young Dancer of Fourteen (1881) by Edgar Degas



Olympia (1863) by Edouard Manet

IMPRESSIONISM

Rouen Cathedral caught at various moments of the day (1892–3) is one of the many works on show by Claude Monet, the leading figure of the Impressionist movement. Pierre-Auguste Renoir's plump nudes and his young people *Dancing at the Moulin de la Galette* (1876) were painted at the high point of his Impressionist period. Other artists on display include Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley, and Mary Cassatt.

Edgar Degas, Paul Cézanne, and Vincent Van Gogh are included here although their techniques differed from those of the Impressionists. Degas often favored crisp Realism, though he was quite capable of using the sketchy manner of the Impressionists, as, for instance, in *L'Absinthe* (1876). Cézanne was more concerned with substance than light, as can be seen in his *Apples and*

Oranges (1895–1900). Van Gogh was momentarily influenced by the movement but then went his own way, illustrated here by works from the collection of Dr Gachet.



Breton Peasant Women (1894) by Paul Gauguin

NEO-IMPRESSIONISM

Although labeled Neo-Impressionism, the work of Georges Seurat (which includes *The Circus* from 1891) was quite unrelated to the older movement. He, along with Maximilien Luce and Paul Signac, painted by applying small dots of color that blended together when viewed from a distance. *Jane Avril Dancing* (1892) is just one of many pictures by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec on display. The work Paul Gauguin did at Pont-Aven in Brittany is shown next to that of younger artists who



Blue Waterlilies (1919) by Claude Monet

knew him at the time, such as Emile Bernard and the Nabis group. There are also a number of paintings from his Tahitian period.

The Nabis (which included Pierre Bonnard) tended to treat the canvas as a flat surface out of which a sense of depth emerged as the viewer gazed upon it.

The dreamlike visions of Odilon Redon are in the Symbolist vein, while the naïve art of Henri (Douanier) Rousseau is represented by *War* (1894) and *The Snake Charmer* (1907).

NATURALISM AND SYMBOLISM

Three large rooms are devoted to paintings that filled the salons from 1880 to 1900. The work of the Naturalists was sanctioned by the Third Republic and widely reproduced at the time. Fernand Cormon's figure of *Cain* was highly acclaimed when it first appeared at the 1880 Salon. Jules Bastien-Lepage's

interest lay in illustrating peasant life, and in 1877 he painted *Haymaking*, which established him as one of the leading Naturalists. His fairly free handling of paint was influenced by what he had learned from Manet and his friends. More somberly (and effectively) naturalistic is Lionel Walden's view of *The Docks of Cardiff* (1894).

Symbolism developed as a reaction against Realism and Impressionism and tended to be dominated by images of dreams and thoughts. This resulted in a wide variety of subjects and modes of expression. There is the over-sweet vision of levitating harpists, *Serenity* by Henri Martin (1899), Edward Burne-Jones' monumental work *Wheel of Fortune* (1883), and Jean Delville's *School of Plato* (1898). One of the most evocative paintings in this section is Winslow Homer's lyrical *Summer Night* (1890).



LATIN QUARTER



15th-century stained glass in Musée de Cluny

Student bookstores, cafés, theaters, and jazz clubs fill this ancient, riverside quarter between the Seine and the Luxembourg Gardens. Famous institutes of learning abound, among them the two most prestigious *lycées*, Henri IV and Louis le Grand, through which passes a large percentage of the future French elite.

As the leaders of the 1968 revolt (see pp40–41) disappeared into the mainstream of French life, so the Boulevard St-Michel, the area's spine, turned increasingly to commerce, not demonstrations. Today, there are cheap shops and fast-food outlets, and the maze of narrow, cobbled streets off the boulevard are full of inexpensive ethnic shops, quirky

boutiques and avant-garde theaters and cinemas. But the area's 800 years of history are difficult to efface. The Sorbonne retains much of its old character and the eastern half of the area has streets dating back to the 13th century. And the Rue St-Jacques still remains, the long Roman road stretching out of the city, and the forerunner of all the city's streets.

A young musician playing music under the Pont St-Michel is part of the Latin Quarter's long tradition as a focus for the young from all walks of life.



SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Boulevard St-Michel 2
- La Sorbonne 7
- Collège de France 6

Museums and Galleries

- Musée National du Moyen Age pp154–7 1
- Musée de la Préfecture de Police 6

GETTING THERE

Metro stations in the area include those at St-Michel and Cluny La Sorbonne. The Balabus and routes 24 and 87 travel along Blvd St-Germain, and 38 travels along Blvd St-Michel, passing the Sorbonne and the Musée National du Moyen Age.

Churches and Temples

- St-Séverin 3
- St-Julien-le-Pauvre 4

- Chapelle de la Sorbonne 9
- St-Etienne-du-Mont 10
- Panthéon pp158–9 11

Squares

- Place Maubert 5



KEY

Street by Street map

M Metro station

Batobus boarding point

RER station

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 12, 13, 17
- *Where to Stay* p287
- *Restaurants* p306



Street by Street: Latin Quarter

Since the Middle Ages this riverside quarter has been dominated by the Sorbonne, and acquired its name from the early Latin-speaking students. It dates back to the Roman town across from the Ile de la Cité; at that time the Rue St-Jacques was one of the main roads out of Paris. The area is generally associated with artists, intellectuals, and the bohemian way of life; it also has a history of political unrest. In 1871, the Place St-Michel became the center of the Paris Commune, and in May 1968 it was the site of the student uprisings. Today the eastern half has become sufficiently chic, however, to contain the homes of some of the Establishment.



Place St-Michel contains a fountain by Davioud. The bronze statue by Duret shows St Michael killing the dragon.

Metro St-Michel

Little Athens is a lively place in the evening, especially on the weekend, when the Greek restaurants situated in the touristy streets around St-Séverin are at their busiest.



Metro Cluny La Sorbonne

★ Boulevard St-Michel

The northern end of the Boul'Mich, as it is affectionately known, is a lively mélange of cafés, bookstores, and clothes shops, with bars and experimental cinemas nearby ②

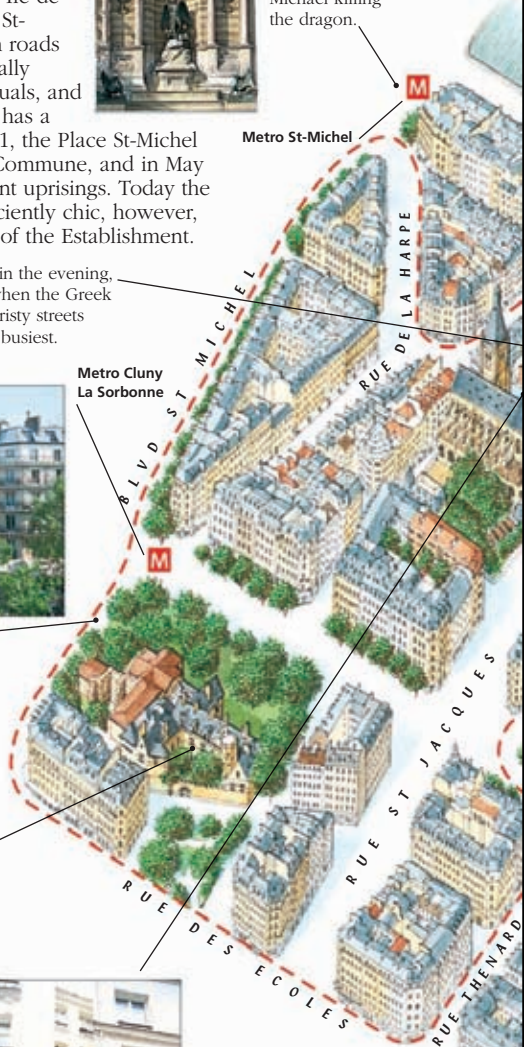


★ Musée National du Moyen Age

One of the finest collections of medieval art in the world is kept here in a superb late 15th-century building ①



No. 22 Rue St-Séverin is the narrowest house in Paris and was once the residence of Abbé Prévost, author of *Manon Lescaut*.



★ **St-Séverin**

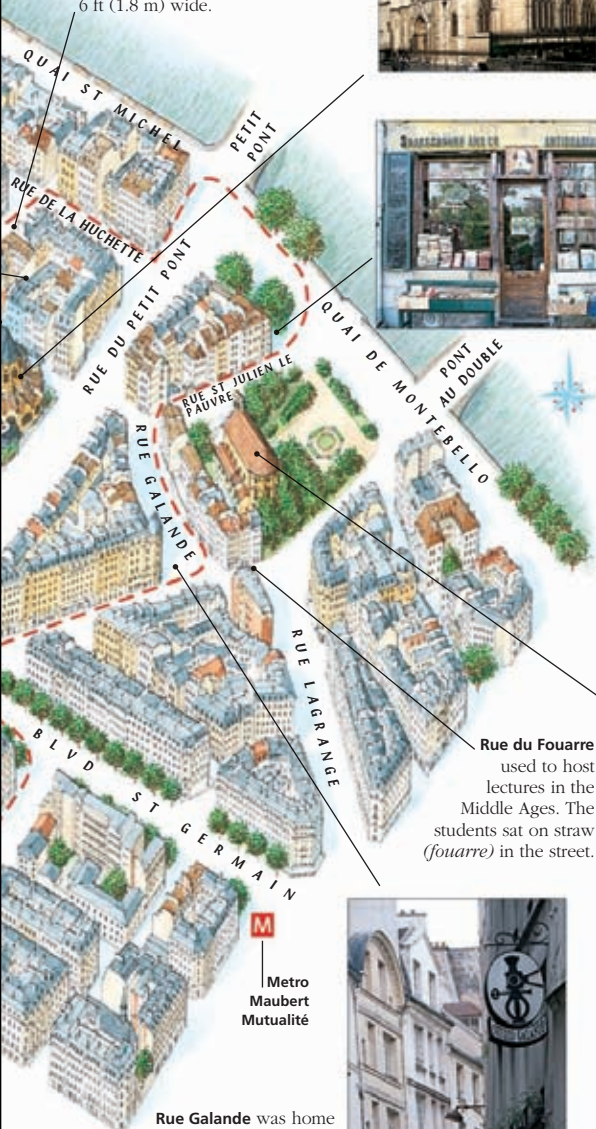
Begun in the 13th century, this beautiful church took three centuries to build and is a fine example of the flamboyant Gothic style ③

Rue du Chat qui Pêche (meaning "street of the fishing cat") is the narrowest street in Paris at just 6 ft (1.8 m) wide.



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15



Shakespeare & Co (see pp331-2) at No.37 Rue de la Bûcherie is a delightful, if chaotic, bookstore. Any books purchased here are stamped with *Shakespeare & Co* *Kilomètre Zéro Paris*.



★ **St-Julien-le-Pauvre**

Rebuilt in the 17th century, this church was used to store animal feed during the Revolution ④

Rue du Fouarre used to host lectures in the Middle Ages. The students sat on straw (*fouarre*) in the street.

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Boulevard St-Michel
- ★ Musée National du Moyen Age
- ★ St-Séverin
- ★ St-Julien-le-Pauvre

Metro
Maubert
Mutualité

Rue Galande was home to the rich and chic in the 17th century, but subsequently became notorious for its taverns.



KEY

--- Suggested route

0 meters 100
0 yards 100

Musée National du Moyen Age ①

See pp154–7.

Boulevard St-Michel ②

75005 & 75006. **Map** 12 F5 & 16 F2.

M St-Michel, Cluny-La Sorbonne.
REX Luxembourg.

Cut through the area in 1869, the boulevard initially gained fame from its many literary cafés, but nowadays many have been replaced by clothes shops. Nos. 60–64 house the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines, one of France's leading engineering schools (see p173). In the Place St-Michel, marble plaques commemorate the many students who died here in 1944 fighting the Nazis.



Gargoyles adorning St-Séverin

St-Séverin ③

1 Rue-des-Prêtres-St-Séverin 75005.

Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 42 34 93 50. **M** St-Michel. **☐** 11am–7:30pm daily. **🎵** **Concerts.** www.saint-severin.com

One of the most beautiful churches in Paris, St-Séverin is a perfect example of the Flamboyant Gothic style. It is named after a 6th-century hermit who lived in the area and persuaded the future St Cloud, grandson of King Clovis, to take holy orders. Construction finished in the early 16th century and included a remarkable double ambulatory circling the chancel. In 1684 the Grande



Inside St-Julien-le-Pauvre

Mademoiselle, cousin to Louis XIV, adopted St-Séverin after breaking with her parish church of St-Sulpice and had the chancel modernized.

The burial ground here, which is now a garden, was the site of the first operation for gall stones in 1474. An archer who had been condemned to death was offered his freedom by Louis XI if he consented to the operation and lived. (It was a success, and the archer went free.) In the garden stands the church's medieval gable-roofed charnel house.

St-Julien-le-Pauvre ④

1 Rue St-Julien-le-Pauvre 75005.

Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 43 54 52 16. **M** St-Michel. **☐** 9:30am–1:30pm, 3pm–6pm daily. **🎵** **Concerts.** See **Entertainment** p336.

At least three saints can claim to be patron of this church, but the most likely is St. Julian the Hospitaller. The church, together with St-Germain-des-Prés, is one of the oldest in Paris, dating from between 1165 and 1220. The university held its official meetings in the church until 1524, when a student protest created so much damage that university meetings were barred from the church by parliament. Since 1889 it has belonged to the Melchite sect of the Greek Orthodox Church, and it is now the setting for chamber and religious music concerts.

Place Maubert ⑤

75005. **Map** 13 A5.

M Maubert-Mutualité.

From the 12th to the middle of the 13th century, "La Maubert" was one of Paris's scholastic centers, with lectures given in the open air. After the scholars moved to the new colleges of the Montagne St-Genève, the square became a place of torture and execution, including that of the philosopher Etienne Dolet, who was burnt at the stake in 1546.

So many Protestants were burnt here in the 16th century that it became a place of pilgrimage for the followers of the new faith. Its dark reputation has been replaced by respectability and a notable street market.

Musée de la Préfecture de Police ⑥

4 Rue de la Montagne Ste-Genève 75005. **Map** 13 A5.

Tel 01 44 41 52 50. **M** Maubert-Mutualité. **☐** 9am–5pm Mon–Fri; 10am–5pm Sat (last adm: 4:30pm). **🗓** public hols.



Weapons in the police museum

A darker side to Paris's history is illustrated in this small, rather old-fashioned museum. Created in 1909, the collection traces the development of the police in Paris from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. Curiosities on show include arrest warrants for figures such as the famous revolutionary Danton, and a rather sobering display of weapons and tools used by famous criminals. There is also a section on the part the police played in the Resistance and subsequent liberation of Paris.

La Sorbonne 7

47 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 A5. **Tel** 01 40 46 22 11.

M Cluny-La Sorbonne, Maubert-Mutualité. by appointment only.

by appointment only: write Service des Visites.

The Sorbonne, seat of the University of Paris, was established in 1253 by Robert de Sorbon, confessor to Louis IX, for 16 poor students to study theology. From these modest beginnings the college soon became the center of scholastic theology. In 1469 the rector had three printing machines brought over from Mainz, thereby founding the first printing house in France. The college's opposition to liberal 18th-century philosophy led to its suppression during the Revolution. It was re-established by Napoleon in 1806. The buildings built by Richelieu in the early 17th century were replaced by the ones seen today, with the exception of the chapel.



Statues outside the college

Collège de France 8

11 Pl Marcelin-Berthelot 75005.

Map 13 A5. **Tel** 01 44 27 12 11.

M Maubert-Mutualité. Oct–Jun: 9am–6pm Mon–Fri. www.college-de-france.fr

One of Paris's great institutes of research and learning, the college was established in 1530 by François I. Guided by the great humanist Guillaume Budé, the king aimed to counteract the intolerance and dogmatism of the Sorbonne. A statue of Budé stands in the west courtyard, and the unbiased approach to learning is reflected in the inscription on the old college entrance: *docet omnia* (all are taught here). Lectures are free and open to the public.

Chapelle de la Sorbonne 9

Pl de la Sorbonne 75005.

Map 13 A5. **Tel** 01 40 46 22 11.

M Cluny-La Sorbonne, Maubert-Mutualité. **REN** Luxembourg. for temporary exhibitions only.



Designed by Lemercier and built between 1635 and 1642, this chapel is, in effect, a monument to Richelieu, with his coat of arms on the dome supports and his white marble tomb, carved by Girardon in 1694, in the chancel. The chapel's attractive lateral facade looks on to the main courtyard of the Sorbonne.



Eglise de la Sorbonne clock

St-Etienne-du-Mont 10

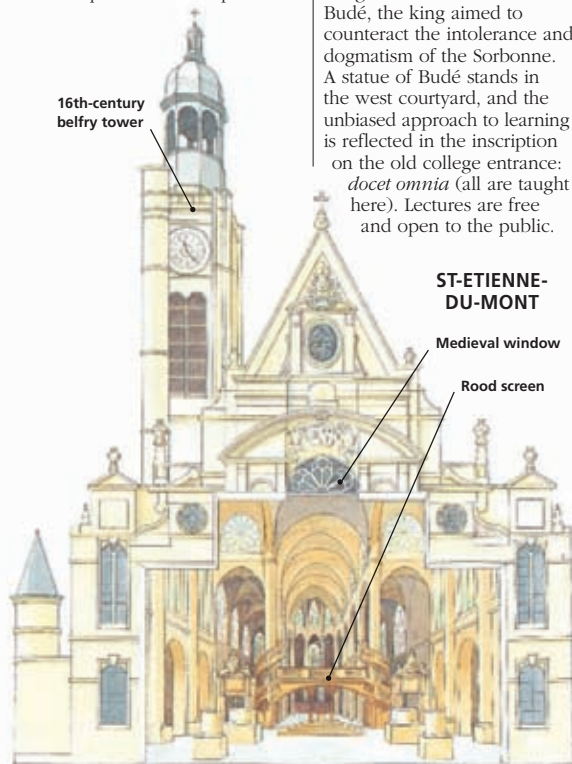
Pl Ste-Geneviève 75005. **Map** 17 A1.

Tel 01 43 54 11 79. **M** Cardinal Lemoine. 8:45am–7:30pm Tue–Fri, noon–7:30pm Mon; w/c closed midday. Mon in Jul–Aug.

This remarkable church houses not only the shrine of Sainte Geneviève, patron saint of Paris, but also the remains of the great literary figures Racine and Pascal. Some parts are in the Gothic style and others date from the Renaissance, including a magnificent rood screen. The stained glass windows are also of note.

Panthéon 11

See pp 158–9.



Musée National du Moyen Age ①



Head of St John
the Baptist

Previously known as the Musée de Cluny, its original owner was Pierre de Chalus, Abbot of Cluny, who bought the ruins in 1330. Surrounded by imaginatively re-created medieval gardens, the museum is a unique combination of Gallo-Roman ruins, incorporated into a medieval mansion, and one of the world's finest collections of medieval art.



Medieval Mansion

The museum building, completed in 1500, was erected by Jacques d'Amboise, Abbot of Cluny.

Medieval chapel



★ Lady with the Unicorn

This outstanding series of six tapestries is a fine example of the millefleurs style, which developed in the 15th and early 16th centuries. The style is noted for its graceful depiction of plants, animals, and people.



★ Golden Rose of Basel (1330)

The goldsmith Minucchio da Siena made this rose for the Avignon Pope John XXII.



Gallo-Roman Baths

Built in AD 200, the baths lasted for about 100 years before being sacked by the barbarians.



Caldarium (hot bath room)

STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Lady with the Unicorn
- ★ Golden Rose of Basel
- ★ Gallery of the Kings

Gallo-Roman Frigidarium

The arches of this cold bath room, dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries, were once decorated with pairs of carved ship prows, the symbol of the association of Paris boatmen (nautes).



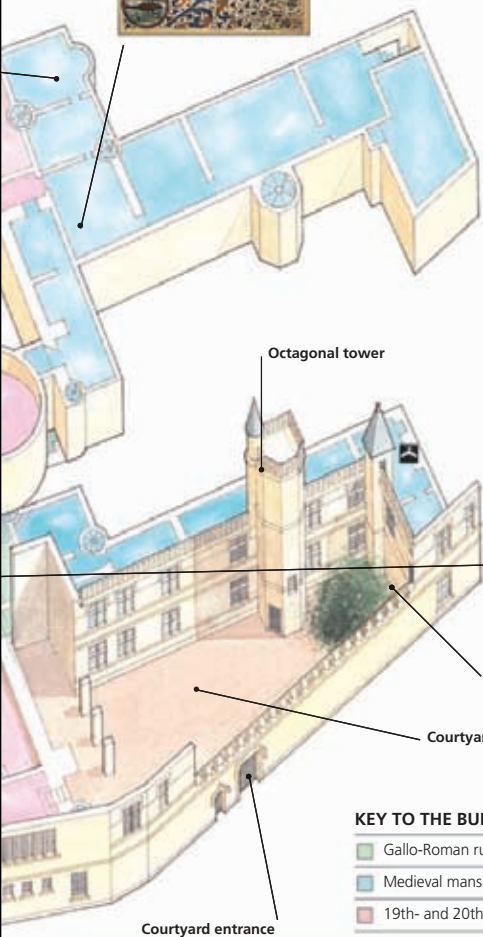


Books of Hours

The museum possesses two Books of Hours from the first half of the 15th century. The illuminated pages include scenes showing the Labors of the Months, accompanied by the relevant sign of the zodiac.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

6 Pl Paul-Painlevé. **Map** 13 A5.
T 01 53 73 78 16/00. **M** Cluny-La-Sorbonne, St-Michel, Odéon. **Bus** 63, 86, 87, 21, 27, 38 to Rue Soufflot, Rue des Ecoles. **RER** St-Michel, Cluny-La Sorbonne. **P** Blvd St-Germain, Pl Edmond Rostand.
Hours 9:15am–5:45pm Wed–Mon.
Closed Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. **Icons**
Concerts. Workshops.
www.musee-moyenage.fr



★ Gallery of the Kings

In 1977, 21 of the 28 stone beads of the Kings of Judah (carved around 1220 during the reign of Philippe Auguste) were unearthed during excavations in the Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin behind the Opéra.

GALLERY GUIDE

The collection is spread throughout the two floors of the building. It is mainly medieval and covers a wide range of items, including illuminated manuscripts, tapestries, textiles, precious metals, alabaster, ceramics, sculpture and church furnishings. A number of Gallo-Roman artifacts are displayed around the sides of the frigidarium, and the small circular room nearby contains some capitals.

KEY TO THE BUILDING

- Gallo-Roman ruins
- Medieval mansion
- 19th- and 20th-century section

TIMELINE

<p>c. 200 Public baths built</p> <p>1500 Building of mansion by Jacques d'Amboise completed</p>	<p>1747 Octagonal tower used as observatory</p>	<p>1789 Seized in the Revolution and sold by the state</p>	<p>1833 Acquired by Alexandre du Sommerard, collector of medieval artifacts</p> <p>1844 Opened as a museum</p>
<p>200 1450 1750 1800 1850</p>	<p><i>Louis XVIII at his desk</i></p>		<p>1819 Baths excavated on the orders of Louis XVIII</p> <p>1842 House and collection bought by state</p>
<p>c. 300 Baths sacked and burned by barbarians</p> <p>1600 Hôtel becomes residence of papal nuncios</p>			

Exploring the Moyen Age's Collection

Alexandre du Sommerard took over the Hôtel de Cluny in 1833 and installed his art collection with great sensitivity to the surroundings and a strong sense of the dramatic. After his death the hôtel and its contents were sold to the state and turned into a museum.



The Grape Harvest tapestry

TAPESTRIES

The museum's tapestries are remarkable for their quality, age and state of preservation. The images present a surprising mixture of the naive with more complex notions. One of the earliest, *The Offering of the Heart* (early 15th century), shows a man who is literally proffering his heart to a seated medieval beauty. More everyday scenes are shown in the magnificent series *The Noble Life* (about 1500). Upstairs is the mysterious *Lady with the Unicorn* series.

CARVINGS

The diverse techniques of medieval European wood-carvers are well represented. From the Nottingham workshops in England, there are wood as well as alabaster works which were widely used as altarpieces all over Europe. Among the smaller works of this genre are *The School*, which is touchingly realistic and dates from the early 16th century.

Upstairs there are some fine Flemish and south German woodcarvings. The multi-colored figure of St John is typical. Two notable altarpieces on display are the intricately carved and painted *Lamentation of Christ* (about 1485) from the Duchy of Clèves, and the Averbode altarpiece, which was made in 1523 in Antwerp, and depicts three scenes including the Last Supper. Not to be missed is a beautiful full-length figure of Mary Magdalene.

STAINED GLASS

Most of the Cluny's glass from the 12th and 13th centuries is French. The oldest examples were originally installed in the Basilique St-Denis in 1144. There are also three fragments from the Troyes Cathedral, destroyed by fire, two of which illustrate the life of St Nicholas while the third depicts that of Christ.

Numerous panels came to the Cluny from Sainte-Chapelle (see pp88–9), during its mid-19th-century restoration, and were never returned, including five scenes from the story of Samson dating from 1248.

The technique of contrasting colored glass with surrounding grisaille (gray-and-white panels) developed in the latter half of the 13th century. Four panels from the royal château at Rouen illustrate this.



Stained-glass scenes from Brittany (1400)

The School woodcarving (English, early 16th century)





Head of a queen from St-Denis
from before 1120

SCULPTURE

The highlight here is the Gallery of the Kings, a display of heads and decapitated figures from Notre-Dame. There is also a very graceful statue of Adam, sculpted in the 1260s.

In the adjacent vaulted room are displays of fine Romanesque sculpture retrieved from French churches. Among the earliest are the 12 capitals from the nave of St-Germain-des-Prés, from the early 11th century. Retrieved from the portal of St-Denis is a boldly sculpted head of a queen (c.1140) which, though badly mutilated, is still compelling.

Other Romanesque and early Gothic capitals include six finely sculpted works from Catalonia and four of the museum's most famous statues, early 13th-century apostles made for Sainte-Chapelle.

EVERYDAY OBJECTS

Household goods show another side to medieval life, and this large collection is grouped in a sensitive way to illustrate their use – from wallhangings and caskets to kitchenware and clothing. Children's toys bring a very human aspect to the display, while travel cases and religious emblems evoke journeys of exploration and pilgrimage.

PRECIOUS METALWORK

The Cluny has a fine collection of jewelry, coins, metal and enamelwork from Gallic times to the Middle Ages. The showcase of Gallic jewelry includes gold torques, bracelets and rings, all of a simple design. In between these is one of the Cluny's most precious exhibits, the Golden Rose of Basel, a delicately wrought piece from 1330 and the oldest known of its kind.

The earliest enamelwork on display is the late Roman and Byzantine *cloisonné* pieces, culminating in the remarkable Limoges enamels, which flourished in the late 12th century. There are also two exceptional altarpieces, the Golden Altar of Basel and the Stavelot altarpiece.



Cross from
Italy (late
15th
century)



The Pillar of the Nautes

GALLO-ROMAN RUINS

One of the main reasons for visiting the Musée de Cluny is to see the scale and layout of its earliest function, the Gallo-Roman baths. The vaulted *frigidarium* (cold bath room) was the largest of its kind in France. Here there is another of the Cluny's highlights, the recently restored Pillar of the Nautes (boatmen), unearthed during excavations beneath Notre-Dame in 1711. Composed of five carved stone blocks representing Gallic and Roman divinities, its crowning element is presumed to depict the Seine's boatmen. There are also the ruins of the *caldarium* and *tepidarium* (hot and tepid baths), and visitors can tour the underground vaults.

LADY WITH THE UNICORN TAPESTRIES

This series of six tapestries was woven in the late 15th century in the southern Netherlands. It is valued for its fresh harmonious colors and the poetic elegance of the central figure. Allegories of the senses are illustrated in the first five: sight (gazing into a mirror), hearing (playing a portable organ), taste (sampling candy), smell (sniffing carnations), and touch (holding the unicorn's horn). The enigmatic sixth tapestry (showing jewels being placed in a box) includes the words "to my only desire" and is now thought to represent the principle of free choice.



Unicorn on the sixth tapestry

Panthéon ⑩

When Louis XV recovered from desperate illness in 1744, he was so grateful to be alive that he conceived a magnificent church to honor Sainte Geneviève. The design was entrusted to the French architect Jacques-Germain Soufflot, who planned the church in Neoclassical style. Work began in 1764 and was completed in 1790, ten years after Soufflot's death, under the control of Guillaume Rondelet. But with the Revolution underway the church was soon turned into a pantheon – a location for the tombs of France's good and great. Napoleon returned it to the church in 1806, but it was secularized and then desecularized once more before finally being made a civic building in 1885.



The Facade
Inspired by the Rome Pantheon, the temple portico has 22 Corinthian columns.

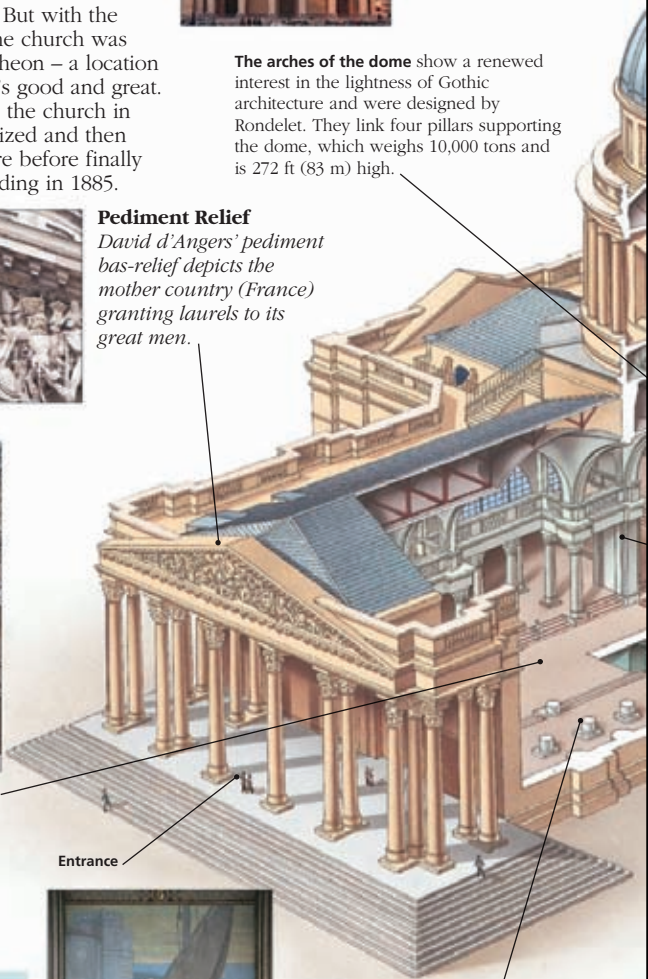
The arches of the dome show a renewed interest in the lightness of Gothic architecture and were designed by Rondelet. They link four pillars supporting the dome, which weighs 10,000 tons and is 272 ft (83 m) high.



Pediment Relief
David d'Angers' pediment bas-relief depicts the mother country (France) granting laurels to its great men.



The Panthéon Interior
The interior has four aisles arranged in the shape of a Greek cross, from the center of which the great dome rises.



★ Frescoes of Sainte Geneviève
Murals along the south wall of the nave depict the life of Sainte Geneviève. They are by Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the 19th-century fresco painter.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Iron-Framed Dome
- ★ Frescoes of Sainte Geneviève
- ★ Crypt

The dome lantern

allows only a little light to filter into the church's center. Intense light was thought inappropriate for the place where France's heroes rested.

**★ Iron-Framed Dome**

The tall dome, with its stone cupolas and three layers of shells, was inspired by St Paul's in London and the Dôme Church (see pp188-9).

The dome galleries afford a magnificent panoramic view of France's capital.

**Colonnade**

The colonnade encircling the dome is both decorative and part of an ingenious supporting system.

**Monument to Diderot**

This is Alphonse Terroir's statue (1925) to the political writer Denis Diderot.

**★ Crypt**

Covering the entire area under the building, the crypt divides into galleries flanked by Doric columns. Many French notables rest here.

THE PANTHEON'S ENSHRINED

The first of France's great men to be entombed was the popular orator Honoré Mirabeau. (Later, under the revolutionary leadership of Maximilien Robespierre, he fell from grace and his body was removed.) Voltaire followed. A statue of Voltaire by Jean-Antoine Houdon stands in front of his tomb. In the 1970s the remains of the wartime Resistance leader Jean Moulin were reburied here. Pierre and Marie Curie's remains were transferred here in 1995, followed by Alexandre Dumas in 2002. Others here include Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Victor Hugo and Emile Zola.

**VISITORS' CHECKLIST**

Pl du Panthéon. **Map** 17 A1.

Tel 01 44 32 18 00. **M** Jussieu, Cardinal-Lemoine. **Bus** 84 to Panthéon; 21, 27, 38, 82, 84, 85, 89 to Gare du Luxembourg.

REN Luxembourg. **P** Pl E Rostand.

☉ Apr-Sep: 10am-6:30pm daily; Oct-Mar: 10am-6pm daily (last adm 45 mins before). **☑** Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. **📷** **📱** **📺**



Street by Street: Jardin des Plantes Quarter

Two physicians to Louis XIII, Jean Hérouard and Guy de la Brosse, obtained permission to establish the royal medicinal herb garden in the sparsely populated St-Victor suburb in 1626. The herb garden and gardens of various religious houses gave the region a rural character. In the 19th century the population and thus the area expanded and it became more built up, until it gradually assumed the character it has today: a well-to-do residential patchwork of 19th- and early 20th-century buildings interspersed with much older and some more recent buildings.



★ Rue Mouffetard

Locals flock to the daily open-air market here which is one of the oldest Paris street markets. A board of louis d'or gold coins from the 18th century was found at No. 53 during its demolition in 1938 ⑦

Pot de Fer fountain is one of 14 that Marie de Médicis had built on the Left Bank in 1624 as a source of water for her palace in the Jardin du Luxembourg. The fountain was rebuilt in 1671.



Passage des Postes is an ancient alley that was opened in 1830. Its entrance is in the Rue Mouffetard.

St-Médard

This church was started in the mid-15th century and completed by 1655. In 1784 the choir was made Classical in style, and the nave's 16th-century windows were replaced with contemporary stained glass ⑧

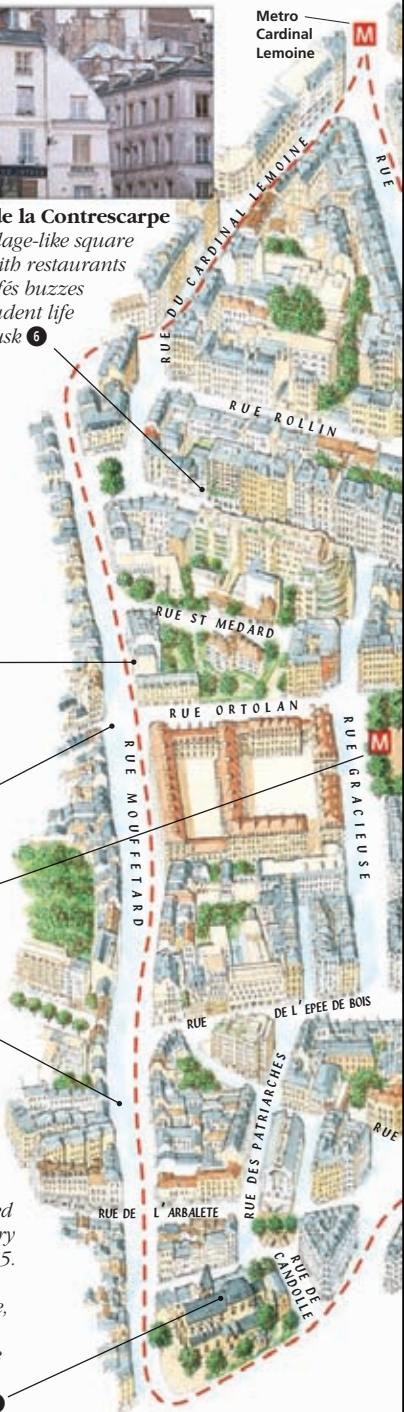


Place de la Contrescarpe

This village-like square filled with restaurants and cafés buzzes with student life after dusk ⑥

Metro
Monge

Metro
Cardinal
Lemoine



★ **Arènes de Lutèce**
The Roman amphitheater of Lutetia was used for burials in the 4th century 5



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14–15

Rue des Arènes is round the corner from the Arènes de Lutèce. No. 5 is an interesting Gothic Revival house in which the writer Jean Paulhan lived from 1940.



Cuvier Fountain is a memorial to naturalist Georges Cuvier. It was erected in 1840 by P. Vigouroux, with figure carving by Jean-Jacques Feuchère.



KEY

--- Suggested route

0 meters 100
 0 yards 100

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Arènes de Lutèce
- ★ Rue Mouffetard
- ★ Mosquée de Paris

Metro Censier-Daubenton



★ **Mosquée de Paris**
This Hispano-Moorish mosque, the center of Paris's Muslim community, includes within its walls a Turkish bath, a Moorish café and restaurant, and an oriental bazaar 9

Institut du Monde Arabe ①

1 Rue des Fossées St-Bernard 75005.

Map 13 C5. **Tel** 01 40 51 38 38.

M Jussieu, Cardinal-Lemoine.

☐ **Museum & temp exhibits:** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. **Library:** 1pm–8pm

Tue–Sat. **☉** May 1. **♿** **📺** **📶**

Lectures. **📺** **📶** **www.imarabe.org**

This cultural institute was founded in 1980 by France and 20 Arab countries with the intention of fostering cultural links between the Islamic world and the West. It is housed in a magnificent modern building, designed by the French architect Jean Nouvel (also responsible for the Musée du Quai Branly, see pp192–3), that combines modern materials with the spirit of traditional Arab architecture. The white marble book tower, which can be seen through the glass of the west wall, spirals upward



bringing to mind the minaret of a mosque. The emphasis that is traditionally placed on interior space in Arab architecture has been used here to create an enclosed courtyard reached by a narrow gap splitting the building in two.

From floors four to seven, there is a fascinating display of Islamic works of art from the 9th to the 19th centuries, including glassware, ceramics, sculpture, carpets and astrolabes. There is also a library and media archive.

Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air ②

75004/ 75005. **Map** 13 C5.

M Gare d'Austerlitz, Sully-Morland.

Butting up to the left-hand corner of the Institut du Monde Arabe, the Pont de Sully links the Ile St Louis with both banks of the Seine. Opened in 1877 and built of cast iron, the Pont de Sully is not an especially beautiful structure. Despite this, it is well worth pausing for a moment on the bridge for a fabulous view of Notre-Dame rising dramatically behind the wonderfully graceful Pont de la Tournelle.

Running along the river from the Pont de Sully as far as the Pont d'Austerlitz is the peaceful Quai St-Bernard. Not always so sedate, Quai St-Bernard was famous during the 17th century as a spot for nude bathing, until scandalized public opinion made it illegal. The grassy slopes adjoining the quai make a perfect spot to enjoy a picnic. Opened in 1975, they are known as the Jardin

Tino Rossi in honor of the celebrated Corsican singer. The garden has a display of open-air sculpture known as the Musée de la Sculpture en Plein Air. Vandalism and other problems have unfortunately necessitated the removal of some of the exhibits.

Ménagerie ③

57 Rue Cuvier 75005. **Map** 17 C1.

Tel 01 40 79 30 00. **M** Jussieu, Austerlitz. **☐** 9am–5:30pm daily (last adm 30 mins before). **♿** **📺** **📶** **www.mnhn.fr**

France's oldest public zoo is situated in the lovely surroundings of the Jardin des Plantes. It was set up during the Revolution to house survivors from the Royal menagerie at Versailles – all four of them. The state then rounded up animals from circuses and exotic creatures were sent from abroad. Unfortunately, during the Prussian siege of Paris (1870–71), most of them were slaughtered to feed the hungry citizens (see p226). Today the zoo specializes

in small mammals, insects, birds, primates, and reptiles. It is a great favorite with children as it is possible for them to get quite close to the animals, either in the petting enclosure or during feeding times. The lion house contains panthers from China, while other attractions include a large monkey house, a waterfowl aviary, and wild sheep and goats.

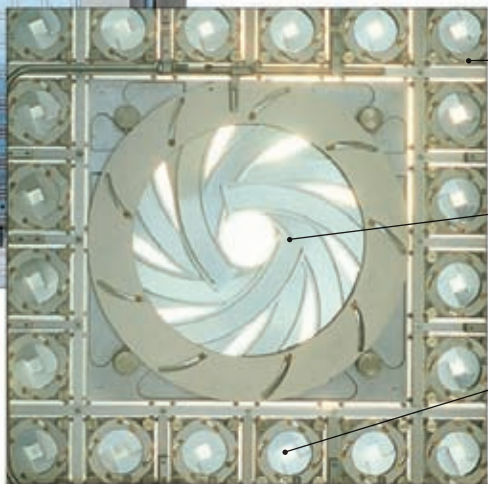
The displays in the vivarium (enclosures of live animals in natural habitat) are changed at regular intervals and there is a permanent exhibition of micro-arthropods (also known as creepy-crawlies!).

Child playing at the zoo



Light Screens

The south elevation is made up of 1,600 high-tech metal screens which filter the light entering the building. Their design is based on moucharabiyahs (carved wooden screens found on the outsides of buildings from Morocco to Southeast Asia).



Each screen contains 21 irises which are controlled electronically, opening and closing in response to the amount of sunlight falling on photosensitive screens.

The central iris is made up of interlocking metal blades which move to adjust the size of the central opening.

The peripheral irises are linked to one another and to the central iris. They open and close in unison forming a delicate pattern of light and shade inside the institute.

Collection des Minéraux de l'Université 4

Paris VI-Jussieu, 4 Pl Jussieu 75005.

Map 17 B1. Tel 01 44 27 52 88.

M Jussieu. ☐ 1pm-6pm

Wed-Mon. 🗓 Jan 1,

Easter, May 1, Jul 14,

Nov 1, Dec 25. 📄

📄 📄 📄 groups

Tue pm.

This fascinating small museum is housed in the main university building, named after the distinguished scientists. The collection comprises both cut and uncut gemstones and rock crystal which has been assembled from all over the world, shown to maximum advantage through the expert use of specialized lighting.



Topaz

destruction began toward the end of the 3rd century at the hands of the barbarians, and later, parts of it were used to build the walls of the Ile de la Cité. The arena was then gradually buried and its exact location

preserved only in old documents and the local name Clos des Arènes. It was rediscovered in 1869 during the construction of the Rue Monge and the allocation of building plots nearby.

Action toward its restoration began with the campaigning of Victor Hugo (among others) in the 19th century but work did not get really underway until 1918.

With a seating capacity of 15,000, arranged in 35 tiers, the original arena was used both for theatrical performances and as an amphitheater for the more gruesome spectacle of gladiator fights. This type of combined use was peculiar to Gaul (France), and the arena is similar to the other French ones in Nîmes and Arles.

Arènes de Lutèce 5

Rue de Navarre 75005. Map 17 B1.

M Jussieu. See p21.

The remains of this vast Roman arena (Lutetia was the Roman name for Paris) date from the late 2nd century. Its



The public park at the Arènes de Lutèce

the mosque's domes is decorated differently, and the minaret stands nearly 100 ft (33 m) high. Inside is a grand patio with mosaics on the walls and tracery on the arches.

Once used only by scholars, the mosque's place in Parisian life has grown over the years. The Turkish baths can be enjoyed by both men and women, but on different days. A tearoom and restaurant serve Moorish specialties.

Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle 10

2 Rue Buffon 75005. **Map** 17 C2. **Tel**

01 40 79 54 79. **M** Jussieu, Austerlitz.

☉ 10am–6pm Wed–Mon. ☪ May 1.

🚫 restricted. 📖 **Library.**

www.mnhn.fr



Skull of the reptile *dimetrodon*

The highlight of the museum is the Grande Galerie de l'Evolution. There are also four other departments: palaeontology, featuring skeletons, casts of various animals, and an exhibition showing the evolution of the vertebrate skeleton; palaeobotany, devoted to plant fossils; mineralogy, including gemstones; and entomology, with some of the oldest fossilized insects on earth. The bookstore is in the house that was occupied by the naturalist Buffon, from 1772 until his death in 1788.

Jardin des Plantes 11

57 Rue Cuvier 75005. **Map** 17 C1.

Tel 01 40 79 56 01. **M** Jussieu,

Austerlitz. ☉ 7:30am–6:45pm (to

5:30pm winter) daily.

The botanical gardens were established in 1626, when Jean Hérouard and Guy de la Brosse, Louis XIII's physicians,

obtained permission to found a royal medicinal herb garden here and then a school of botany, natural history, and pharmacy. The garden was opened to the public in 1640 and flourished under Buffon's direction. Now one of Paris's great parks, it includes a natural history museum, botanical school, and zoo.

As well as beautiful vistas and walkways flanked by ancient trees and punctuated with statues, the park has a remarkable alpine garden with plants from Corsica, Morocco, the Alps, and the Himalayas and an unrivaled display of herbaceous and wild plants. It also has the first Cedar of Lebanon to be planted in France, originally from Britain's Kew Gardens.

Groupe Hospitalier Pitié-Salpêtrière 12

47 Blvd de l'Hôpital 75013. **Map** 18

D3. **M** St-Marcel, Austerlitz. **RR** Gare

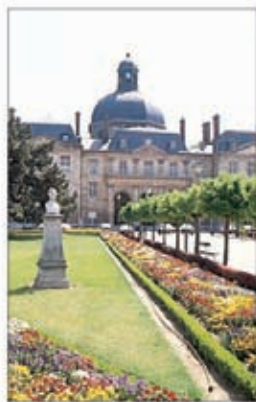
d'Austerlitz. ☉ **Chapel** 8:30am–

6:30pm daily. 📌 3:30pm daily. 📷 🚫

The vast Salpêtrière Hospital stands on the site of an old gunpowder factory and derives its name from the saltpeter used in the making of explosives. It was founded by Louis XIV in 1656 to help sick or socially disadvantaged women and children and later became renowned for its pioneering humane treatment of the insane. It was here that Princess Diana died in 1997, following an automobile accident in a Paris underpass.



The Cedar of Lebanon in the Jardin



Outside the Hôpital Salpêtrière

La Manufacture des Gobelins 13

42 Ave des Gobelins 75013.

Map 17 B3. **Tel** 01 44 08 53 59.

M Gobelins. ☉ 11am–6pm Tue–

Sun. Groups by appt. 📷 ☪ Jan 1,

May 1, Dec 25. **www.**

mobilierinternational.culture.gouv.fr



Versailles tapestry by Le Brun

Originally a dyeing workshop set up in about 1440 by the Gobelins brothers, the building became a tapestry factory early in the 17th century. Louis XIV took it over in 1662 and gathered together the greatest craftsmen of the day – carpet weavers, cabinet makers, and silversmiths – to furnish his new palace at Versailles (see pp248–53). Working under the direction of court painter Charles Le Brun, 250 Flemish weavers laid the foundations for the factory's international reputation. Today weavers continue to work in the traditional way but with modern designs, including those of Picasso and Matisse.



Street by Street: Luxembourg Quarter

Situated only a few steps from the bustle of St-Germain-des-Prés, this graceful and historic area offers a peaceful haven in the heart of a modern city. The Jardin du Luxembourg and Palais du Luxembourg dominate the vicinity. The gardens became fully open to the public in the 19th century under the ownership of the Comte de Provence (later Louis XVIII), when for a small fee visitors could come in and feast on fruit from the orchard. Today the gardens, palace and old houses on the streets to the north remain unspoiled and attract many visitors.



★ St-Sulpice

This Classical church was built over 134 years to Daniel Gittard's plans. It has a facade by the Italian architect Giovanni Servandoni ②

To St-Germain-des-Prés

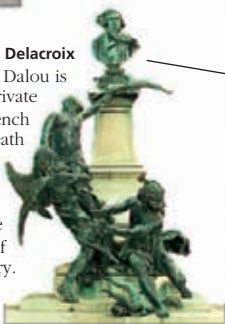


Place St-Sulpice

The Fontaine des Quatre Points Cardinaux depicts four church leaders at the cardinal points of the compass. Point also means "never": the leaders were never made cardinals ①

The Monument to Delacroix

(1890) by Jules Dalou is situated near the private gardens of the French Senate. Beneath the bust of the leading Romantic painter Eugène Delacroix are the allegorical figures of Art, Time and Glory.



STAR SIGHTS

- ★ St-Sulpice

- ★ Jardin du Luxembourg

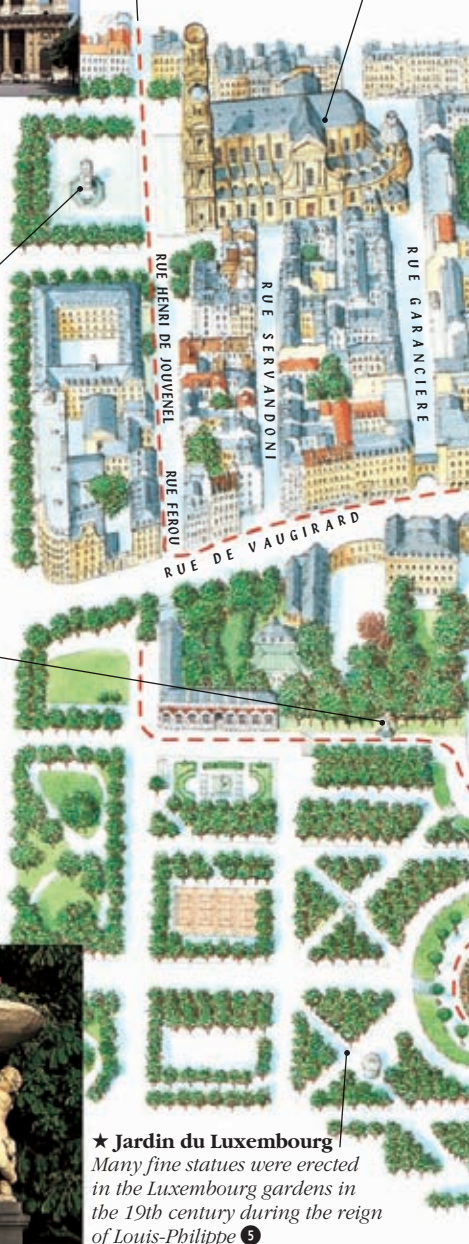
- ★ Palais du Luxembourg

- ★ Fontaine de Médicis



★ Jardin du Luxembourg

Many fine statues were erected in the Luxembourg gardens in the 19th century during the reign of Louis-Philippe ⑤



The **Rue de Tournon** is full of elegant architecture, boutiques and old bookshops. At No. 12 is the Grand Hôtel d'Entraques, reconstructed by Neveu in the 18th century during Louis XVI's reign.



★ Palais du Luxembourg

In 1794, during the Revolution, the painter Jacques-Louis David was imprisoned here and made sketches for the Intervention of the Sabine Women **3**



LOCATOR MAP

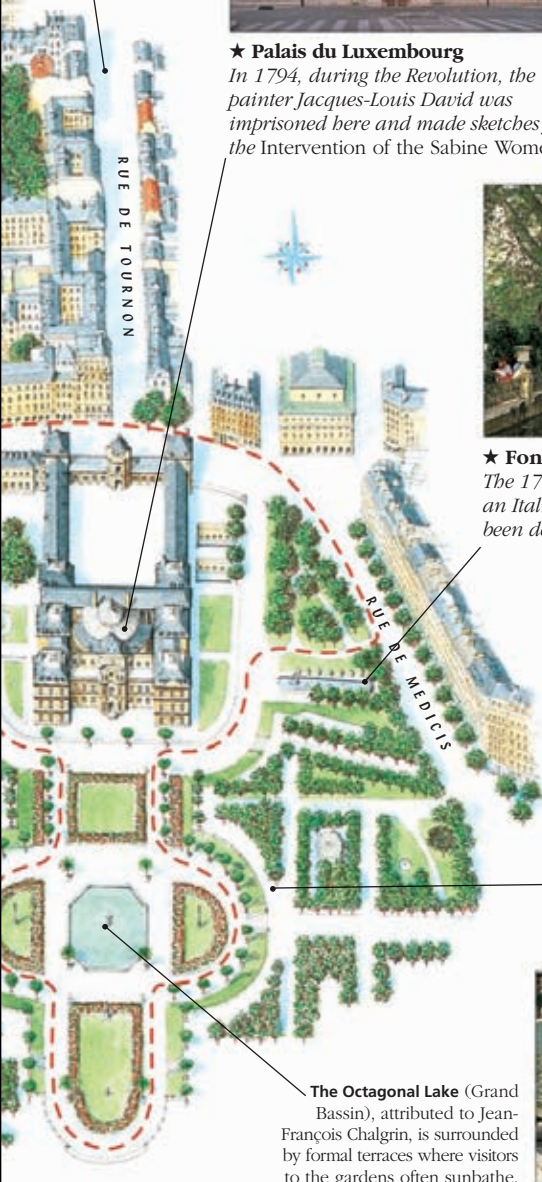
See Central Paris Map pp14-15

KEY

— Suggested route

0 meters 100

0 yards 100



★ Fontaine Médicis

The 17th-century fountain is in the style of an Italian grotto and is thought to have been designed by Salomon de Brosse **4**

Sainte Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, was a wealthy 5th-century Gallo-Roman landowner. When Paris was invaded by the Huns in AD 451, she prayed with women friends that the city would be spared – their prayers were answered. This statue by Michel-Louis Victor (1845) pays homage to her.



The **Octagonal Lake** (Grand Bassin), attributed to Jean-François Chalgrin, is surrounded by formal terraces where visitors to the gardens often sunbathe.



Place St-Sulpice ①

75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** *St-Sulpice*.

This large square, which is dominated on the east side by the enormous church from which it takes its name, was built in the last half of the 18th century.

Two main features of the square are the Fountain of the Four Bishops by Joachim Visconti (1844) and the pink-flowering chestnut trees.

There is also the Café de la Mairie, a rendezvous of writers and students, which is often featured in French movies.



Stained-glass window of St-Sulpice

St-Sulpice ②

Pl St-Sulpice 75006. **Map** 12 E5. **Tel** 01 42 34 59 98. **M** *St-Sulpice*.

☐ 7:30am–7:30pm daily. **f** daily. **6**

It took more than a century, from 1646, for this huge and imposing church to be built. The result is a simple two-story west front with two tiers of elegant columns. The

overall harmony of the building is marred only by the towers, one at each end, which do not match.

Large arched windows fill the vast interior with light. By the front door are two huge shells given to François I by the Venetian republic – they rest on rock-like bases sculpted by Jean-Baptiste Pigalle.

In the side chapel to the right of the main door are three magnificent murals by Eugène Delacroix: *Jacob Wrestling with the Angel* (see p137), *Heliogorus Driven from the Temple*, and *St-Michael Killing the Dragon*. If you are lucky you can catch an organ recital.

Palais du Luxembourg ③

15 Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12 E5. **Tel** 01 42 34 20 60 (groups); 01 44 54 19 49 (individuals).

M Odéon. **REN** Luxembourg. **☑** one Sat each month. **f** www.senat.fr

Now the home of the French Senate, this palace was designed by Salomon de Brosse in the style of Florence's Pitti Palace to remind Marie de Médicis, widow of Henri IV, of her native town. By the time it was finished (1631), Marie had been banished, but it remained a royal palace until the Revolution. Since then the palace has been used as a prison, and in World War II it was the headquarters of the Luftwaffe, with air-raid shelters built under its gardens. The Musée du Luxembourg, in the east gallery, hosts renowned art exhibitions (see p137).



Sculptures on Palais du Luxembourg



Figures on the Fontaine Médicis

Fontaine Médicis ④

15 Rue de Vaugirard 75006.

Map 12 F5. **REN** Luxembourg.

Built in 1624 for Marie de Médicis by an unknown architect, this vigorous Baroque fountain stands at the end of a long pond filled with goldfish and shaded by trees. The mythological figures were added much later by Auguste Ottin (1866).

Jardin du Luxembourg ⑤

Bldv St-Michel 75006. **Map** 12 E5.

Tel 01 42 34 23 89. **REN** Luxembourg.

☐ dawn–dusk daily. **f**

A green oasis covering 60 acres (25 ha) in the heart of the Left Bank, this is the most popular park in the whole of Paris. The layout of the gardens is centered around the Luxembourg Palace and is dominated by a great octagonal pool – usually full of toy sailing boats.

Apart from the aesthetic attraction of its formal terraces and broad avenues, statues of various queens of France are also dotted throughout the park, as well as an impressive figure of Saint Genevieve, the patron of Paris, and, by way of contrast, a Cyclops.

The park also includes an open-air café, a puppet theater, a large children's play area, numerous tennis courts, a bandstand, and a bee-keeping school.

Institut Catholique de Paris 6

21 Rue d'Assas 75006. **Map** 12 D5.
Tel 01 44 39 52 00. **M** St-Placide,
 Rennes. **Musée Bible et Terre
 Sainte** ☐ 4–6pm Sat during term
 time or by appt. **☒** Jul–Sep.
Tel 01 45 48 09 15. **www.icp.fr**

Founded in 1875, this is one of the most distinguished teaching institutions in France, with some 23,000 students. It

also houses a small museum: the Musée Bible et Terre Sainte, which displays objects excavated in the Holy Land. They give an interesting insight into daily life in Palestine throughout the ages.



Courtyard statue at the Institut Catholique

St-Joseph-des-Carmes 7

70 Rue de Vaugirard 75006.
Map 12 D5. **Tel** 01 45 44 89 77.
M St-Placide. ☐ 7am–7pm Mon–
 Sat; 9am–7pm Sun. **☒** Easter Mon,
 Pentecost. **☒** restricted. **☒** 3pm
 Sat. **www.sjdc.fr**

Completed in 1620, this church was built as the chapel for a Carmelite convent but was used as a prison during the Revolution. In 1792 more than a hundred priests met a grisly end in the church's courtyard as part of the September Massacres (see pp30–31). Their remains are now in the crypt.



Facade of St-Joseph-des-Carmes



Carpeaux's fountain sculpture

Musée du Luxembourg 8

19 Rue de Vaugirard 75006. **Map** 12
 E5. **Tel** 01 42 34 25 95. **M** St-Sulpice.
REX Luxembourg. ☐ 10:30am–10pm
 Mon, Fri; 10am–7pm Tue–Thu, Sat;
 9:30–7pm Sun. **☒** **☒** **☒** **☒**
www.museeduluxembourg.fr

In 1615, under the orders of Marie de Médicis, architect Salomon de Brosse built the Palais du Luxembourg. The two adjoining galleries were designed to hang the Queen's collection of paintings by Rubens. In 1750, the east wing became France's first public gallery, housing works by artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck. Today it hosts impressive temporary exhibitions that highlight the artistic heritage of the regions of France.

Fontaine de l'Observatoire 9

Pl Ernest Denis, Ave de l'Observatoire.
Map 16 E2. **REX** Port Royal.

Situated at the southern tip of the Jardin du Luxembourg, this is one of the liveliest fountains in Paris. Made of bronze, it has four women holding aloft a globe repre-

senting four continents – the fifth, Oceania, was left out for reasons of symmetry. There are some subsidiary figures, including dolphins, horses and a turtle. The sculpture was erected in 1873 by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux.

Val-de-Grâce 10

1 Pl Alphonse-Laveran 75005. **Map** 16
 F2. **Tel** 01 40 51 51 92. **M** Gobelins.
REX Port Royal. ☐ noon–6pm Tue,
 Wed, Sat, & Sun. **☒** (except for
 nave). **☒** frequent, pm. **☒** by appt.
www.valdegrace.org

One of the most beautiful churches in France, Val-de-Grâce was built for Anne of Austria (wife of Louis XIII) in thanks for the birth of her son. Young Louis XIV himself laid the first stone in 1645. François Mansart is the architect behind it.

The church is noted for its beautiful imposing lead-and-gilt dome, which stands at an impressive 135 ft (41 m). In the cupola is Pierre Mignard's enormous fresco, with over 200 triple-life-size figures.

The six huge, twisted marble columns that frame the altar are similar to those at St. Peter's in Rome.

Henrietta of France (wife of Charles I of England) is buried at this site, as are 26 members of the French royal family.

Today the church is part of a military hospital complex, which also houses a museum of military medicine.

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines 11

60 Blvd St-Michel. **Map** 16 F1.
Tel 01 40 51 91 39. **REX** Luxembourg.
☐ 1:30–6pm Tue–Fri; 10am–
 12:30pm, 2–5pm Sat. **☒** **☒** **☒**

Louis XIV set up the School of Mines in 1783 to train mining engineers. Today, it is one of the most prestigious *grandes écoles* – schools that provide the élite for the civil service and professions. It also houses the national collection of minerals – the Musée de Minéralogie.



MONTPARNASSE

In the first three decades of the 20th century Montparnasse was a thriving artistic and literary center. So many modern painters and sculptors, new novelists and poets, the great and the young were drawn to this area. Its ateliers, conviviality and renowned Bohemian lifestyle made it a magnet for genius, some of it French, much of it foreign. The great epoch ended with World War II, and change continued with the



destruction of many of the ateliers and the construction of the soaring Tour Montparnasse, Paris's tallest office tower, which heralded the more modern *quartier*. But the area has not lost its appeal. The great cafés remain and attract a lively international crowd. Small café-theaters have opened and the area springs to life on the weekends with theater crowds.

Monument to Charles Augustin Ste-Beuve in the Cimetière du Montparnasse

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Rue Campagne-Première ③
- Catacombes ⑩
- Observatoire de Paris ⑪

Cafés and Restaurants

- La Coupole ①
- La Closerie des Lilas ⑫

Museums and Galleries

- Musée Zadkine ②
- Musée Antoine Bourdelle ⑥
- Musée de la Poste ⑦

- Musée du Montparnasse ⑧
- Fondation Cartier ⑨

Modern Architecture

- Tour Montparnasse ⑤

Cemeteries

- Cimetière du Montparnasse pp180-81 ④

GETTING THERE

This area is well served by the metro system and SNCF trains. Bus routes through the area include route 38, 68, and 95, which travels along Boulevard Raspail, passing the northeastern side of the Cimetière du Montparnasse.



KEY

- Street by Street map
- Metro station
- SNCF (train) station
- RER station

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 15-16
- *Where to Stay* p288
- *Restaurants* pp307-8

Street by Street: Montparnasse

Renowned for its mix of art and high living, Montparnasse continues to live up to its name: Mount Parnassus was the mountain dedicated by the ancient Greeks to Apollo, god of poetry, music, and beauty. That mix was especially potent in the 1920s and 1930s, when such artists and writers as Picasso, Hemingway, Cocteau, Giacometti, Matisse, and Modigliani were to be seen in the local bars, cafés, and cabarets.



★ **La Coupole**
This traditional brasserie-style café, with its large enclosed terrace, opened in 1927 and became a famous meeting place for artists and writers 1



★ **Cimetière du Montparnasse**
This fine sculpture, *The Separation of a Couple* by de Max, stands in the smallest of the city's major cemeteries 4



The **Théâtre Montparnasse** at No. 31, with its fully restored original 1880s decor.

★ **Tour Montparnasse**
Europe's second-tallest tower block rests on 56 piles that extend 203 ft (62 m) below the surface 5

Metro Edgar Quinet

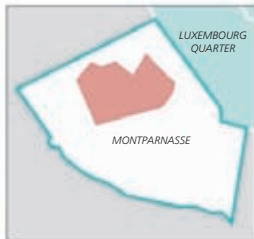


To Metro Gaité

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ La Coupole
- ★ Tour Montparnasse
- ★ Rue Campagne-
Première
- ★ Cimetière du
Montparnasse

Académie de la Grande-Chaumière at No. 14 offers tuition in painting and sculpture. Former students of note include Alberto Giacometti and Amedeo Modigliani.



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15



The statue of Balzac by Auguste Rodin was erected in 1939, and stands 10 ft (3 m) tall.

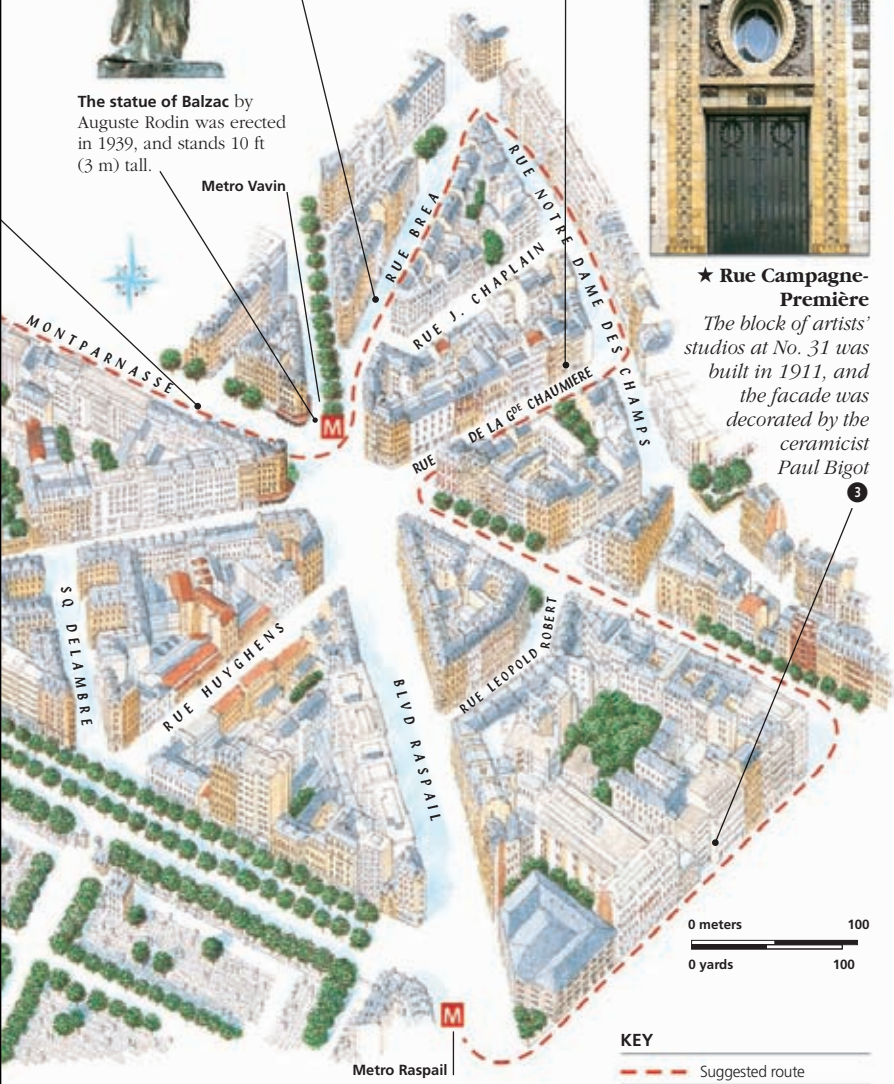
Metro Vavin

Rue Bréa has a variety of stores, restaurants, and hotels, all within 300 ft (90 m).



★ **Rue Campagne-Première**

The block of artists' studios at No. 31 was built in 1911, and the facade was decorated by the ceramicist Paul Bigot



KEY

--- Suggested route



The interior of La Coupole

La Coupole ❶

102 Blvd du Montparnasse 75014.

Map 16 D2. **Tel** 01 43 20 14 20. **M** Vavin, Montparnasse. ☐ 8:30am–1am Mon–Thu, 8:30am–1:30am Fri–Sun. See **Restaurants and Cafés** p307. **www.flobrasseries.com**

Established in 1927, this historic café-restaurant and dance hall underwent a facelift in the 1980s. Its red velvet seats and famous columns, decorated by various artists, have survived. Among its clientele have been Jean-Paul Sartre, Josephine Baker, and Roman Polanski.



The museum's *Les Trois Belles* (1950) by Ossip Zadkine

Musée Zadkine ❷

100 bis Rue d'Assas 75116.

Map 16 E1. **Tel** 01 55 42 77 20.

M Notre-Dame-des-Champs.

☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. 🗺️ public hols. 📺 📺 by appt. 🚫 limited. **www.zadkine.paris.fr**

The Russian-born sculptor Ossip Zadkine lived here

from 1928 until his death in 1967. The small house, studio, and daffodil-filled garden contain his works. Here he produced his great commemorative sculpture, *Ville Détruite*, commissioned by Rotterdam after World War II, and two monuments to Vincent Van Gogh, one for Holland, and one for Auvers-sur-Oise, where Van Gogh died. The museum's works span the development of Zadkine's style, from his Cubist beginnings to Expressionism and Abstractionism.

Rue Campagne-Première ❸

75014. **Map** 16 E2. **M** Raspail.

This street has some interesting Art Deco buildings and a long artistic tradition. Modigliani, ravaged by opium and tuberculosis, lived at No. 3 during his last years. Between the wars many artists resided here, including Picasso, Joan Miró, and Kandinsky.

Cimetière du Montparnasse ❹

See pp180–1.

Tour Montparnasse ❺

Pl Raoul Dautry 75014. **Map** 15 C2.

M Montparnasse-Bienvenue. **Tel** 01

45 38 52 56. ☐ Apr–Sep: 9:30am–

11:30pm daily (last elevator 11pm);

Oct–Mar: 9:30am–10:30pm daily

(to 11pm Fri, Sat). 🗺️ 📺 📺

www.tourmontparnasse56.com

This was Europe's largest office block when it was built in 1973 as the focal point of a new business sector. At 690 ft (210 m) high, it totally dominates the area's skyline. The views from the 59th floor are spectacular (up to 25 miles on a clear day). The tower boasts Europe's fastest elevator (56 floors in 38 seconds) and a panoramic restaurant.



The Archer (1909) by Antoine Bourdelle

Musée Antoine Bourdelle ❻

18 Rue Antoine Bourdelle 75015.

Map 15 B1. **Tel** 01 49 54 73 73.

M Montparnasse-Bienvenue.

☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun

🗺️ 📺 📺 public hols. 🚫 limited.

www.bourdelle.paris.fr

The prolific sculptor Antoine Bourdelle lived and worked in the studio here from 1884 until his death in 1929. The house, studio and garden are now a museum devoted to his life and work. Among the 900 sculptures on display are the original plaster casts of his monumental works planned for wide public squares. They are housed in the Great Hall in an extension and include the group of sculptures for the relief decoration of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Musée de la Poste ❼

34 Blvd de Vaugirard 75015. **Map** 15

B2. 🗺️ 01 42 79 24 24. **M** Mont-

parnasse-Bienvenue. ☐ 10am–6pm

Mon–Sat. 🗺️ 📺 public

hols. 📺 📺 & Library.

www.museedelaposte.fr



A view of the tower

Every conceivable aspect of the history of the French postal service and methods of transportation are covered in this well laid out collection. There is even a room devoted to

mail delivery in times of war – carrier pigeons were used during the Franco-Prussian War with postmarks stamped on their wings. Postage stamp art is displayed in the gallery.



A Miró-designed postage stamp

Musée du Montparnasse 8

21 Ave du Maine 75015. **Map** 15 C1. **Tel** 01 42 22 91 96. **M** Montparnasse-Bienvenüe, Falguière. **☐** 12:30–7pm Tue–Sun. **📞** www.museedumontparnasse.net

During World War I, this was a canteen for needy artists which, by its status as a private club, was not subject to curfew, and so the likes of Picasso, Braque, Modigliani, and Léger could eat for 65 centimes and then party until late at night. This symbolic place is now dedicated to temporary art exhibitions, usually of an African theme, and also hosts evenings of music and poetry recitals.

Fondation Cartier 9

261 Blvd Raspail 75014. **Map** 16 E3. **Tel** 01 42 18 56 50. **M** Raspail. **☐** 11am–8pm Tue–Sun (until 10pm Tue). **📅** Jan 1, Dec 25. **📞** <http://fondation.cartier.com>

This foundation for contemporary art is housed in a building designed by architect Jean Nouvel. He has created an air of transparency and light, as well as incorporating a cedar of Lebanon planted in 1823 by François-René de Chateaubriand. The structure complements the nature of the exhibitions of progressive art, which showcase personal, group or thematic displays, often including works by young unknowns.

Catacombes 10

1 Ave du Colonel Henri Roi-Tanguy 75014. **Map** 16 E3. **Tel** 01 43 22 47 63. **M** Denfert-Rochereau. **☐** 10am–5pm Tue–Sun (last admission 4pm). **📞** public hols. **📞** www.carnavalet.paris.fr

In 1786 a monumental project began here: the removal of the millions of skulls and bones from the unsanitary city cemetery in Les Halles to the ancient quarries formed by excavations at the base of the three “mountains”: Montparnasse, Montrouge and Montsouris. It took 15 months to transport the bones and rotting corpses across the city in huge carts to their new resting place; the transportation was carried out at night.

Just before the Revolution, the Comte d’Artois (later Charles X) threw wild parties in the catacombs, and during World War II the French Resistance set up its headquarters here. Above the door outside are the words “Stop! This is the empire of death.”

Observatoire de Paris 11

61 Ave de l’Observatoire 75014. **Map** 16 E3. **Tel** 01 45 07 74 78 (2–4pm Mon–Fri). **M** Denfert-Rochereau. **Visits** (2 hrs) Tue or Thu 2pm; apply by email: paris@obspm.fr or call 01 40 51 23 97; groups by appt. **📅** Aug. **📞** www.obspm.fr

In 1667 Louis XIV was persuaded by his scientists and astronomers that France needed a royal observatory.



Skulls and bones stored in the catacombs

Building began on June 21, the day of summer solstice, and took five years to complete.

Astronomical research undertaken here included the calculation of the exact dimensions of the solar system in 1672, calculations of the dimensions of longitude, the mapping of the moon in 1679, and the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846.



The facade of the Observatoire

La Closerie des Lilas 12

171 Blvd du Montparnasse 75014. **Map** 16 E2. **Tel** 01 40 51 34 50. **M** Vavin. **REN** Port Royal. **☐** Bar: 11–2am, brasserie: noon–1am daily. **📞** www.closeriedeslilas.fr

Lenin, Trotsky, Hemingway, and F. Scott Fitzgerald all frequented the Montparnasse bars, but the Closerie was their favorite. Much of Hemingway’s novel *The Sun Also Rises*, which he wrote on the terrace in just six weeks, takes place here. Today the terrace is ringed with trees and the area is more elegant, but much of the original decor remains (see pp38–9).

Cimetière du Montparnasse 4

The Montparnasse Cemetery was planned by Napoleon outside the city walls to replace the numerous, congested small cemeteries within the old city, viewed as a health hazard at the turn of the 19th century. It was opened in 1824 and became the resting place of many illustrious Parisians, particularly Left Bank personalities. Like all French cemeteries it is divided into rigidly aligned paths forming blocks or divisions. The Rue Emile Richard cuts it into two parts, the Grand Cimetière and the Petit Cimetière.

The Pétain tomb contains the family of the marshal who collaborated with the Germans during World War II. Pétain himself is buried on Ile d'Yeu, where he was imprisoned.

Guy de Maupassant was a 19th-century novelist.

Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish army officer whose unjust trial for treason in 1894 provoked a political and social scandal.

Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi was the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty (1886) in New York.

André Citroën, an engineer and industrialist who died in 1935, founded the famous French car company.



★ **Charles Pigeon Family Tomb**
This wonderfully pompous Belle Epoque tomb depicts the French industrialist and inventor in bed with his wife.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Charles Baudelaire Cenotaph
- ★ Charles Pigeon Family Tomb
- ★ Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir
- ★ Serge Gainsbourg



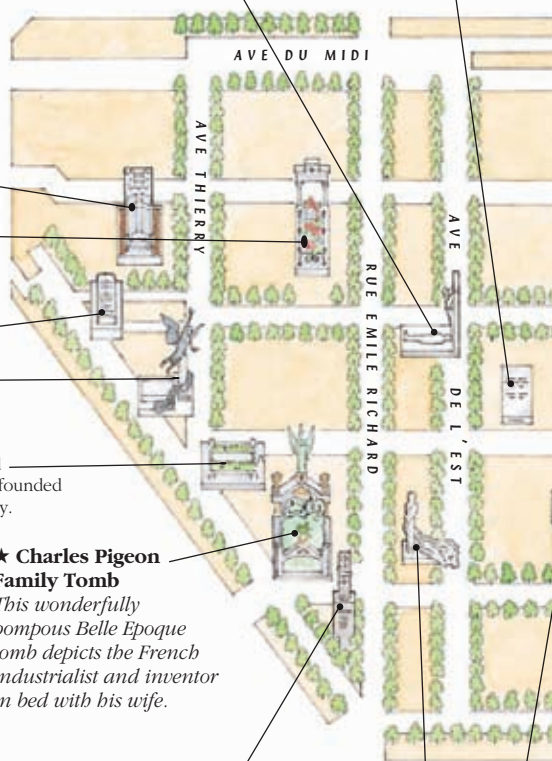
The Kiss by Brancusi
This is the famous Primitivo-Cubist sculpture (a response to Rodin's Kiss) by the great Romanian artist, who died in 1957 and is buried just off the Rue Emile Richard.



★ Charles Baudelaire Cenotaph

This is a monument to the great poet and critic (1821–67), author of The Flowers of Evil.

Samuel Beckett, the great Irish playwright renowned for *Waiting for Godot*, spent most of his life in Paris. He died in 1989.



Charles-Augustin Sainte-Beuve was a critic of the French Romantic generation, and is generally described as the "father of modern criticism."

Camille Saint-Saëns, the pianist, organist, and composer who died in 1921, was one of France's great post-Romantic musicians.

★ **Serge Gainsbourg**

The French singer, composer, and pop icon of the 1970s and 1980s is best known for his wistful and irreverent songs. He was married to the actress Jane Birkin.



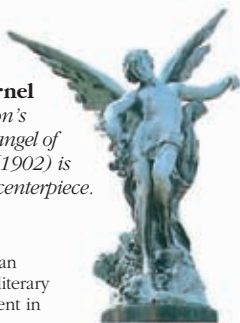
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

3 Blvd Edgar Quinet.
Map 16 D3. **Tel** 01 44 10 86 50. **M** Edgar Quinet. **Bus** 38, 83, 91 to Port Royal. **RR** Port Royal. **P** Rue Campagne-Première, Blvd St-Jacques.
 Mid-Mar–early Nov: 8am–6pm daily; early Nov–mid-Mar closes 5:30pm.
Adm free.

The Tower is all that remains of a 17th-century windmill. It was part of the old property of the Brothers of Charity on which the cemetery was built.

Génie du Sommeil Eternel

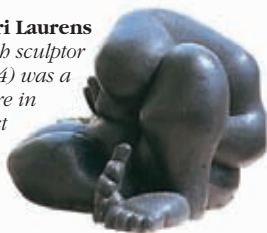
Horace Daillion's wistful bronze angel's Eternal Sleep (1902) is the cemetery's centerpiece.



Tristan Tzara, the Romanian writer, was leader of the literary and artistic Dada movement in Paris in the 1920s.

Henri Laurens

The French sculptor (1885–1954) was a leading figure in the Cubist movement.



Man Ray was an American photographer who immortalized the Montparnasse artistic and café scene in the 1920s and 1930s.

Charles Baudelaire, the 19th-century poet, is buried here in his detested stepfather's family tomb, along with his beloved mother.

Chaim Soutine, a poor Jewish Lithuanian, was a Montparnasse Bohemian painter of the 1920s. He was a friend of the Italian artist Modigliani.

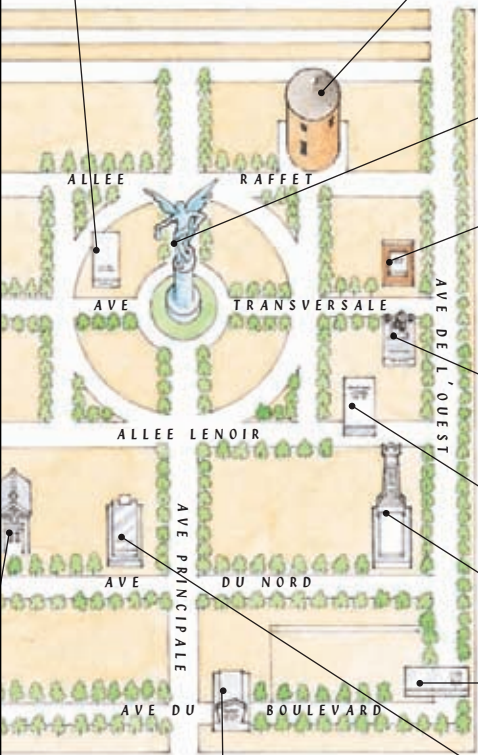
Jean Seberg

The Hollywood actress, chosen by Jean-Luc Godard as the star for his film A bout de souffle, was the epitome of American blonde beauty, youth, and candor.



★ **Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir**

The famous existentialist couple, undisputed leaders of the post-war literary scene, lie here close to their Left Bank haunts.





INVALIDES AND EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER



Musée de l'Armée cannon

Everything in the area of Invalides is on a monumental scale. Starting from the sprawling 18th-century buildings of the Ecole

Militaire on the corner of the Avenue de la Motte Picquet, the Parc du Champ de Mars stretches down to the Eiffel Tower and the Seine. The avenues around the Tower are lined with

luxurious buildings, some in the Art Nouveau style, and numerous embassies. The area was already highly prized between the World Wars when the noted actor Sacha Guitry lived there. Even earlier, in the 18th century, wealthy residents of the Marais moved to this part of the city, building the aristocratic town houses that line the Rue de Varenne and Rue de Grenelle.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Hôtel des Invalides 6
- Hôtel Matignon 8
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- Rue Cler 12
- Les Egouts 13
- Champ-de-Mars 15
- No. 29 Avenue Rapp 17
- Ecole Militaire 19

Museums and Galleries

- Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération 3
- Musée de l'Armée 4
- Musées des Plans-Reliefs 5

- Musée Rodin 7
- Musée Maillol 9
- Musée du Quai Branly 14

Churches and Temples

- Dôme Church pp188-9 1
- St-Louis-des-Invalides 2
- Sainte-Clotilde 10

Monuments and Fountains

- Eiffel Tower pp194-5 16

Modern Architecture

- Village Suisse 18
- UNESCO 20

GETTING THERE

The metro system serves this area well, with stations at Invalides, Solferino, Sèvres Babylone, Varenne, Latour Maubourg, and Ecole Militaire. There are also several bus routes through the area. Route 69 passes along Rue St-Dominique heading east and along Rue de Grenelle on the way back. Route 82 travels along the Avenue de Suffren and 28 past the Ecole Militaire.



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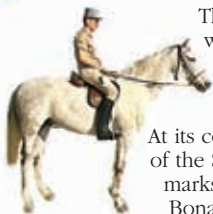
SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 9-10, 11
- *Where to Stay* pp288-9
- *Restaurants* pp308-09

KEY

- Street by Street map
- M Metro station
- RER RER station
- Batobus boarding point

Street by Street: Invalides



Mounted military policeman

The imposing Hôtel des Invalides, from which the area takes its name, was built from 1671 to 1676 by Louis XIV for his wounded and homeless veterans and as a monument to his own glory.

At its center lies the glittering golden roof of the Sun King's Dôme Church, which marks the final resting place of Napoleon Bonaparte. The emperor's body was brought here from St. Helena in 1840, 19 years after he died, and placed inside the majestic red sarcophagus, designed by Joachim Visconti, that lies at the center of the Dôme's circular glass-topped crypt. Just to the east of the Hôtel on the corner of the Boulevard des Invalides, the superb Musée Rodin offers artistic relief from the pomp and circumstance of the surrounding area.

The facade of the Hôtel is 645 ft (196 m) long and is topped by dormer windows, each decorated in the shape of a different trophy. A head of Hercules sits above the central entrance.



★ Musée de l'Armée

This vast museum covers military history from the Stone Age to World War II. It contains the third-largest collection of armory in the world 4



Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération

The Order was set up to honor feats of heroism during World War II 3

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Dôme Church and Napoleon's Tomb
- ★ St-Louis-des-Invalides
- ★ Musée de l'Armée
- ★ Musée Rodin

KEY

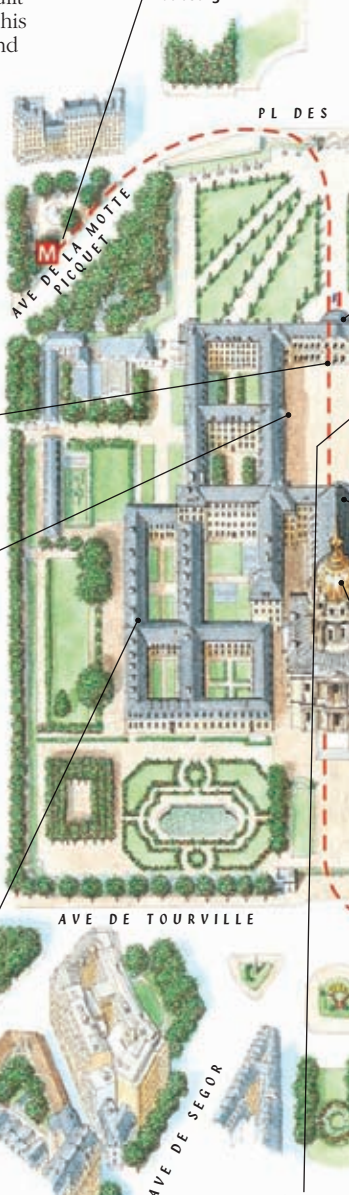
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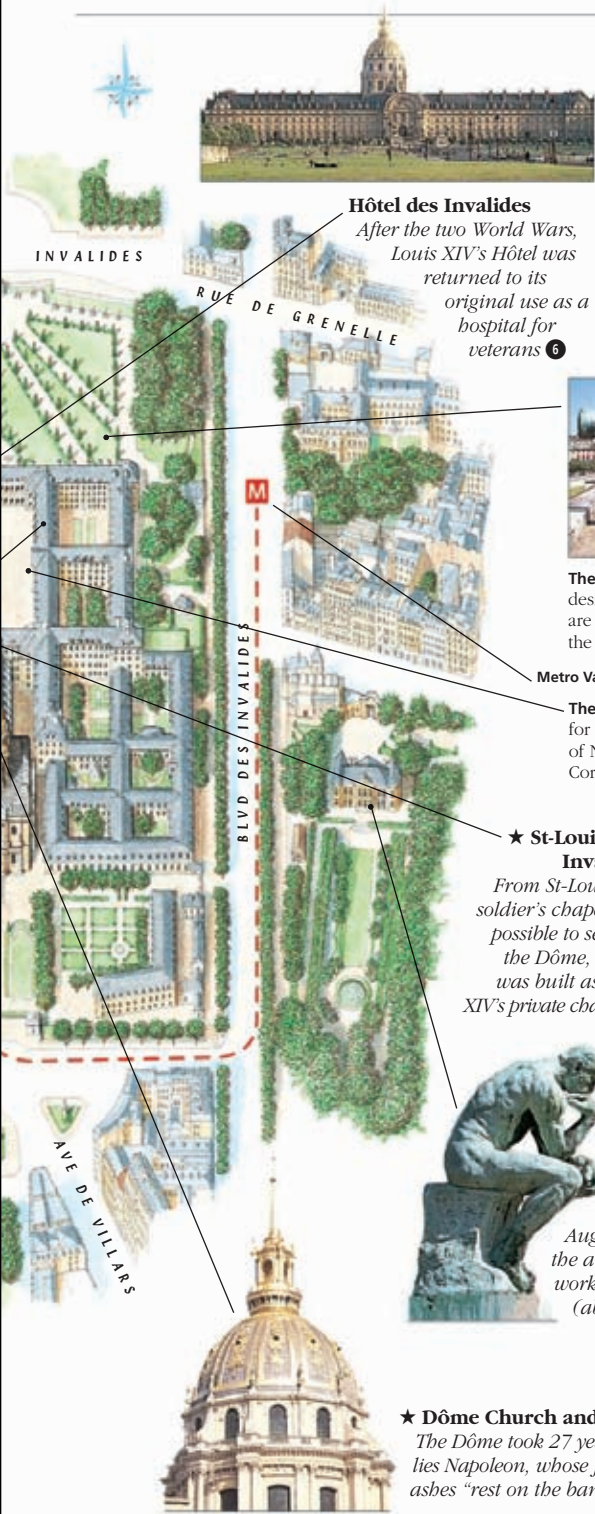
General de Gaulle's Liberation Order and compass

Metro La Tour
Maubourg



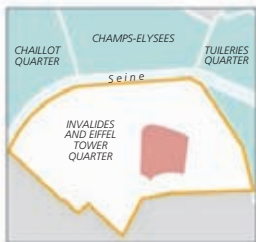
Musées des Plans-Reliefs

This museum contains military models of forts and towns, as well as a display on model-making 5



Hôtel des Invalides

After the two World Wars, Louis XIV's Hôtel was returned to its original use as a hospital for veterans 6



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15



The Invalides gardens were designed by de Cotte in 1704 and are lined by bronze cannons from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Metro Varenne

The Cour d'Honneur is still used for military parades. Seurre's statue of Napoleon, known as the Little Corporal, stands above the south side.

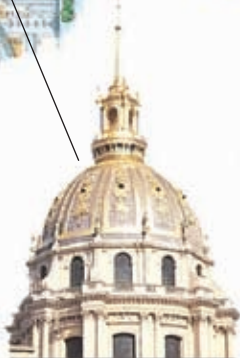
★ **St-Louis-des-Invalides**

From St-Louis, the soldier's chapel, it is possible to see into the Dôme, which was built as Louis XIV's private chapel 2



★ **Musée Rodin**

By the time he died in 1917, Auguste Rodin had revolutionized the art of sculpture. All his key works, including The Thinker (about 1880), are on display 7



★ **Dôme Church and Napoleon's Tomb**

The Dôme took 27 years to build. In the crypt lies Napoleon, whose final wish was to have his ashes "rest on the banks of the Seine" 1

Dôme Church ①

See pp188–9.

St-Louis-des-Invalides ②

Hôtel des Invalides 75007.

Map 11 A3. **M** Varenne, La Tour-Maubourg. **Tel** 01 44 42 37 65.

☐ Apr–Sep: 10am–5:30pm daily;
Oct–Mar: 10am–4:30pm daily.

Also known as the “soldiers’ church”, this is the chapel of the Hôtel des Invalides. It was built from 1679 to 1708 by Jules Hardouin-Mansart from the original designs by Libéral Bruand, architect of the Hôtel des Invalides. The imposing, but stark, interior is decorated with banners seized in battle.

The fine 17th-century organ was built by Alexandre Thierry. The first performance of Berlioz’s *Requiem* was given on it in 1837, with an orchestra accompanied by a battery of outside artillery.

Musée de l’Ordre de la Libération ③

51 bis Blvd de La Tour-Maubourg 75007. **Map** 11 A4. **Tel** 01 47 05 04 10. **M** La Tour-Maubourg. ☐ Apr–Sep: 10am–6pm daily (6:30pm Sun); Oct–Mar: 10am–5pm daily (5:30pm Sun). 🗓 1st Mon of mth, some public hols. 📷 📺 📱

This museum is devoted to the wartime Free French and



The altar of St-Louis-des-Invalides



The facade of the Musée de l’Ordre de la Libération

their leader, General Charles de Gaulle. The Order of Liberation was created by de Gaulle in 1940. It is France’s highest honor and was eventually bestowed on those who made an outstanding contribution to the final victory in World War II. Those who received the honor were French civilians and members of the armed forces, plus some overseas leaders, including King George VI, Winston Churchill, and General Dwight Eisenhower.



Cannons at the Musée de l’Armée

Musée de l’Armée ④

Hôtel des Invalides 75007. **Map** 11 A3. **Tel** 08 10 11 33 99. **M** La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. **RER** Invalides.

☐ 10am–6pm (Oct–Mar: 5pm; Apr–Sep: 9pm Tue) daily (last adm: 45 mins before closing time). 🗓 1st Mon of month (unless a public hol), Jan 1, May 1, Nov 1, Dec 25. 📷 (ticket includes entry to the Musée de l’Ordre de la Libération and the Musée des Plans-Reliefs.) 📺 📱 🗿 grd floor only. 📷 📺 📱 **Film.** www.invalides.org

This is one of the most comprehensive museums of military history in the world, with exhibits ranging from the Stone Age to the final days of World War II. The third-largest collection of armory in the world is housed here.

Situated in the northeast refectory, the Ancient Armory department is worth visiting for the collection on display as much as for the extensively restored 17th-century murals by Joseph Parrocel adorning

the walls. These celebrate Louis XIV’s military conquests.

The life of Charles de Gaulle and his role in World War II are documented in the *Historial de Gaulle*, a film and multimedia attraction (closed on Mondays).

Le Département Moderne is in two parts: the first (1648–1792) covers the reign of Louis XIV, while the second (1792–1871) displays a collection of Napoleon’s mementoes. Items include his famous frock coat and felt hats, as well as his stuffed dog.

Musées des Plans-Reliefs ⑤

Hôtel des Invalides 75007. **Map** 11 B3. **Tel** 01 45 51 95 05. **M** La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. **RER** Invalides. ☐ 10am–6pm (5pm Oct–Mar) daily. 🗓 1st Mon of month, Jan 1, May 1, Nov 1 & 11, Dec 25. 📷 📺 📱 www.museedesplansreliefs.culture.fr



A map of Alessandria, Italy (1813)

The detailed models of French forts and fortified towns, some dating back to Louis XIV’s reign, were considered top secret until the 1950s, when they were put on public display. The oldest model is that of Perpignan, dating to 1686. It shows the fortifications drawn up by the legendary 17th-century military architect Vauban, who built the defenses around several French towns, including Briançon.

Hôtel des Invalides 6

75007. **Map** 11 A3. **Tel** 01 44 42 38 77. **M** La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. 10am–6pm daily (5pm winter). Jan 1, May 1, Nov 1, Dec 25. www.invalides.org



The Invalides main entrance

Founded by Louis XIV, this was the first military hospital and home for French war veterans and disabled soldiers who had hitherto been reduced to begging. The decree for building this vast complex was signed in 1670, and construction, following the designs of Libéral Bruand, was finished five years later.

Today the harmonious Classical facade is one of the most impressive sights in Paris, with its four stories, cannons in the forecourt, garden and tree-lined esplanade stretching to the Seine. The south side leads to St-Louis-des-Invalides, the soldiers' church, which backs on to the magnificent Dôme church of Jules Hardouin-Mansart. The dome was regilded in 1989 and now glitters anew.

Musée Rodin 7

77 Rue de Varenne 75007. **Map** 11 B3. **Tel** 01 44 18 61 10. **M** Varenne. Apr–Sep: 10am–5:45pm Tue–Sun; Oct–Mar: 10am–4:45pm Tue–Sun (to 8:45pm Wed). Garden closes 1 hr later. Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. www.musee-rodin.fr

Auguste Rodin, widely regarded as the greatest 19th-century French sculptor, lived and

worked in the elegant Hôtel Biron from 1908 until his death in 1917. In return for a state-owned apartment and studio, Rodin left his work to the nation, and it is now exhibited here. Some of his most celebrated sculptures are on display in the garden: *The Burgbers of Calais*, *The Thinker*, *The Gates of Hell*, and *Balzac*.

Inside, exhibits arranged in chronological order span the whole of Rodin's career, with highlights such as *The Kiss* and *Eve*. There are also works by his pupil and mistress, Camille Claudel.

Hôtel Matignon 8

57 Rue de Varenne 75007. **Map** 11 C4. **M** Solférino, Rue du Bac. to the public.

One of the most beautiful mansions in the Faubourg area, this was built by Jean Courtonne in 1721 and has been substantially remodeled since. Former owners include Talleyrand, the statesman and diplomat who held legendary parties and receptions here, and several members of the nobility. It has been the official residence of the French prime minister since 1958 and has the largest private garden in Paris.



Rodin's *The Kiss* (1886) at the Musée Rodin

Musée Maillol 9

61 Rue de Grenelle 75007. **Map** 11 C4. **Tel** 01 42 22 59 58. **M** Sèvres-Babylone, Rue du Bac. 10:30am–7pm Wed–Mon (to 9:30pm Fri; last adm 45 mins before). public hols. www.museemaillol.com

Once the home of novelist Alfred de Musset, this museum was created by Dina Vierny, former model of Aristide Maillol. All aspects of the artist's work are here: drawings, engravings, paintings, sculpture, and decorative objects. Also displayed is Vierny's private collection, in which naïve art sits alongside works by Matisse, Dufy, Picasso, and Rodin.

Large allegorical figures of the city of Paris and the four seasons decorate Bouchardon's fountain in front of the house.



Sculptured figures at Ste-Clotilde

Sainte-Clotilde 10

12 Rue de Martignac 75007. **Map** 11 B3. **F** 01 44 18 62 60. **M** Solférino, Varenne, Invalides. 9am–7:30pm Mon–Fri, 10am–8pm Sat & Sun. non-religious public hols. www.sainte-clotilde.com

Designed by the German-born architect François-Christian Gau and the first of its kind to be built in Paris, this Neo-Gothic church was inspired by the mid-19th-century enthusiasm for the Middle Ages, made fashionable by such writers as Victor Hugo. The church is noted for its imposing twin towers, visible from across the Seine. The interior decoration includes sculpted stations of the cross by James Pradier and stained-glass windows. The composer César Franck was the church organist here for 32 years.

Dôme Church ❶

Jules Hardouin-Mansart was asked in 1676 by the Sun King, Louis XIV, to build the Dôme Church among the existing buildings of the Invalides military refuge. A soldiers' church had already been built, but the Dôme was to be reserved for the exclusive use of the Sun King and for the location of royal tombs. The resulting masterpiece complements the surrounding buildings and is one of the greatest examples of 17th-century French architecture.

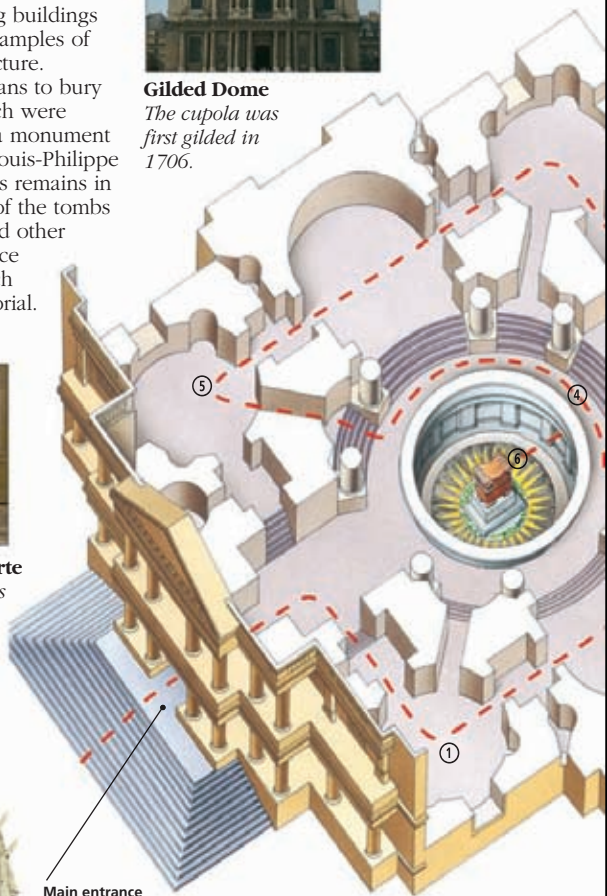
After Louis XIV's death, plans to bury the royal family in the church were abandoned, and it became a monument to Bourbon glory. In 1840 Louis-Philippe decided to install Napoleon's remains in the crypt, and the addition of the tombs of Vauban, Marshal Foch and other figures of military prominence have since turned this church into a French military memorial.



Gilded Dome
The cupola was first gilded in 1706.



❶ **Tomb of Joseph Bonaparte**
The sarcophagus of Napoleon's older brother, the king of Naples and later of Spain, is in the side chapel to the right as visitors enter.



Main entrance



❷ Memorial to Vauban

Commissioned by Napoleon I in 1808, this contains an urn with Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban's heart. He was Louis XIV's great military architect and engineer who died in 1707. His long military career culminated in his appointment as Marshal of France in 1703. He revolutionized siege warfare when he introduced his ricochet-batteries. His reclining figure by Antoine Etex lies on top of the memorial, mourned by Science and War.

⑥ Glass Gallery

Access to the glass-topped crypt containing Napoleon's tomb is by the curved stairs in front of the altar. The glass partition behind the altar separates the Dôme from the older Invalides chapel beyond.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Hôtel National des Invalides, 129 Rue de Grenelle. **Map** 11 A3.

Tel 08 10 11 33 99. **M** La Tour-Maubourg, Varenne. **bus** 28, 63, 69, 80, 82, 83, 87, 92, 93 to Les Invalides. **REN** Invalides. **☑** Tour Eiffel. **P** Rue de Constantine.

☐ 10am–5pm daily (Apr–Jun: to 6pm; Jul–Aug: to 7pm). **🕒** 1st Mon of mth, Jan 1, May 1, Nov 1, Dec 25. **🚫** **👶** **♿** restricted (01 47 05 36 47). **👥** groups. **📷** **📱**

KEY

— Tour route

⑤ St Jérôme's Chapel

Passing across the center of the church, the side chapel to the right of the main entrance contains the tomb of Napoleon's younger brother, Jérôme, king of Westphalia.



Stairs to crypt

④ Dôme Ceiling

Looking upward, Charles de la Fosse's circular painting (1692) on the ceiling shows the Glory of Paradise, with Saint Louis presenting his sword to Christ.



③ Tomb of Marshal Foch

Ferdinand Foch's imposing bronze tomb was built by Paul Landowski in 1937.

NAPOLÉON'S RETURN

King Louis-Philippe decided to bring the Emperor Napoleon's body back from St Helena (see pp32–3) as a gesture of reconciliation to the Republican and Bonapartist parties contesting his regime. The Dôme Church, with its historical and military associations, was an obvious choice for Napoleon's final resting place. His body was encased in six coffins and finally placed in the crypt in 1861, in the culmination of a grand ceremony which was attended by Napoleon III.





Neo-Classical facade of the Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon

Assemblée Nationale Palais-Bourbon 11

126 Rue de l'Université 75007. **Map** 11 B2. **Tel** 01 40 63 60 00. **M** Assemblée-Nationale. **REB** Invalides. to group visits only. Call the above number for more information. www.assemblee-nationale.fr

Built in 1722 for the Duchesse de Bourbon, daughter of Louis XIV, the Palais-Bourbon was confiscated during the Revolution. It has been home to the lower house of the French Parliament since 1830.

During World War II, the palace became the Nazi administration's seat of government. The public can enter to watch parliament in action. The grand neo-

Classical facade with its fine columns was added in 1806, partly to mirror the facade of La Madeleine church facing it across the Seine. The adjacent Hôtel de Lassay, built by the Prince de Condé, is now the residence of the president of the National Assembly.

Rue Cler 12

75007. **Map** 10 F3. **M** Ecole-Militaire, La Tour-Maubourg. **Market** Tue–Sat. See **Shops and Markets** p338.

This is the street market of the seventh arrondissement, the richest in Paris, for here live the bulk of senior civil servants, captains of industry, and many diplomats. The market area occupies a pedestrian precinct stretching south from the Rue de Grenelle.

It is colorful, but very much an exclusive market, with the best-dressed shoppers in town. As one would expect, the produce is excellent, the pâtisserie and cheese shops in particular.

Les Egouts 13

Opposite 93 Quai d'Orsay 75007. **Map** 10 F2. **T** 01 53 68 27 81. **M** Alma-Marceau. **REB** Pont de l'Alma. 11am–5pm (4pm in winter) Sat–Wed. 2 wks Jan.

One of Baron Haussmann's finest achievements, the majority of Paris's sewers (*égouts*) date from the Second Empire (see pp32–3). If laid end to end the 1,300 miles (2,100 km) of sewers would stretch from Paris to Istanbul. In the 20th century the sewers became a popular attraction. All tours are limited to a small area around the Quai d'Orsay entrance and are on foot (the sewers may close after heavy rain). Be aware that the smell can be very pungent, especially during summer. Visitors can discover the mysteries of underground Paris at the Sewer Museum.

Musée du Quai Branly 14

See pp192–3.



The fruit and vegetable market in the Rue Cler



Doorway at No. 29 Avenue Rapp

Champ-de-Mars 15

75007. **Map** 10 E3. **M** *Ecole-Militaire*. **BBR** *Champ-de-Mars-Tour-Eiffel*.

The gardens stretching from the Eiffel Tower to the Ecole Militaire were originally a parade ground for the officer cadets of the Ecole Militaire. The area has since been used for horse-racing, balloon ascents, and the mass celebrations for July 14, the anniversary of the Revolution.

The first ceremony was held in 1790 in the presence of a glum, captive Louis XVI. Vast exhibitions were held here in the late 19th century, including the 1889 World Fair for which the Eiffel Tower was erected. *Le Mur de la Paix*, Jean-Michel Wilmotte's monument to world peace, stands at one end.

Eiffel Tower 16

See pp 194–5.

No. 29 Avenue Rapp 17

75007. **Map** 10 E2. **M** *Pont-de-l'Alma*.

A prime example of Art Nouveau architecture is No. 29 and it won its designer, Jules Lavirotte, first prize at

the Concours des Facades de la Ville de Paris in 1901. Its ceramics and brickwork are decorated with animal and flower motifs intermingling with female figures. These are superimposed on a multi-colored sandstone base to produce a facade that is deliberately erotic, and was certainly subversive in its day. Also worth visiting is Lavirotte's building, complete with watchtower, which can be found in the Square Rapp.

Village Suisse 18

38-78 Ave de Suffren 75015.

Map 10 E4. **M** *Dupleix*.

☐ 10.30am–7pm Thu–Mon.

The Swiss government built a mock-Alpine village for the 1900 Universal Exhibition

held in the Champ-de-Mars nearby. It was later used as a center for dealing in secondhand goods. In the 1950s and 1960s antique dealers moved in, and everything became more fashionable and expensive. The village was renovated in the late 1960s.



A Paris balloon ascent

Ecole Militaire 19

1 Pl Joffre 75007. **Map** 10 F4.

M *Ecole-Militaire*. **Visits** by special permission only – contact the Commandant in writing. **☐**

The Royal Military Academy of Louis XV was founded in 1751 to educate 500 sons of impoverished officers. It was designed by architect Jacques-Ange Gabriel, and one of the features is the central pavilion. This is a magnificent example of the French Classical style, with eight Corinthian pillars and a quadrangular dome. The interior is decorated in Louis XVI style; of main

interest are the chapel and a superb Gabriel-designed wrought-iron banister on the main staircase.

An early cadet at the academy was Napoleon, whose passing-out report stated that “he could go far if the circumstances are right.”



A 1751 engraving showing the planning of the Ecole Militaire

UNESCO 20

7 Pl de Fontenoy 75007. **Map** 10 F5.

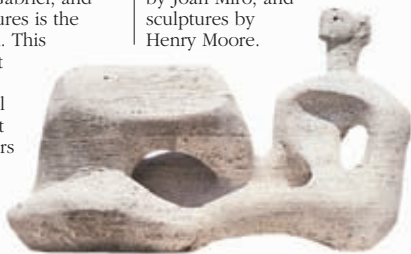
Tel 01 45 68 10 00. **☎** 01 45 68 10 60 (in English). **M** *Séguir, Cambronne*. **☐** guided visits 3pm Mon (English) & 3pm Wed (French); by appt only, apply 3 months ahead: 01 45 68 03 59.

☑ public hols & during conference sessions. **☎** **♿** **📺** **📶** **📱**

Exhibitions, films. www.unesco.org

This is the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The organization's stated aim is to contribute to international peace and security through education, science, and culture.

UNESCO is a trove of modern art, notably a huge mural by Picasso, ceramics by Joan Miró, and sculptures by Henry Moore.



Moore's Redining Figure at UNESCO (erected 1958)

Musée du Quai Branly 14

Widely regarded as former President Jacques Chirac's legacy to Paris's cultural scene, Quai Branly has proved a major tourist pull since it opened in 2006. The stylish Jean Nouvel building displays 3,500 exhibits from the French state's vast non-western art collection, one of the world's most prolific. Outside, the grounds offer visitors breathing space and, in summer, the museum's 500-seat auditorium opens onto an outdoor theater for music and dance. The rooftop restaurant boasts breathtaking views.



Interior

Subdued natural light creates intimacy, while an undulating open-plan design reflects the diversity and convergence of different cultures.



Brass pendant (India, 19–20th century)

Topped by three heads, this pendant is associated with headhunting, a tradition once practised by Naga warriors.

Musical instrument tower

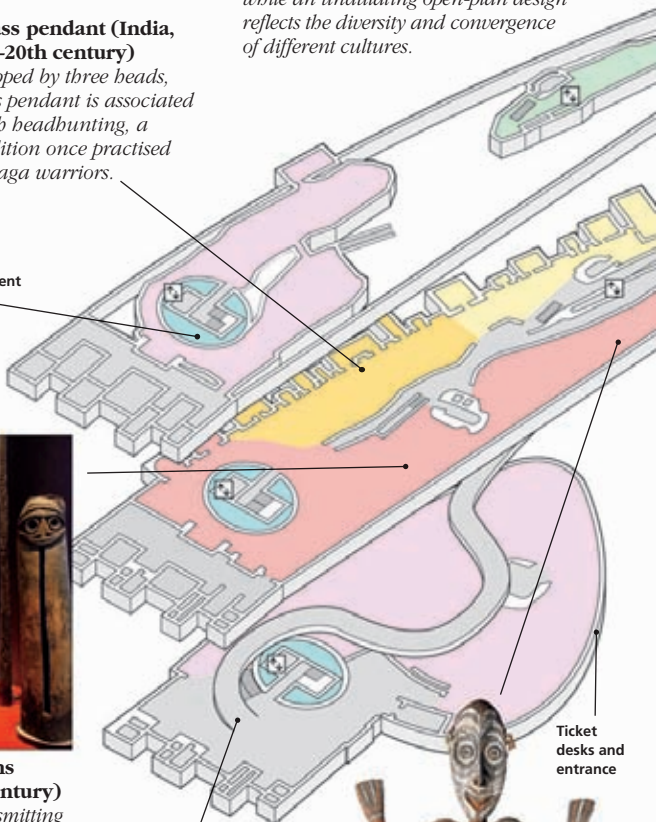


Collection of slit drums (Vanuatu, mid-20th century)

Used for dance and transmitting messages, these vertical drums produce different sounds depending on the thickness of the slit cut into them.

STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Androgynous statue
- ★ Museum architecture



Ramp to main collection

Ticket desks and entrance

Sculpted hook (Papua New Guinea, early 20th century)

Tribal men would bang ritual offerings on the hook protruding from this sculpted female figure.



Head Trophy (Nigeria, 20th century)

Ekoi tribes transformed their enemies' heads into war trophies, decorating them with wooden horns and antelope skins.

Mezzanine level

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

37 Quai Branly. **Map** 10 E2.

Tel 01 56 61 70 00. **M** Alma-Marceau, Bir-Hakeim, Iéna. **Bus** 42, 63, 72, 80, 82, 92. **REN** Pont de l'Alma. **☑** Tour Eiffel. **P** on site. **🕒** 11am–7pm Tue, Wed, Sun (to 9pm Thu–Sat). **♿** **📺** **📶** **📱** **📺** **📺**

📺 Exhibitions, film, theater, library. www.quai Branly.fr

Different-sized display boxes jut out of the building facade, lending it a unique shape.

★ Androgynous statue (Mali, 10–11th century)

This 6.3-ft (1.91 m) wooden statue combines a regal male head with the breasts of a fertile woman. The bracelets worn around the wrist total seven, the number of perfect union.

Main collection level

Ramp from entrance level

GALLERY GUIDE

Tickets are bought outside the main building. Once inside, visitors take a 590-ft (180-m) ramp that spirals up around a large glass tower displaying the museum's reserve of musical instruments. This leads to the main collection level, where a suggested route passes through four color-coded zones of Oceania, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. There are stairs from the main collection level to the three mezzanine galleries, one of which is for multimedia resources.



Giant headdress (Bolivia)

Worn for the Macheteros warrior dance, this colorful headdress weighs almost 22 lb (10 kg).



KEY

■	Asia
■	Africa
■	The Americas
■	Oceania
■	Temporary exhibition space
■	Multimedia gallery
■	Musical instrument tower
■	Nonexhibition space



★ Museum architecture

Set on pillars above the verdant museum gardens, architect Jean Nouvel's elegant building resembles the elongated shadow of the nearby Eiffel Tower. An exterior glass wall and thickets of trees help shield the museum from the outside world.

Eiffel Tower 16



Eiffel Tower from the Trocadéro

Originally built to impress visitors to the 1889 Universal Exhibition, the Eiffel Tower (Tour Eiffel) was meant to be a temporary addition to the Paris skyline. Designed by the engineer Gustave Eiffel, it was fiercely decried by 19th-century aesthetes. The author Guy de Maupassant lunched there to avoid seeing it. The world's tallest building until 1931, when New York's Empire State Building was completed, the tower is now the symbol of Paris. Freshly painted during 2009–10, and with a beautiful light show that plays every night, the Tour Eiffel has never looked better.



Ironwork Pattern

According to Eiffel, the complex pattern of pig-iron girders came from the need to stabilize the tower in strong winds. But Eiffel's design quickly won admirers for its pleasing symmetry.



Elevator Engine Room

Eiffel emphasized safety over speed when choosing elevators for the tower.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Cineiffel
- ★ Hydraulic Elevator Mechanism
- ★ Viewing Gallery
- ★ Eiffel Bust

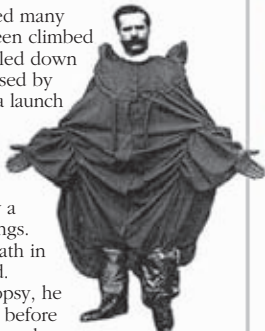


★ Cineiffel

This small museum tells the history of the tower through a short film. It includes footage of famous personalities who have visited the tower, including Charlie Chaplin, Josephine Baker, and Adolf Hitler.

THE DARING AND THE DELUDED

The tower has inspired many crazy stunts. It has been climbed by mountaineers, cycled down by a journalist, and used by trapeze artists and as a launch pad by parachutists. In 1912 an Austrian tailor, Franz Reichelt, attempted to fly from the parapet with only a modified cape for wings. He plunged to his death in front of a large crowd. According to the autopsy, he died of a heart attack before even touching the ground.



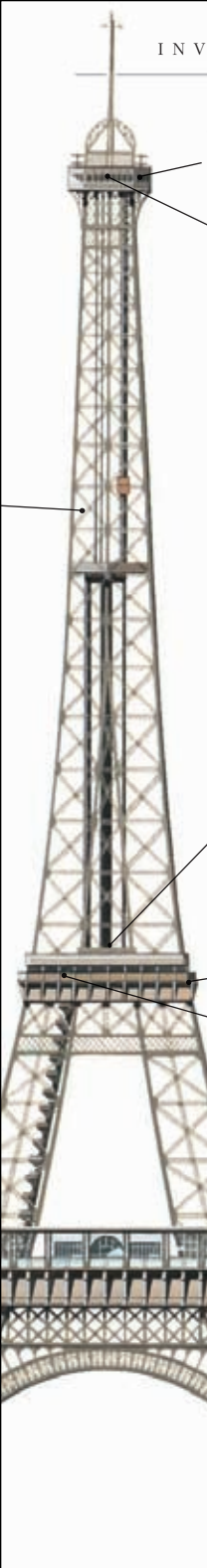
Birdman Reichelt



★ Hydraulic Elevator Mechanism

Still in working order, this part of the original 1900 mechanism was automated in 1986.





The third level, 905 ft (276 m) above the ground, can hold 800 people at a time.



★ **Viewing Gallery**

On a clear day it is possible to see for 45 miles (72 km), including a distant view of Chartres Cathedral.

Double-Decker Elevators

During the tourist season, the limited capacity of the elevators means that it can take up to a couple of hours to reach the top. Lines for the elevators require patience and no fear of heights.



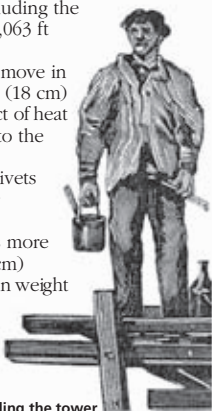
The second level is at 376 ft (115 m), separated from the first level by 359 steps, or a few minutes in the elevator.

The Jules Verne Restaurant is one of the best restaurants in Paris, offering superb food and panoramic views (see p309).

The first level, at 187 ft (57 m) high, can be reached by elevator or by 360 steps. There is a post office here.

THE TOWER IN FIGURES

- the top (including the antennae) is 1,063 ft (324 m) high
- the top can move in a curve of 7 in (18 cm) under the effect of heat
- 1,665 steps to the third level
- 2.5 million rivets hold the tower together
- never sways more than 2.5 in (7 cm)
- 10,100 tons in weight
- 60 tons of paint are used every seven years



A workman building the tower

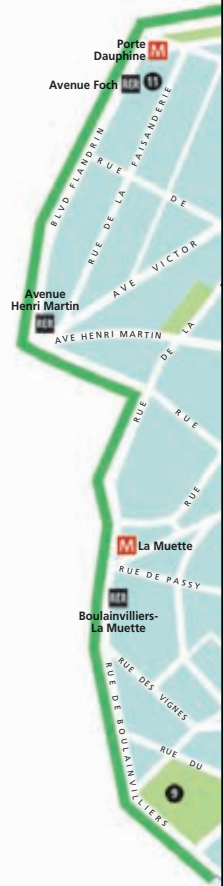
★ **Eiffel Bust**

Eiffel's (1832–1923) achievement was crowned with the Légion d'Honneur in 1889. Another honor was the bust by Antoine Bourdelle, placed beneath the tower in 1929.





Gilded bronze statues by a number of sculptors decorating the central square of the Palais de Chaillot



CHAILLOT QUARTER

The village of Chaillot was absorbed into Paris in the 19th century and transformed into an area rich in grand Second Empire avenues (*see pp34–5*) and opulent mansions. Some of the avenues converge on the Place du Trocadéro, once renowned for its elegant cafés, which leads to the Avenue du Président Wilson with



Sculptures at the base of the Chaillot pool

a greater concentration of museums than any other street in Paris. Many of the area's private mansions are occupied by embassies, including the imposing Vatican embassy, and by major company headquarters. To the west is the territory of the *haute bourgeoisie*, one of Paris's most exclusive, if staid, residential neighborhoods.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE



Museums and Galleries

- Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine 3
- Musée de l'Homme 4
- Musée de la Marine 5
- Musée du Vin 7
- Maison de Balzac 8
- Maison de Radio-France 9
- Musée de la Contrefaçon 11
- Musée Dapper 12
- Galerie-Musée Baccarat 13
- Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet 14
- Musée Galliera 15
- Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris 16
- Palais de Tokyo 17

Gardens

- Jardins du Trocadéro 6

Aquariums

- Cinéaqua 2

Modern Architecture

- Palais de Chaillot 1

Cemeteries

- Cimetière de Passy 10

GETTING THERE

This area is served by the metro and RER system, with metro stations at Passy, Trocadéro, and Iéna, and RER stations at Avenue Foch and Avenue Henri Martin. Bus routes include the No. 63, which travels along Avenue Georges Mandel and Avenue du Président Wilson.

0 meters 400
0 yards 400

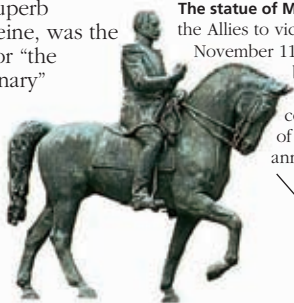
SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 3, 9–10
- *Where to Stay* pp289–90
- *Restaurants* pp309–10



Street by Street: Chaillot

The Chaillot hill, with its superb position overlooking the Seine, was the site chosen by Napoleon for “the biggest and most extraordinary” palace that was to be built for his son – but by the time of his downfall only a few ramparts had been completed. Today, the monumental Palais de Chaillot, with its two massive curved wings, stands on the site. From the terrace in front of the Palais there is a magnificent view over the Trocadéro gardens and the Seine to the Eiffel Tower.



The statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who led the Allies to victory in 1918, was unveiled on November 11, 1951. The monument was built by Robert Wlérick and Raymond Martin to commemorate the centenary of Foch's birth and the 33rd anniversary of the 1918 Armistice.

The Place du Trocadéro was created for the Universal Exhibition of 1878. Initially it was known as the Place du Roi-de-Rome, in honor of Napoleon's son.



★ Musée de la Marine

With a focus on France's maritime history, this museum includes exhibits of navigational instruments 5



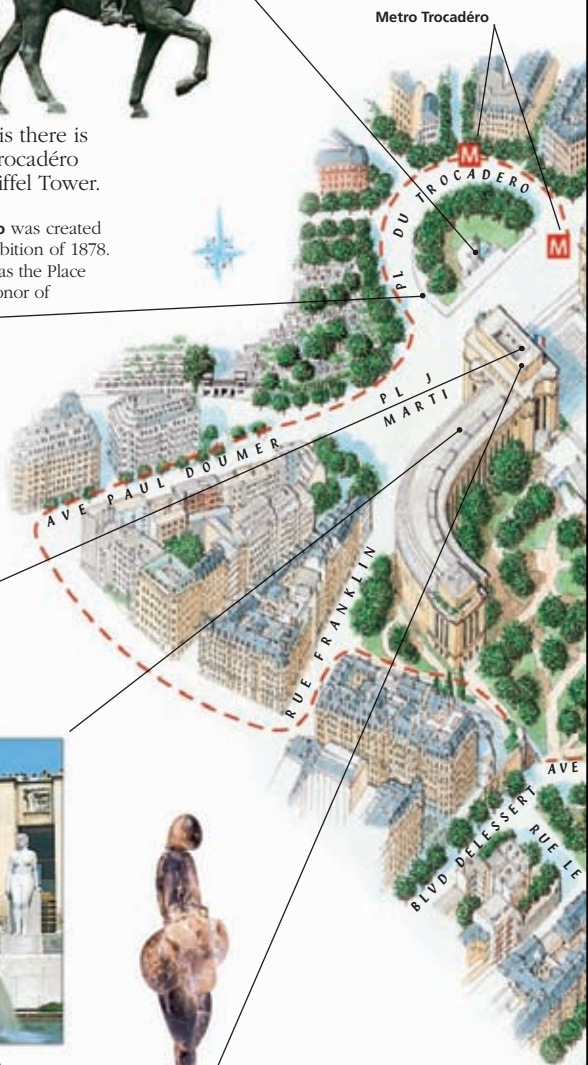
★ Palais de Chaillot

This Neoclassical building was created for the World Fair of 1937. It replaced the Palais du Trocadéro, which was originally built in 1878 1



Musée de l'Homme

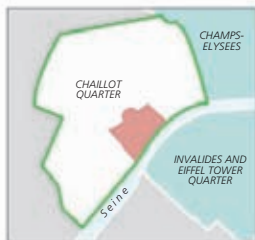
The main collection is due to reopen in 2012. Until then enjoy the interesting temporary exhibitions held here 4



The **Théâtre National de Chaillot**, beneath the terrace, includes a multi-purpose cultural center and a modern 1,200-seat theater. (See pp342-4.)

Jardins du Trocadéro

The present layout of the gardens was created by R. Lardat after the World Fair of 1937 **6**



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15

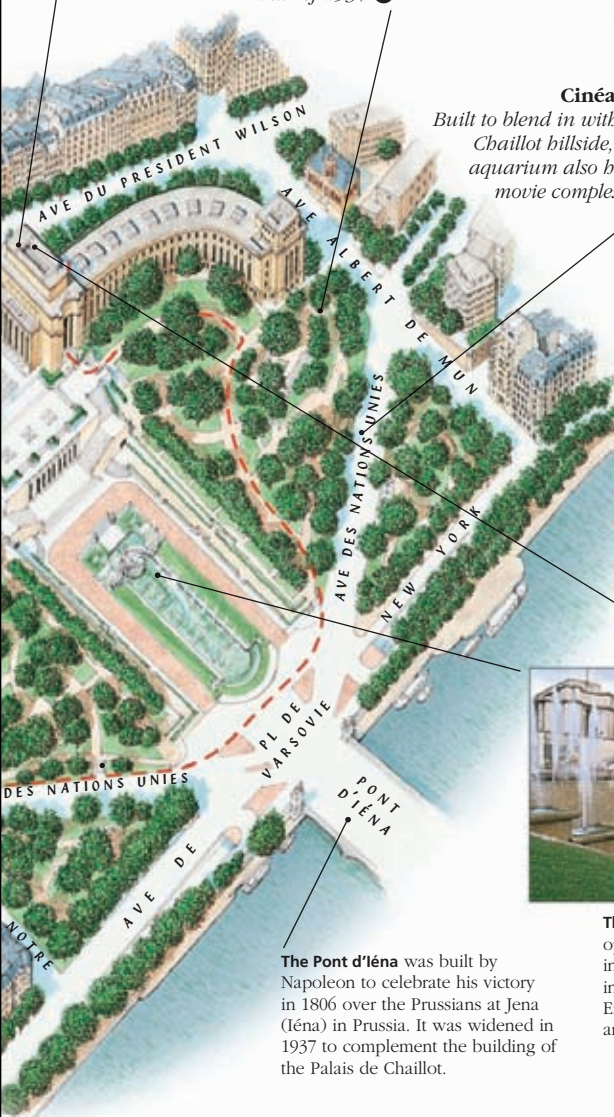
Cinéaqua

Built to blend in with the Chaillot hillside, this aquarium also has a movie complex **2**



Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

This vast complex houses an architecture museum, a school, library, and archive, and various heritage organizations **3**



The **Trocadéro fountains** are operated in sequence, culminating in the massive water cannons in the center firing toward the Eiffel Tower. At night they are illuminated.

The **Pont d'Iéna** was built by Napoleon to celebrate his victory in 1806 over the Prussians at Jena (Iéna) in Prussia. It was widened in 1937 to complement the building of the Palais de Chaillot.

KEY

Suggested route

0 meters 100

0 yards 100

STAR SIGHTS

★ Palais de Chaillot

★ Musée de la Marine



Trocadéro fountains in front of the Palais de Chaillot

Palais de Chaillot ①

17 Pl du Trocadéro 75016.

Map 9 C2. **M** Trocadéro.



The Palais, with its huge, curved colonnaded wings each culminating in an immense pavilion, was designed in Neoclassical style for the 1937 Paris Exhibition by Léon Azéma, Louis-Hippolyte Boileau, and Jacques Carlu. It is adorned with sculptures and low reliefs. On the walls of the pavilions there are gold inscriptions by the poet and essayist Paul Valéry.

The *parvis* or square, situated between the two pavilions is decorated with large bronze sculptures and ornamental pools. On the terrace in front of the *parvis* stand two bronzes, *Apollo* by Henri Bouchard and *Hercules* by Albert Pommier. Stairways

lead from the terrace to the Théâtre National de Chaillot (see pp342-3) which, since World War II, has enjoyed huge fame for its avant-garde productions.

Cinéaqua ②

5 Ave Albert de Mun 75016. Map 9 C2. Tel 01 40 69 23 23. **M** Trocadéro. **☐** 10am-6pm daily (to 7pm Apr-Aug); last adm 1 hour before closing. www.cineaqua.com

Originally built in 1878 for the Universal Exhibition, this is now a state-of-the-art aquarium that is home to over 500 species of sea creatures, including seahorses, clownfish, stonefish, and some spectacular sharks and rays.

The building is located in a former quarry and has been designed to blend in entirely with the Chaillot hillside.

Movie screens showing cartoons and animal documentaries are interspersed with the aquariums. There is also a Japanese restaurant, Ozu, whose main wall is part of the aquarium.



Church model from Bagneux, Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine

Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine ③

Palais de Chaillot, Pl du Trocadéro 75016. Map 9 C2. Tel 01 58 51 52 00. **M** Trocadéro. **☐** 11am-7pm Wed-Mon (to 9pm Thu). www.citechaillot.fr

In the east wing of the Palais de Chaillot, this museum charts the development of French architecture through the ages. Among the unmissable displays is the Galerie des Moulages, which covers the period from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Here you will find three-dimensional models of great French cathedrals, such as Chartres. Also worth a look is the Galerie Moderne et Contemporaine, with a reconstruction of a Le Corbusier-designed apartment.



Shark basin, one of the 43 tanks at the Cinéaqua aquarium



Debussy's grave in the Cimetière de Passy, in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower

Maison de Radio-France 9

116 Ave du Président-Kennedy
75016. **Map** 9 B4.

Tel 01 56 40 15 16. **M** Ranelagh.

☐ for concerts only, check website for details. **www.radiofrance.fr**

Maison de Radio-France is an impressive building designed by Henri Bernard in 1963 as the headquarters of France's public radio network. The largest single structure in France, it is made up of three concentric circular buildings with a rectangular tower and covers 5 acres (2 ha).

The 70-odd studios and main public auditorium are the home of French national public radio. Radio France sponsors more than 100 concerts each year, including performances by the Orchestre National de France – several of these concerts are held at the Maison de Radio-France.

Cimetière de Passy 10

2 Rue du Commandant-Shloesing
75016. **Map** 9 C2. **M** Trocadéro.

☐ 8:30am–5:30pm Mon–Sat,
9am–5:30pm Sun (to 6pm
Mar 16–Nov 5).

Located in the elegant 16th arrondissement, this small cemetery, which opened in 1820, is packed with the graves of eminent Parisians, including the composers Claude Debussy and Gabriel Fauré and painter Edouard Manet, as well as many

politicians and aristocrats, such as Ghislaine Dommanget, Princess of Monaco.

Musée de la Contrefaçon 11

16 Rue de la Faisanderie 75016.

Map 3 A5. **Tel** 01 56 26 14 00.

M Porte Dauphine. ☐ 2–5:30pm

Tue–Sun. **public hols**, Aug, Nov 2.



French cognac and perfume producers, and the luxury trade in general, have been plagued for years by counterfeiters operating around the world. This museum was set up by the manufacturers' union and illustrates the history of this type of fraud, which has been going on since Roman times. Among the impressive display of forgeries are copies of Louis Vuitton luggage, Cartier watches, and fake wine.

Musée Dapper 12

35 bis Rue Paul-Valéry, 75116. **Map** 3 C4. **Tel** 01 45 00 91 75. **M** Victor-Hugo.

☐ 11am–7pm Wed–Mon. **public hols**

www.dapper.com.fr

Not just a museum, but a world-class ethnographic research center called the Dapper Foundation, this lively center showcases African art and culture. Located in an attractive building with an "African" garden, it is a treasure house of vibrant color and powerful, evocative work from sub-Saharan Africa. The emphasis is on

pre-colonial folk arts, with sculpture, carvings, and tribal work, but there is later art too. The highlight is the collection of tribal masks, with a dazzling array of richly carved religious, ritual, and funerary masks, as well as theatrical masks used for comic, magical, or symbolic performances, some dating back to the 12th century.

Galerie-Musée Baccarat 13

11 Place des Etats-Unis 75016.

Map 4 D5. **Tel** 01 40 22 11 00. **M**

Boissière, Iéna. ☐ 10am–6:30pm

Mon, Wed–Sat. **public hols**. **public hols**

www.baccarat.fr

The Galerie-Musée Baccarat shows off some 1,200 articles made by the Baccarat crystal glass company, which was founded in 1764 in Lorraine. These include services created for the royal and imperial courts of Europe and one-of-a-kind pieces created in the workshops.



Khmer art in the Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet

Musée National des Arts Asiatiques Guimet 14

6 Pl d'Iéna 75116. **Map** 10 D1.

Tel 01 56 52 53 00. **M** Iéna.

☐ 10am–6pm Wed–Mon (last adm: 5:15pm). **public hols**

Pantheon Bouddhique (additional galleries) at 19 Ave d'Iéna **Tel** 01 40 73 88 00. **www.guimet.fr**

The Musée Guimet has the finest collection of Khmer (Cambodian) art in the West.

It was originally set up in Lyon in 1879 by the industrialist and orientalist Emile Guimet.

Moved to Paris in 1884, it meticulously represents every artistic tradition from Afghanistan to India, China, Japan, and the rest of south-east Asia. With over 45,000 artworks, the museum is acclaimed for some especially unusual collections, including the Cambodian Angkor Wat sculptures and 1600 artworks from the Himalayas. Other highlights include Chinese bronzes and lacquerware, and many statues of Buddha. Seasonal tea ceremonies are held in the Panthéon Bouddhique. Call for details.

Musée Galliera 15

10 Ave Pierre 1er de Serbie 75116.

Map 10 E1. **Tel** 01 56 52 86 00.

M *léna, Alma Marceau.* **Library & documentation center** ☐ 10am–1pm, 2–5:30pm Tue, 10am–1pm Wed–Fri. **Museum** 📺 for renovation until fall 2011. 📺 **Children's room.** www.galliera.paris.fr

Devoted to the evolution of fashion, this museum is housed in the Renaissance-style palace built for the Duchesse Maria de Ferrari Galliera in 1892. The collection comprises more than 100,000 outfits, from the 18th century to the present day. Some, from more recent

times, have been donated by such fashionable women as Baronne Hélène de Rothschild and Princess Grace of Monaco. The various garments are displayed in rotation twice per year.



Gabriel Forestier's sculpted doors, Musée d'Art Moderne

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris 16

Palais de Tokyo, 11 Ave du Président-Wilson 75116. **Map** 10 E1. **Tel** 01 53 67 40 00. **M** *léna, Alma Marceau.*

☐ 10am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 10pm Thu). 📺 temporary exhibitions. ♿ 📺 📺 **Films.** www.mam.paris.fr

This large lively museum houses the city of Paris's own renowned collection of modern art, covering all major 20th-century movements and artists (the 21st century will be included). Established in 1961, the museum occupies the vast east wing of the

Palais de Tokyo, which was built for the 1937 World Fair.

One of the museum's highlights is Raoul Dufy's gigantic mural *La Fée Electricité* (*The Spirit of Electricity*), which traces the history of electricity through the ages. One of the largest paintings in the world, measuring 6,500 sq ft (600 m²), this curved mural takes up a whole room at the museum. Also notable are the Cubists, Amadeo Modigliani, Georges Rouault, and the Fauves. This group of avant-garde artists was dominated by Henri Matisse, whose celebrated mural, *La Danse*, is on display here in both versions.



Sculpture in the forecourt of the Palais de Tokyo

Palais de Tokyo 17

Palais de Tokyo, 13 Ave du Président-Wilson 75116. **Map** 10 E1. **Tel** 01 47 23 54 01. **M** *léna, Alma Marceau.*

☐ noon–midnight Tue–Sun. 📺 Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. ♿ 📺 📺 www.palaisdetokyo.com

This open-space modern art museum is located in an adjacent wing to the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, within the imposing 1937 Palais de Tokyo building. It presents an innovative, ever-changing program of contemporary art exhibitions, fashion shows, and avant-garde performances. Quirky installations, by artists such as Pierre Joseph, Wang Du, and Frank Scurti have earned the Palais de Tokyo a reputation as one of the most cutting-edge art houses in Europe.



Garden and rear facade of the Musée Galliera



CHAMPS-ELYSEES

Two great streets dominate this area – the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and the Rue St-Honoré. The former is the capital's most famous thoroughfare. Its breadth is spectacular. The sidewalks are wide and their cafés, theaters, and shops attract throngs of people, who come to eat and shop, but also to see and to be seen. Rond Point des Champs-Élysées is the pretty



Ornate lamp-post on Pont Alexandre III

end, with shady chestnut trees and sidewalks colorfully bordered by flower beds. Luxury and political power are nearby. Five-star hotels, fine restaurants, and upscale shops line the nearby streets and avenues. And along Rue St-Honoré are the heavily guarded presidential Palais de l'Élysée, the sumptuous town mansions of business chiefs, and the many embassies and consulates.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

- Palais de l'Élysée 5
- Avenue Montaigne 6
- Avenue des Champs-Élysées 8
- Place Charles de Gaulle (l'Etoile) 9

Monuments

- Arc de Triomphe pp210–11 10

Bridges

- Pont Alexandre III 1

Museums and Galleries

- Grand Palais 2
- Palais de la Découverte 3
- Petit Palais 4
- Musée Jacquemart-André 7



GETTING THERE

There is a metro station at Champs-Élysées Clemenceau and both a metro and RER station at Etoile. Among the bus routes, 42 and 73 pass down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

KEY

- Street by Street map
- Metro station
- RER station
- Batobus boarding point
- Tourist information (Apr–Oct)

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 3–4, 5, 11
- *Where to Stay* pp290–91
- *Restaurants* pp310–11

0 meters 400
0 yards 400

Street by Street: Champs-Élysées

The formal gardens that line the Champs-Élysées from the Place de la Concorde to the Rond-Point have changed little since they were laid out by the architect Jacques Hittorff in 1838. They were used as the setting for the World's Fair of 1855, which included the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris's answer to London's Crystal Palace. The Palais was later replaced by the Grand Palais and Petit Palais, which were created as a showpiece of the Third Republic for the Universal Exhibition of 1900. They sit on each side of an impressive vista that stretches from Place Clémenceau across the elegant curve of the Pont Alexandre III to the Invalides.



★ Grand Palais

Designed by Charles Girault, this grand 19th-century building is still used for major exhibitions 2



The Lasserre restaurant is decorated in the style of a luxurious ocean liner from the 1930s.

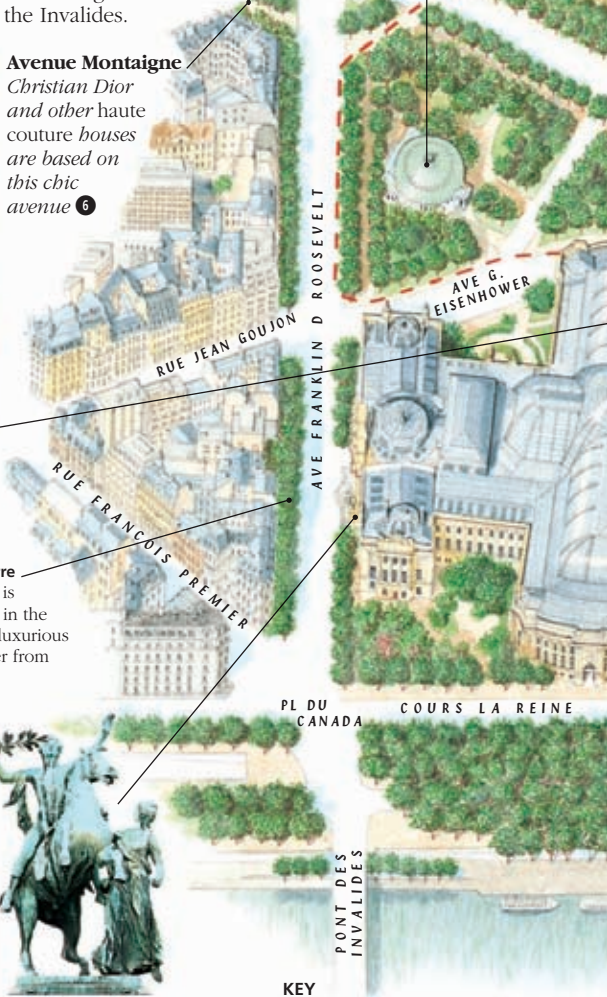
The Théâtre du Rond-Point

was the home of the Renaud-Barrault Company. There are plaques on the back door of the theater representing Napoleon's campaigns.

Metro Franklin D Roosevelt

Avenue Montaigne

Christian Dior and other haute couture houses are based on this chic avenue 6



STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Avenue des Champs-Élysées
- ★ Grand Palais
- ★ Petit Palais
- ★ Pont Alexandre III

Palais de la Découverte

Outside this museum of scientific discoveries is a pair of equestrian statues 3

KEY

--- Suggested route

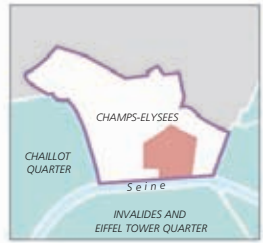
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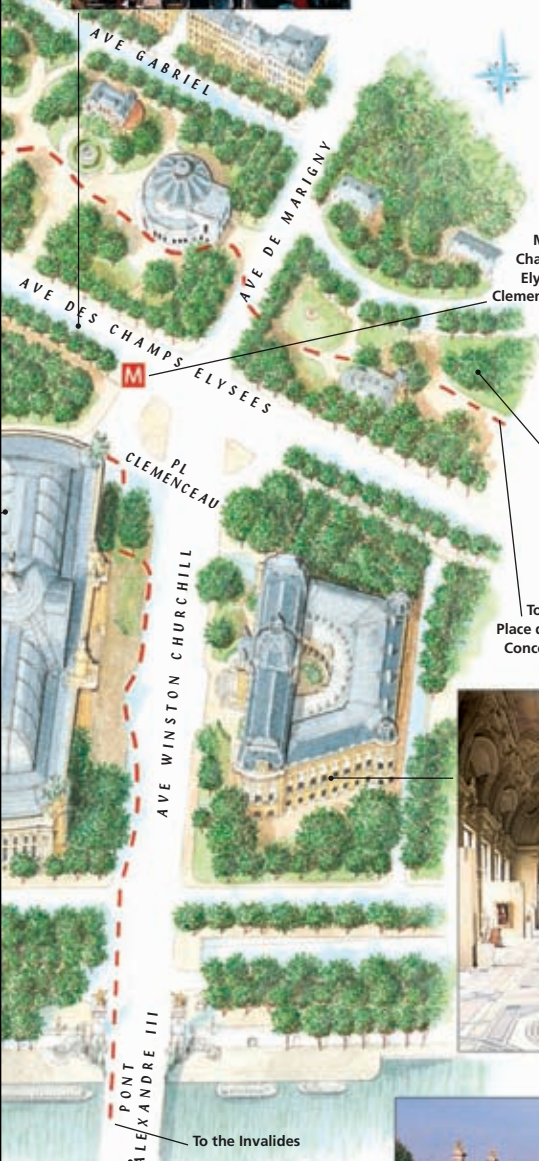
★ **Avenue des Champs-Élysées**

This was the setting for the victory parades following the two world wars, and for the bicentennial parade in 1989 ③



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15



Metro
Champs-Élysées-
Clemenceau

To the
Place de la
Concorde

To the Invalides

★ **Pont Alexandre III**

The bridge's four columns help to anchor the piers that absorb the immense forces generated by such a large single-span structure ①



The Jardins des Champs-Élysées, with their fountains, flower beds, paths and pleasure pavilions, became very popular toward the end of the 19th century. Fashionable Parisians, including Marcel Proust, often came here.



★ **Petit Palais**

Lit by natural light, this palace is as much a work of art as the wide-ranging collections it contains, from antiquity to the Belle Epoque ④



Pont Alexandre III ❶

75008. **Map** 11 A1. **M** *Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau*.

This is Paris's prettiest bridge with its exuberant Art Nouveau decoration of lamps, cherubs, nymphs and winged horses at each end. It was built between 1896 and 1900, in time for the Universal Exhibition, and it was named after Tsar Alexander III (father of Nicholas II) who laid the foundation stone in October 1896.

The style of the bridge reflects that of the Grand Palais, to which it leads on the Right Bank. The construction of the bridge is a marvel of 19th-century engineering, consisting of a 18-ft (6-m) high single-span steel arch across the Seine. The design was subject to strict controls that prevented the bridge from obscuring the view of the Champs-Élysées or the Invalides. So today you can still enjoy magnificent views from here.



Pont Alexandre III

Grand Palais ❷

Porte A, Ave Général Eisenhower 75008. **Map** 11 A1. **Tel** 01 44 13 17 17. **M** *Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau*. for temporary exhibitions (usually 10am–8pm Thu–Mon, 10am–10pm Wed, call to check). May 1, Dec 25. usually 3pm Mon, Fri & Sat; 7pm Wed, but call to check. **www.grandpalais.fr**

Built at the same time as the Petit Palais and the Pont Alexandre III, the exterior of this huge palace combines an imposing Classical stone

facade with a riot of Art Nouveau ironwork. The enormous glass roof (160,000 sq ft/15,000 sq meters) has Récipon's colossal bronze statues of flying horses and chariots at its four corners. The metal structure supporting the glass weighs 8,500 tons, some 500 tons more than the Eiffel Tower. Restored and reopened in 2007, the Grand Palais hosts contemporary art exhibitions and other events. Major temporary and touring exhibitions are held at the Galeries Nationales in the same building.



Palais de la Découverte

Palais de la Découverte ❸

Ave Franklin D. Roosevelt 75008. **Map** 11 A1. **Tel** 01 56 43 20 21. **M** *Franklin D Roosevelt*. 9:30am–6pm Tue–Sat, 10am–7pm Sun & public hols. Jan 1, May 1, Jul 14, Aug 15, Dec 25. by permission. **www.palais-decouverte.fr**

Opened in a wing of the Grand Palais for the World's Fair of 1937, this science museum is a much-loved Paris institution. Demonstrations and displays, including a planetarium, cover many subjects and explain such phenomena as electromagnetism.



Entrance to the Petit Palais

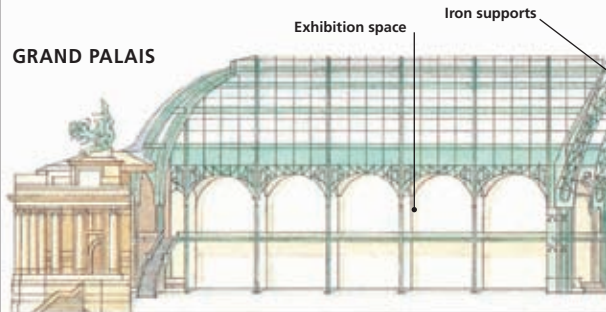
Petit Palais ❹

Ave Winston Churchill 75008. **Map** 11 B1. **Tel** 01 53 43 40 00. **M** *Champs-Élysées-Clemenceau*. 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. public hols. for exhibitions. **www.petitpalais-paris.fr**

Built for the Universal Exhibition in 1900, to stage a major display of French art, this jewel of a building now houses the Musée des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris. Arranged around a pretty semicircular courtyard and garden, the palace is similar in style to the Grand Palais, and has Ionic columns, a grand porch, and a dome which echoes that of the Invalides (see p187).

The Cours de la Reine wing, nearest the river, is used for temporary exhibitions, while the Champs-Élysées side of the palace houses the permanent collections. These are divided into sections: Greek and Roman; medieval and Renaissance ivories and sculptures; Renaissance clocks and jewelry; and 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century art and furniture. There are also many works by the Impressionists.

GRAND PALAIS



Palais de l'Élysée 5

55 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré
75008. **Map** 5 B5. **M** St-Philippe-
du-Roule. **Not open** to the public.

Backing onto splendid English-style gardens, the Élysée Palace was built in 1718 for the Comte d'Evreux and has been the official residence of the president of the republic since 1873.

From 1805 to 1808 it was occupied by Napoleon's sister, Caroline, and her husband, Murat. Two charming rooms have been preserved from this period: the Salon Murat and the Salon d'Argent. General de Gaulle used to give press conferences in the Hall of Mirrors. Today, the president's

modernized apartments are on the first floor across from the Rue de l'Élysée.

Avenue Montaigne 6

75008. **Map** 10 F1. **M** Franklin D
Roosevelt.

In the 19th century this avenue was famous for its dance halls and its Winter Garden, where Parisians went to hear Adolphe Sax play his newly invented saxophone. Today it is still one of Paris's most fashionable streets, bustling with restaurants, cafés, hotels and designer boutiques.



Inside the Musée Jacquemart-André

Musée Jacquemart-André 7

158 Blvd Haussmann 75008.

Map 5 A4. **Tel** 01 45 62 11 59.

M Miromesnil, St-Philippe-du-Roule.

10am–6pm daily.

www.musee-jacquemart-andre.com

This museum is known for its fine collection of Italian Renaissance and French 18th-century works of art, as well as its beautiful frescoes by Tiepolo. Highlights include works by Mantegna, Uccello's masterpiece *St George and the Dragon* (c. 1435), paintings by Boucher and Fragonard and 18th-century tapestries and furniture.

Avenue des Champs-Élysées 8

75008. **Map** 5 A5. **M** Franklin D
Roosevelt, George V.

Paris's most famous and popular thoroughfare had its beginnings in about 1667, when the landscape garden

designer André Le Nôtre, extended the royal view from the Tuileries by creating a tree-lined avenue which eventually became known as the Champs-Élysées (Elysian Fields). It has been France's "triumphal way" ever since the homecoming of Napoleon's body from St. Helena in 1840. With the addition of cafés and restaurants in the second half of the 19th century, the Champs-Élysées became the place in which to be seen.

Place Charles de Gaulle (l'Etoile) 9

75008. **Map** 4 D4. **M** Charles de
Gaulle-Etoile.

Known as the Place de l'Etoile until the death of Charles de Gaulle in 1969, the area is still referred to simply as l'Etoile, the star. The present *place* was laid out in accordance with Baron Haussmann's plans of 1854 (see pp34–5). For drivers, it is the ultimate challenge.

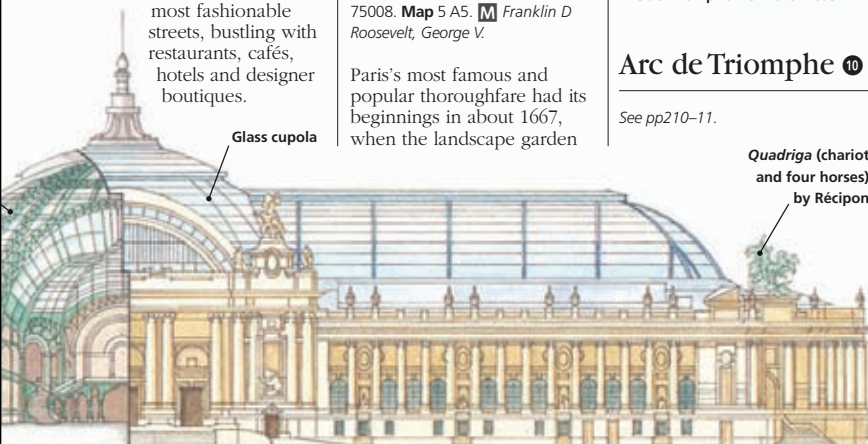


Arc de Triomphe from the west

Arc de Triomphe 10

See pp210–11.

Quadriga (chariot and four horses) by Récipon



Glass cupola

Arc de Triomphe 10



The east facade of the Arc de Triomphe

After his greatest victory, the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805, Napoleon promised his men, "You shall go home beneath triumphal arches." The first stone of what was to become the world's most famous triumphal arch was laid the following year. But disruptions to architect Jean Chalgrin's plans and the demise of Napoleonic power delayed the completion of this monumental building until 1836. Standing 164 ft (50 m) high, the Arc is now the customary starting point for victory celebrations and parades.

The **Battle of Aboukir**, a low relief by Seurre the Elder, depicts a scene of Napoleon's victory over the Turkish army in 1799.

Triumph of Napoleon

J. P. Cortot's high relief celebrates the Treaty of Vienna peace agreement of 1810.



STAR FEATURES

- ★ Departure of the Volunteers in 1792
- ★ Tomb of the Unknown Soldier



- ★ **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier**
An unknown French soldier from World War I is buried here.

Thirty shields just below the Arc's roof each bear the name of a victorious Napoleonic battle fought in either Europe or Africa.

The **frieze** was executed by Rude, Brun, Jacquet, Laitié, Caillouette, and Seurre the Elder. This east facade shows the departure of the French armies for new campaigns. The west side shows their return.

East facade



TIMELINE

1806 Napoleon commissions Chalgrin to build triumphal Arc

1836 Louis-Philippe completes the Arc

1885 Victor Hugo's body lies in state under the Arc



1944 Liberation of Paris. De Gaulle leads the crowd from the Arc

1800

1850

1900

1950

1840 Napoleon's cortège passes under the Arc

1815 Downfall of Napoleon. Work on Arc ceases

1919 Victory parade of Allied armies through the Arc



NAPOLEON'S NUPTIAL PARADE

Napoleon divorced Josephine in 1809 because she was unable to bear him children.

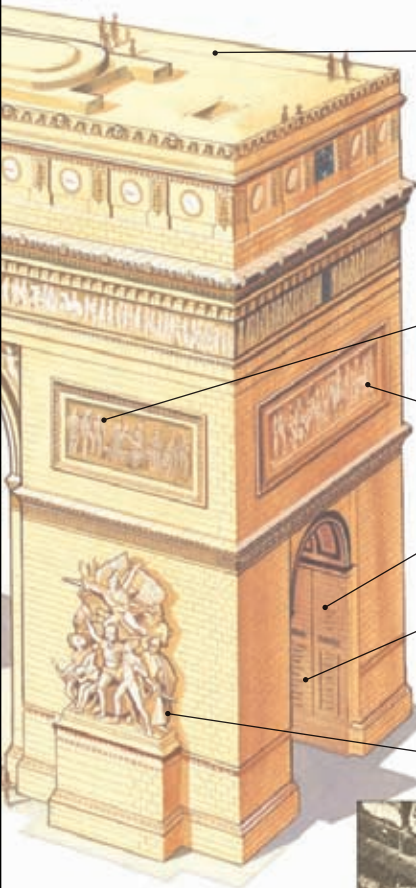
A diplomatic marriage was arranged in 1810 with Marie-Louise, daughter of the Austrian emperor. Napoleon was determined to impress his bride by going through the Arc on their way to the wedding at the Louvre, but work had barely been started. So Chalgryn built a full-scale mock-up of the arch on the site for the couple to pass beneath.



VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Pl Charles de Gaulle. **Map** 4 D4.
Tel 01 55 37 73 77. **M** **RER** Charles de Gaulle-Etoile. **Lines** 22, 30, 31, 52, 73, 92 to Pl C de Gaulle. **P** off Pl C de Gaulle. **Museum** **Apr**-**Sep**: 10am-11pm daily; **Oct-Mar**: 10am-10:30pm daily (last adm: 30 mins earlier). **Open** am only Jan 1, May 1, May 8, Jul 14 & Nov 11; all day Dec 25. **Icons**

The viewing platform affords one of the best views in Paris, overlooking the Champs-Élysées on one side, and the Grande Arche de la Défense on the other.



General Marceau's Funeral

Marceau defeated the Austrians in 1795, only to be killed the following year, still fighting them.

The Battle of Austerlitz by Gechter shows Napoleon's army breaking up the ice on the Satschan lake in order to drown thousands of enemy troops.

Officers of the Imperial Army are listed on the walls of the smaller arches.

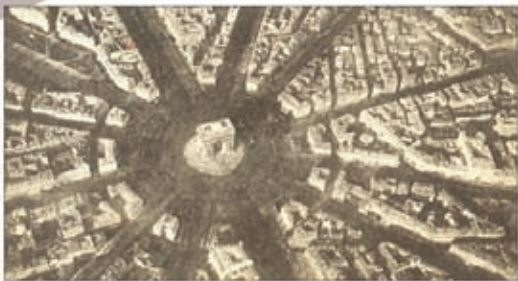
Entrance to museum

★ Departure of the Volunteers in 1792

François Rude's work shows citizens leaving to defend the nation.



Place Charles de Gaulle
 Twelve avenues radiate from the Arc at the center. Some bear the names of important French military leaders, such as Avenues Marceau and Foch. (See pp34-5.)





OPERA QUARTER

The Opéra quarter bustles with bankers and stockbrokers, newspapermen and shoppers, theater-goers and sightseers. Much of its 19th-century grandeur survives in the Grands Boulevards of Baron Haussmann's urban design. These are still a favorite with thousands of Parisian and foreign promenaders, drawn by the profusion of shops and department stores, which range from the exclusively expensive to the popular.

Much more of the area's older character is found in the many *passages*, delightful narrow shopping arcades with steel and glass roofs. Fashion's bad boy, Jean-Paul Gaultier, has a store adjoining one of

the classiest, Galerie Vivienne. But more authentically old-style Parisian are the Passage des Panoramas and the Passage Jouffroy, the Passage Verdeau, with its old cameras and comics, and the tiny Passage des Princes. Two of Paris's finest food stores are

in the area. Fauchon and Hédiard are noted for mouth-watering mustards, jams, pâtés, and sauces.

The area still has a reputation as a press center, although *Le Monde* has moved out, and a history of cinema and theater – the Lumière brothers held the world's first public film show here in 1895. The Opéra National de Paris Garnier is famous for its dazzling Belle Epoque interior.



Les Coulisses de l'Opéra (1889) by J Beraud

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

Historic Buildings and Streets

Place de la Madeleine 2
Les Grands Boulevards 3
Palais de la Bourse 10
Avenue de l'Opéra 12

Churches

La Madeleine 1

Opera Houses

Opéra National de Paris Garnier 4

Museums and Galleries

Bibliothèque-Musée de l'Opéra 5
Paris Story 6
Grévin 8
Bibliothèque Nationale Richelieu 11

Stores

Drouot (Hôtel des Ventes) 7
Les Passages 9






GETTING THERE

This area is served by the metro and RER systems. Metro lines 3, 7, and 8 serve the station at the Opéra, line 14 stops at Madeleine and the RER Line A stops at Auber. Among the bus routes passing through the area, 42 and 52 travel along Boulevard Madeleine and 21, 27, 29, and 95 along Avenue de l'Opéra.



KEY

-  Street by Street map
-  Metro station
-  RER station

SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 5-6
- *Where to Stay* p291
- *Restaurants* pp311-12

0 meters 400
0 yards 400

Street by Street: Opéra Quarter

It has been said that if you sit for long enough at the Café de la Paix (opposite the Opéra National de Paris Garnier), the

whole world will pass by. During the day, the area is a mixture of commerce – France's top three banks are based here – and tourism. A profusion of stores, ranging from the chic, exclusive, and expensive to the popular department stores, draw the crowds.

In the evening, the theaters and cinemas attract a totally different crowd, and the cafés along the Boulevard des Capucines throng with life.



Statue by Gumery on the Opéra



Place de la Madeleine

On the north side of the square, the windows of the Fauchon store are filled with exquisite delicacies 2

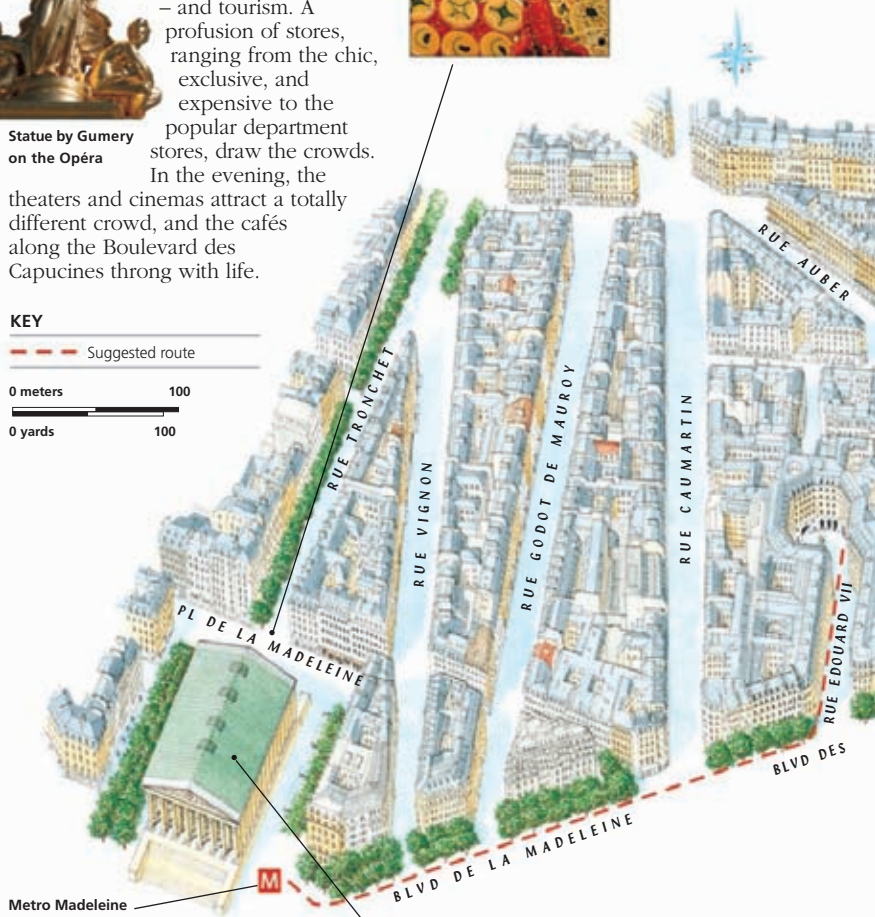
KEY

--- Suggested route

0 meters 100



0 yards 100



Metro Madeleine

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ La Madeleine
- ★ Boulevard des Capucines
- ★ Opéra National de Paris Garnier



★ La Madeleine

The final design of this church, which is dedicated to Mary Magdalene, differs from this original model, now in the Musée Carnavalet (see pp96–7) 1



Charles Marochetti's *Mary Magdalene Ascending to Heaven* (1837) behind the high altar of La Madeleine

La Madeleine ①

Pl de la Madeleine 75008.

Map 5 C5. Tel 01 44 51 69 00.

M Madeleine. ☐ 9am–7pm daily.

f frequent. Concerts. 📺 📺

See **Entertainment** pp346–7.

This church, which is dedicated to Mary Magdalene, is one of the best-known buildings in Paris because of its prominent location and great size. It stands facing south to Place de la Concorde and is the architectural counterpart of the Palais-Bourbon (home of the Assemblée Nationale, the French parliament) across the river. It was started in 1764 but not consecrated until 1845. There were proposals to convert it into a parliament, a stock exchange or a public library for the nation.

Napoleon decided to build a temple dedicated to military glory and he commissioned Pierre Vignon to design it, after the battle of Jena (Iéna) in 1806. A colonnade of 64 ft (20 m) high Corinthian columns encircles the building and supports a sculptured frieze. The bas-reliefs on the bronze doors are by Henri de Triqueti and show the Ten Commandments.

The inside is decorated with marble and gilt, and has some fine sculpture, notably François Rude's *Baptism of Christ*.

Place de la Madeleine ②

75008. Map 5 C5. M Madeleine. Flower market

☐ 8am–7:30pm Tue–Sun.

The place de la Madeleine was created at the same time as the Madeleine church. It is a food lover's paradise, with many stores specializing in luxuries such as truffles, champagne, caviar, and handmade

chocolates. Fauchon, the millionaires' supermarket, is situated at No. 26 and stocks more than 20,000 items (see pp333–5). The large house at No. 9 is where Marcel Proust spent his childhood. To the east of La Madeleine is a small flower market (see p338) and some excellently preserved 19th-century restrooms.



Fauchon tin

Scenery backdrop operated by pulley

OPERA NATIONAL DE PARIS GARNIER



Backstage area

Stage

Les Grands Boulevards 3

75002 & 75009. **Map** 6 D5-7C5.

M Madeleine, Opéra, Richelieu-Drouot, Grands Boulevards.

A broad thoroughfare divided into eight boulevards – Madeleine, Capucines, Italiens, Montmartre, Poissonnière, Bonne Nouvelle, St-Denis, and St-Martin – runs from La Madeleine to the Place de la République. The route was constructed in the 17th century to turn obsolete city fortifications into fashionable promenades – *boulevard* came from the Middle Dutch *bulwerc*, which means bulwark or rampart. The boulevards became so famous in the 19th century that the name *boulevardier* was coined for one who cuts a figure on the boulevards.

Around the Madeleine church and the Opéra it is still possible to gain an impression of what the Grands Boulevards looked like in their heyday, lined with cafés and chic stores. Elsewhere, most of the cafés and restaurants have long since gone, and the old facades are now hidden by

neon advertising. However, the Grands Boulevards and the nearby department stores on the Boulevard Haussmann still attract large crowds.



Boulevard des Italiens

Opéra National de Paris Garnier 4

Pl de l'Opéra 75009. **Map** 6 E4. **f** 08 92 89 90 90. **M** Opéra. **□** 10am–5pm daily (1pm on show days). **●** public hols. **📺** See **Entertainment** pp345–7. **www.operadeparis.fr**

Sometimes compared to a giant wedding cake, this sumptuous building was designed by Charles Garnier for Napoleon III; construction started in 1862. Its unique appearance is due to a mixture of materials (including stone, marble, and bronze) and styles, ranging from Classical to Baroque, with a multitude of

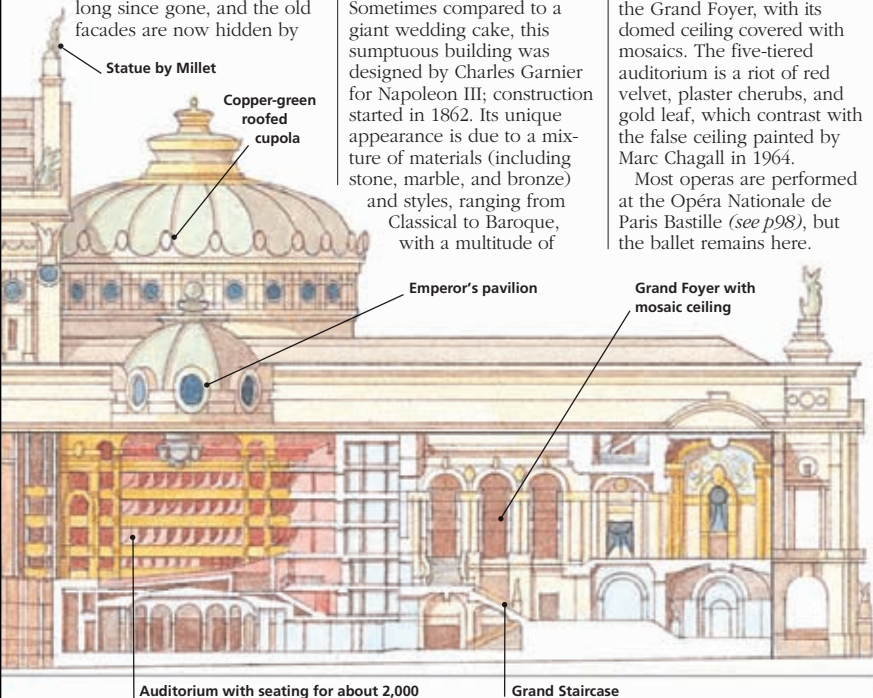
columns, friezes, and sculptures on the exterior. The building was not completed until 1875; work was interrupted by the Prussian War and 1871 uprising.

In 1858 Count Orsini had attempted to assassinate the emperor outside the old opera house. This prompted Garnier to include a pavilion on the east side of the new building, with a curved ramp leading up to it so that the sovereign could safely step out of his carriage into the suite of rooms adjoining the royal box.

The functions performed by each part of the building are reflected in the structure. Behind the flat-topped foyer, the cupola sits above the auditorium, while the triangular pediment that rises up behind the cupola marks the front of the stage. Underneath the building is a small lake, which provided inspiration for the phantom's hiding place in Paul Leroux's *Phantom of the Opera* and is used by firefighters for water rescue safety training.

Don't miss the magnificent Grand Staircase, made of white marble with a balustrade of red and green marble, and the Grand Foyer, with its domed ceiling covered with mosaics. The five-tiered auditorium is a riot of red velvet, plaster cherubs, and gold leaf, which contrast with the false ceiling painted by Marc Chagall in 1964.

Most operas are performed at the Opéra Nationale de Paris Bastille (see p98), but the ballet remains here.



Statue by Millet

Copper-green roofed cupola

Emperor's pavilion

Grand Foyer with mosaic ceiling

Auditorium with seating for about 2,000

Grand Staircase



Sign outside the Grévin waxwork museum

Bibliothèque- Musée de l'Opéra 5

Pl de l'Opéra 75009. **Map** 6 E5.
Tel 01 47 42 07 02. **M** Opéra.
☉ 10am–5pm daily; 🗓 Jan 1, May 1.
📞 📧 08 25 05 44 05. 📧

The way in to this small, charming museum was once the emperor's private entrance to the Opéra. The museum tells the history of opera and ballet through a large collection of scores, manuscripts, photographs, and artists' memorabilia, such as the Russian dancer Vaslav Nijinsky's ballet slippers and tarot cards. Other exhibits include models of stage sets and busts of major composers. The museum also houses a superb library, containing books and manuscripts on theater, dance, and music.



Model of a set for *Les Huguenots* (1875) in the Musée de l'Opéra

Paris Story 6

11 bis Rue Scribe 75009. **Map** 6 D4.
Tel 01 42 66 62 06. **M** Opéra.
☉ 10am–6pm daily. 📞 📧
www.paris-story.com

Especially useful for the first-time visitor, this small museum covers everything you need to know about the history and architecture of Paris in an hour-long film and interactive display. The film covers 2,000 years of history from Lutèce (the Roman name for Paris) to the Paris of today. The show is narrated by a holographic figure of Victor Hugo and visitors can listen to it in English via headphones. A 3D model of the city allows you to pinpoint and learn about various monuments with a description of the 156 most important and interesting sites. The Explore Paris gallery consists of five plasma screens showing 3D films of Paris.

Drouot (Hôtel des Ventes) 7

9 Rue Drouot 75009. **Map** 6 F4. **Tel** 01 48 00 20 20. **M** Richelieu Drouot.
☉ 11am–6pm Mon–Sat, sales 2pm.
📞 📧 📧 See **Shops and Markets**
pp336–7. www.drouot.com

This is the leading French auction house (Hôtel des Ventes) and it takes its name from the Comte de Drouot who was Napoleon's aide-de-camp. There has been an auction house on the site since 1858, and in 1860 Napoleon III visited the hôtel

and purchased a couple of earthenware pots. It has been known as the Nouveau Drouot ever since the 1970s, when the existing building was demolished and replaced with today's rather dull structure.

Although overshadowed internationally by Christie's and Sotheby's, auctions at the Nouveau Drouot nevertheless provide a lively spectacle and involve a fascinating range of rare objects. Its presence in the area has attracted many antique and stamp stores.

Grévin 8

10 Blvd Montmartre 75009. **Map** 6 F4. **Tel** 01 47 70 85 05. **M** Grands Boulevards. ☉ 10am–6:30pm Mon–Fri, 10am–7pm Sat & Sun (last admission 1 hour before closing). 📞 📧
www.grevin.com

This waxwork museum was founded in 1882 and is now a Paris landmark, on a par with Madame Tussauds in London. It contains tableaux of vivid historical scenes (such as Louis XIV at Versailles and the arrest of Louis XVI), the Palais des Mirages – a giant walk-in kaleidoscope – and the Cabinet Fantastique, which includes regular conjuring shows given by a live magician. Famous figures from the worlds of art, sports, and politics are also on show, with new celebrities replacing faded and forgotten stars.

Les Passages 9

75002. **Map** 6 F5. **M** Bourse.

The early 19th-century Parisian shopping arcades (known as *passages* or *galeries*) are located between the Boulevard Montmartre and the Rue St-Marc (the extensive Passage des Panoramas). Other arcades are found between the Rue du Quatre Septembre and the Rue des Petits Champs.

At the time of their construction, the Passages represented a new traffic-free area for commerce, workshops and apartments. They fell into disuse, but were



The colonnaded Neoclassical facade of the Palais de la Bourse

dramatically revamped in the 1970s and now house an eclectic mixture of small shops selling anything from designer jewelry to rare books. They have high, vaulted roofs of iron and glass. Many have seen better days but one of the most charming is the Galerie Vivienne (off the Rue Vivienne or the Rue des Petits Champs) with its mosaic floor and excellent tearoom.



Galerie Vivienne

Palais de la Bourse 10

(Bourse des Valeurs) 4 Pl de la Bourse 75002. **Map** 6 F5.

Tel 01 49 27 14 70. **M** Bourse.

☑ to the public.

This Neoclassical temple of commerce was commissioned by Napoleon and was home to the French Stock Exchange from 1826 to 1987. Today the French stock market is located at 29 rue Cambon (not open to visits). The hectic floor trading

of the Palais de la Bourse has been considerably reduced and is limited to the Matif (the futures market) and the Money (the traded options market).

Bibliothèque Nationale Richelieu 11

58 Rue de Richelieu 75002. **Map** 6 F5.

Tel 01 53 79 59 59. **M** Bourse.

☑ 10am–7pm Tue–Sat, noon–7pm

Sun. ☑ public hols **www**.bnf.fr

The Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library) originated with the manuscript collections of medieval kings, to which, by law, a copy of every French book printed since 1537, has been added. The collection, which includes two Gutenberg Bibles, is partially housed in this complex, created in the 17th century by Cardinal Mazarin. Despite the removal of the printed books, periodicals and CD-ROMs to the Bibliothèque Nationale François Mitterand (see p246) at Tolbiac, the rue Richelieu buildings still contain a huge variety of items, including original manuscripts by Victor Hugo and Marcel Proust, among others. The library also has the richest collection of engravings and photographs in the world, and departments for maps and plans, theatrical arts, and musical scores. Sadly, the 19th-century reading room is not open to the public.



Bibliothèque Nationale

Avenue de l'Opéra 12

75001 & 75002. **Map** 6 E5.

M Opéra, Pyramides.

This broad avenue is a notable example of Baron Haussmann's dramatic modernization of Paris in the 1860s and 1870s (see pp34–5), and is the city's only treeless avenue. Much of the medieval city (including a mound from which Joan of Arc began her crusade against the English) was cleared to

make way for the wide thoroughfares. The Avenue de l'Opéra, running from the Palais Royal to the Opéra de Paris Garnier, was completed in 1876. The uniformity of the five-story buildings that line it contrast with those found in nearby streets, which date from the 17th and 18th centuries. Nearby, in Place Gaillon, is the bar and restaurant Drouant where the Goncourt Prize for literature is awarded. The avenue is dominated by travel and luxury stores. The Institut d'Etudes Supérieures des Arts is at No. 5.



Avenue de l'Opéra



MONTMARTRE

Montmartre and art are inseparable. By the end of the 19th century the area was a mecca for artists, writers, poets, and their disciples, who gathered to sample the bordellos, cabarets, revues, and other exotica which made Montmartre's reputation as a place of depravity in the eyes of the city's more sober, up-standing citizens. Many of the artists and writers have long since left the area and the lively night life no longer has the same charm.

But the hill of Montmartre (the Butte) still has its physical charms



Street theater in Montmartre

and the village atmosphere remains remarkably intact. Mobs of eager tourists ascend the hill, mostly congregating on the old village square, the Place du Tertre, which is packed with easel painters, and also in front of the Sacré-Coeur church. Elsewhere there are tiny, exquisite squares, winding streets, small terraces, long stairways, plus the Butte's famous vineyard where the few grapes are harvested in early fall. And there are spectacular views of the city from various points, most especially from the monumental Sacré-Coeur.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

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Churches

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St-Pierre de Montmartre 2
Chapelle du Martyre 8
St-Jean l'Evangéliste de Montmartre 10

Museums and Galleries

Espace Dalí Montmartre 4
Musée de Montmartre 5
La Halle Saint Pierre 7

Squares

Place du Tertre 3
Place des Abbesses 9

Cemeteries

Cimetière de Montmartre 13

Theaters and Nightclubs

Au Lapin Agile 6
Moulin Rouge 12

GETTING THERE

Abbesses and Pigalle are the nearest metro stations. The Montmartobus leaves Pigalle for the village area. Route 30 runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the foot of the Sacré-Coeur hill and the 85 from the Louvre to Clignancourt.



SEE ALSO

- *Street Finder*, map 2, 6, 7
- *Montmartre Walk* pp266-7
- *Where to Stay* p291
- *Restaurants* p312

KEY

Street-by-Street map

M Metro station

T Tourist information

0 meters 400

0 yards 400

★ **Musée de Montmartre**

The museum features the work of artists who lived in the area: this Portrait of a Woman (1918) is by the Italian painter and sculptor Amedeo Modigliani 5



LOCATOR MAP

See Central Paris Map pp14-15

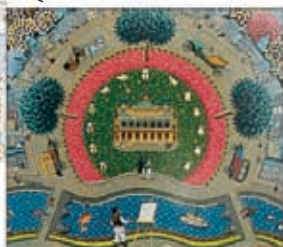


★ **Sacré-Coeur**

This Romano-Byzantine church, started in the 1870s and completed in 1914, has many treasures, such as this figure of Christ by Eugène Benet (1911) 1



St-Pierre de Montmartre
This church became the Temple of Reason during the Revolution 2



La Halle Saint Pierre
The museum hosts exhibitions of Art Brut and Naïve Art. This oil painting, L'Opéra de Paris (1986), is by L. Milinkov 7

The funiculaire, or cable railroad, at the end of the Rue Foyatier takes you to the foot of the basilica of the Sacré-Coeur. Metro tickets are valid on it.

Square Willette lies below the parvis (forecourt) of the Sacré-Coeur. It is laid out on the side of the hill in a series of descending terraces with lawns, shrubs, trees, and flowerbeds.

To metro Anvers



Montmartre streetside paintings

Sacré-Coeur ①

See pp226–7.

St-Pierre de Montmartre ②

2 Rue du Mont-Cenis 75018. **Map** 6 F1. **Tel** 01 46 06 57 63. **M** Abbesses. **☐** 8:45am–7pm daily. **†** 6pm Sat, 9am, 11am Sun. **📺** **🔊** **🎵** **🎟** **📄** **📱** **Concerts.** www.sacre-coeur-montmartre.com

Situated in the shadow of Sacré-Coeur, St-Pierre de Montmartre is one of the oldest churches in Paris. It is all that remains of the great Benedictine Abbey of Montmartre, founded in 1133 by Louis VI and his wife, Adelaide of Savoy, who, as its first abbess, is buried here.

Inside are four marble columns supposedly from a Roman temple which originally stood on the site. The vaulted choir dates from the 12th century, the nave was remodeled in the 15th century, and the west front in the 18th. During the Revolution the abbess was guillotined, and the church fell into disuse. It was reconsecrated in 1908. Gothic-style stained-glass windows replace those destroyed by a bomb in World War II. The church also has a tiny cemetery, which is open to the public only on November 1.



Doors to St-Pierre church

Place du Tertre ③

75018. **Map** 6 F1. **M** Abbesses.

Tertre means “hillock” or mound, and this picturesque square is the highest point in Paris at some 430 ft (130 m). It was once the site of the abbey gallows but is associated with artists, who began exhibiting paintings here in the 19th century. It is lined with colorful restaurants – La Mère Catherine dates back to 1793. The house at No. 21 was formerly the home of the irreverent “Free Commune,” founded in 1920 to perpetuate the bohemian spirit of the area. It is now the site of the Old Montmartre information office.



Surrealist artist Salvador Dalí

Espace Dalí Montmartre ④

11 Rue Poulbot 75018. **Map** 6 F1. **Tel** 01 42 64 40 10. **M** Abbesses. **☐** 10am–6pm daily. **📺** **🔊** **🎟** **📄** **📱** **groups by appt.** www.daliparis.com

A permanent exhibition of 330 works by the prolific painter and sculptor Salvador Dalí is displayed here in the heart of Montmartre.

Inside, the vast, dark setting reflects the dramatic character of this

20th-century genius as moving lights grace first one, then another, of his Surrealist works to a soundtrack of Dalí's recorded voice. This fascinating, original museum also houses a commercial art gallery as well as a library.

Musée de Montmartre ⑤

12 Rue Cortot 75018. **Map** 2 F5. **Tel** 01 49 25 89 37. **M** Abbesses, Anvers, Blanche, Lamarck-Caulaincourt. **☐** 11am–6pm Tue–Sun. **📺** **🔊** **🎟** **📄** **📱** www.museedemontmartre.fr

During the 17th century this charming home belonged to the actor Roze de Rosimond (Claude de la Rose), a member of Molière's theater company who, like his mentor Molière, died during a performance of Molière's play *Le Malade imaginaire*. From 1875 the big white house, undoubtedly the finest in Montmartre, provided living and studio space for numerous artists, including Maurice Utrillo and his mother, Suzanne Valadon, a former acrobat and model who became a talented painter, as well as Raoul Dufy and Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

The museum recounts the history of Montmartre from the days of the abbesses to the present, through artifacts, drawings, and photographs. It is particularly rich in memorabilia of bohemian life, and has a reconstruction of the Café de l'Abreuvoir, Utrillo's favorite watering hole.



Café de l'Abreuvoir reconstructed



The deceptively rustic exterior of Au Lapin Agile, in the heart of Montmartre

Au Lapin Agile 6

22 Rue des Saules 75018. **Map**
2 F5. **Tel** 01 46 06 85 87. **M**
Lamarck-Caulaincourt. ☐ 9pm–
2am Tue–Sun. See **Entertainment**
pp342–3. **www.au-lapin-agile.com**

The former Cabaret des Assassins derived its current name from a sign painted by the humorist André Gill. His picture of a rabbit escaping from a cooking pot (*Le Lapin à Gill*) is a pun on his own name. The club enjoyed popularity with intellectuals and artists at the start of the 20th century. Here in 1911 the novelist Roland Dorgelès and a group of other regulars staged one of the modern art world's most celebrated hoaxes, with the help of the café owner's donkey, Lolo. A paintbrush was tied to Lolo's tail, and the resulting daub was shown to critical acclaim at the Salon des Indépendants, under the enlightening title *Sunset over the Adriatic*, before the joke was revealed.

In 1903 the premises were bought by the cabaret entrepreneur Aristide Bruand (painted in a series of posters by Toulouse-Lautrec). The venue was depicted by Pablo Picasso in an oil painting that was sold for \$20 by the cabaret's owner in 1912. In

1989, the painting was sold at auction for \$67.5 million.

Today the cabaret venue manages to retain much of its original atmosphere.

Halle Saint Pierre 7

Halle St-Pierre, 2 Rue Ronsard 75018.
Map 7 A1. **Tel** 01 42 58 72 89.
M Anvers. ☐ 10am–6pm daily
(Aug: noon–6pm, Mon–Fri). ☑ some
public hols. ♻️ ♿ 📺 📶
www.hallesaintpierre.org

In 1945 the French painter Jean Dubuffet developed the concept of *Art Brut* (Outsider or Marginal Art) to describe works created outside the boundaries of “official” culture, often by insane-asylum inmates or the mentally disabled. The Halle Saint Pierre, at the foot of the Butte, is a museum and



Art Brut at Halle Saint Pierre

gallery devoted to these “raw” art forms. It also hosts avant-garde theater and musical productions, holds regular literary evenings and debates, and runs children's workshops. The permanent collection includes more than 500 works of Naive art collected by the publisher Max Fourny in the 1970s. There is also a specialist bookstore and a café.

Chapelle du Martyre 8

9 Rue Yvonne-Le-Tac 75018.
Map 6 F1. **M** Pigalle.
☐ 10am–noon, 3pm–5pm Fri–Wed.

This 19th-century chapel stands on the site of a medieval convent chapel, which was said to mark the place where the early Christian martyr and first bishop of Paris, Saint Denis, was beheaded by the Romans in AD 250. It remained a major pilgrimage site throughout the Middle Ages. In 1534, in the crypt of the original chapel, Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesus (the mighty Jesuit order designed to save the Catholic Church from the onslaught of the Protestant Reformation), took his Jesuit vows with six companions.

Sacré-Coeur ❶



Southeast rose window (1960)

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, two Catholic businessmen made a private religious vow to build a church dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Christ, should France be spared the impending Prussian onslaught. The two men, Alexandre Legentil and Hubert Rohault de Fleury, lived to see

Paris saved from invasion despite the war and a lengthy siege – and the start of work on the Sacré-Coeur basilica. The project was taken up by Archbishop Guibert of Paris. Work began in 1875 to Paul Abadie's designs. They were inspired by the Romano-Byzantine church of St-Front in Périgueux. The basilica was completed in 1914, but its consecration was forestalled by the Great War until 1919, when France was victorious.



★ **Great Mosaic of Christ**
The colossal mosaic (1912–22) dominating the chancel vault was designed by Luc Olivier Merson and Marcel Magne.



★ **Virgin Mary and Child (1896)**
This Renaissance-style silver statue is one of two in the ambulatory by P Brunet.

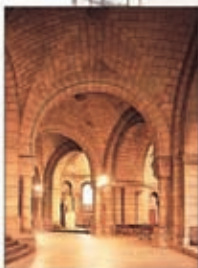
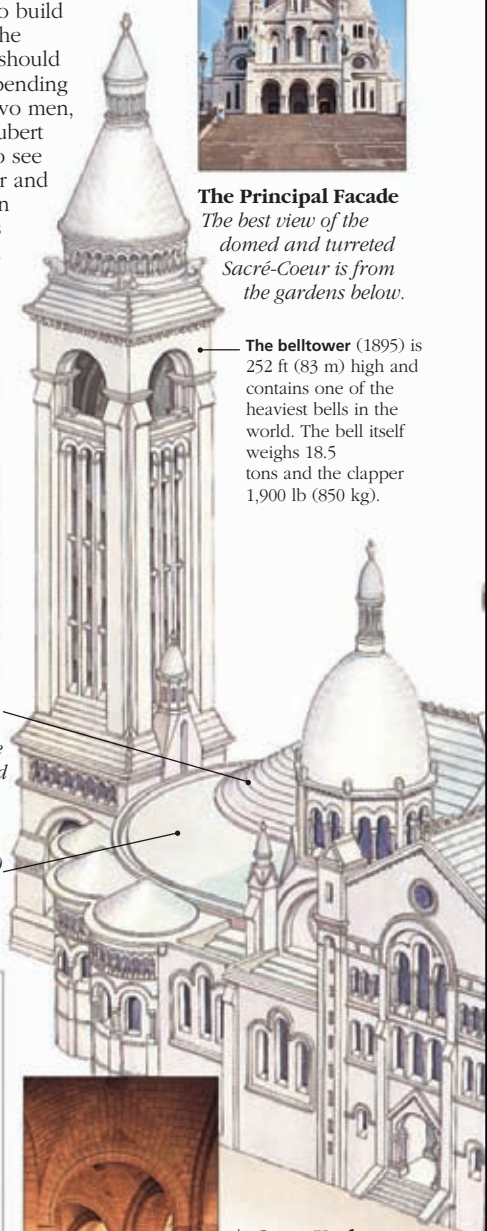
THE SIEGE OF PARIS

Prussia invaded France in 1870. During the four-month siege of Paris, instigated by the Prusso-German statesman Otto von Bismarck, hungry Parisians were forced to eat the city's horses and other animals.



The Principal Facade
The best view of the domed and turreted Sacré-Coeur is from the gardens below.

★ **The belltower (1895)** is 252 ft (83 m) high and contains one of the heaviest bells in the world. The bell itself weighs 18.5 tons and the clapper 1,900 lb (850 kg).



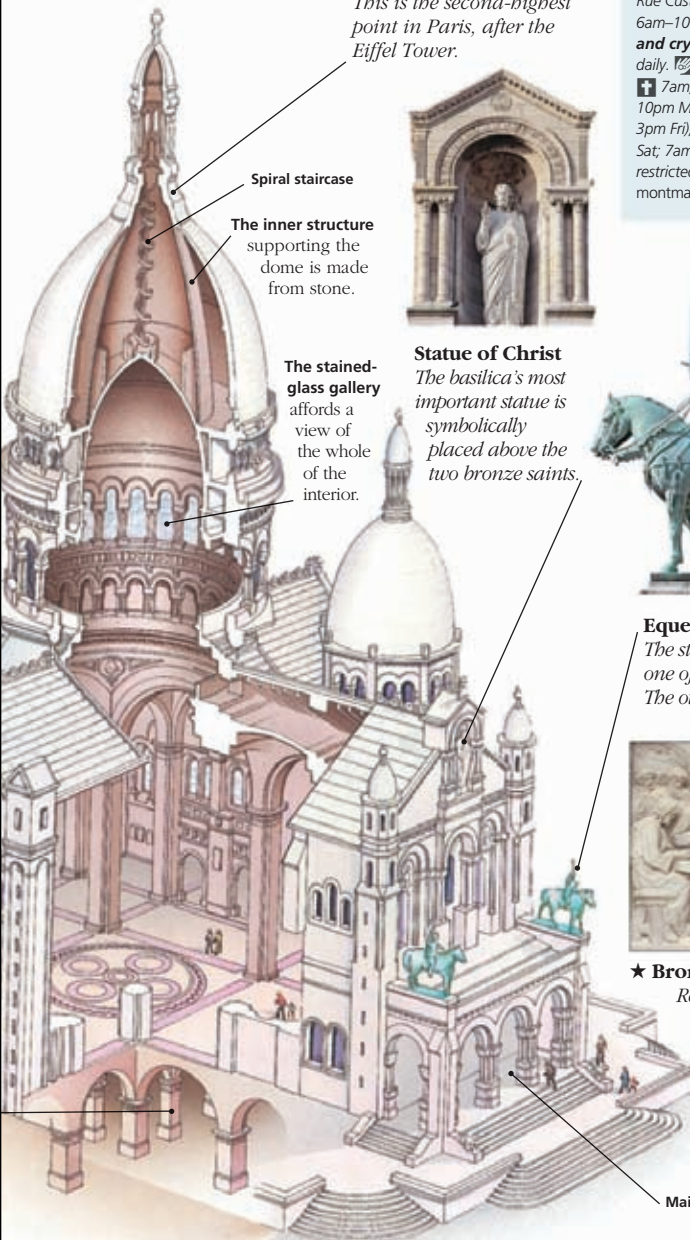
★ **Crypt Vaults**
A chapel in the basilica's crypt contains Legentil's heart in a stone urn.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Great Mosaic of Christ
- ★ Bronze Doors
- ★ Ovoid Dome
- ★ Crypt Vaults



★ **Ovoid Dome**
This is the second-highest point in Paris, after the Eiffel Tower.



Spiral staircase

The inner structure supporting the dome is made from stone.

The stained-glass gallery affords a view of the whole of the interior.



★ **Statue of Christ**
The basilica's most important statue is symbolically placed above the two bronze saints.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Place du parvis de Notre Dame 75018. **Map** 6 F1.

Tel 01 53 41 89 00.

M Abbesses (then take the funiculaire to the steps of the Sacré-Coeur), Anvers, Barbès-Rochechouart, Lamarck-Caulaincourt. **Bus** 30, 31, 54, 80, 85. **P** Blvd de Cligny, Rue Custine. **Basilica**

6am–10:30pm daily. **Dome and crypt** 9am–5:45pm daily. for crypt and dome.

+ 7am, 11:15am, 6:30pm, 10pm Mon–Fri (processional at 3pm Fri); 7am, 11:15am, 10pm Sat; 7am, 11am Sun. restricted. **www** www.sacre-coeur-montmartre.com



Equestrian Statues

The statue of Joan of Arc is one of a pair by H Lefèvre. The other is of Saint Louis.



★ **Bronze Doors**

Relief sculptures on the doors in the portico entrance illustrate scenes from the life of Christ, such as the Last Supper.

Main entrance



The famous silhouette of the Moulin Rouge nightclub

Place des Abbesses 9

75018. **Map** 6 F1. **M** Abbesses.

This is one of Paris's most picturesque squares. It is sandwiched between the rather dubious attractions of Place Pigalle with its strip clubs and the Place du Tertre which is mobbed by hundreds of tourists. Do not miss the Abbesses metro station with its unusual, green wrought-iron arches and



Entrance to the Abbesses metro

amber lights. Designed by the architect Hector Guimard, it is one of the few original Art Nouveau stations.

St-Jean l'Évangéliste de Montmartre 10

19 Rue des Abbesses 75018.

Map 6 F1. **Tel** 01 46 06 43 96.

M Abbesses. ☐ 9am–7pm Mon–Sat; noon–7pm Sun.

✚ frequent. 📷 📺 Fourth Sun each month at 4pm.

Designed by Anatole de Baudot and completed in 1904, this church was the first to be built from reinforced concrete. The flower motifs on the interior are typical of Art Nouveau, while its interlocking arches suggest Islamic architecture. The red-brick facing has earned it the nickname St-Jean-des-Briques.



Detail of St-Jean l'Évangéliste facade

Bateau-Lavoir 11

13 Pl Emile-Goudeau 75018.

Map 6 F1. **M** Abbesses.

🚶 to public.

This ramshackle tenement building took its name from its resemblance to the laundry boats that used to operate along the Seine River. Between 1890 and 1920 it was home to some of the most talented artists and poets of the day. They lived in squalid conditions with just one faucet for water and took turns to sleep in the beds. Picasso, Van Dongen, Marie Laurencin, Juan Gris and Modigliani were just a few of the residents. It was here that Picasso painted *Les Femmes d'Alger* in 1907, usually regarded as the painting that inspired Cubism.

The original building burned down in 1970, but a concrete replica has been built – with studio space for up-and-coming artists.

Moulin Rouge 12

82 Blvd de Clichy 75018. **Map** 6 E1.

Tel 01 53 09 82 82. **M** Blanche.

☐ Dinner: 7pm; shows: 9pm and 11pm daily. 📺 See *Entertainment*

pp343-4. **www.moulinrouge.fr**

Built in 1885, the Moulin Rouge was turned into a dance hall as early as 1900.

The cancan originated in Montparnasse, in the polka gardens of the Rue de la

Grande-Chaumière, but it will always be

associated with the Moulin Rouge where the wild and colorful dance shows were immortalized in the posters and drawings of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. The high-kicking routines of famous “Dorriess girls” such as Yvette Guilbert and Jane Avril continue

today in a glittering, Las Vegas-style revue that includes sophisticated light shows and displays of magic.



Vaslav Nijinsky lies in Montmartre

Cimetière de Montmartre 13

20 Ave Rachel 75018. **Map** 2 D5.

Tel 01 53 42 36 30. **M** Place de Clichy, Blanche. **☐** 8am–5:30pm daily (opens 8:30am Sat, 9am Sun; closes 6pm daily in summer). **♿**

This has been the resting place for many artistic luminaries since the beginning of the 19th century. The composers Hector Berlioz and Jacques Offenbach (who wrote the famous cancan tune) are buried here, alongside many other celebrities such as La Goulue (stage name of Louise Weber, the high-kicking *danseuse* who was the cancan's first star performer and Toulouse-Lautrec's model), the painter Edgar Degas, writer Alexandre Dumas *filz*, German poet Heinrich Heine, Russian dancer Vaslav Nijinsky, and film director François Truffaut. It's an evocative, atmospheric

place, conveying some of the heated energy and artistic creativity of Montmartre a century ago.

Nearby, close to Square Roland Dorgelès, there is another, smaller, often overlooked Montmartre cemetery – **Cimetière St-Vincent**. Here lie more of the great artistic names of the district, including the Swiss composer Arthur Honegger and the writer Marcel Aymé. Most notable of all at St-Vincent is the grave of the great French painter Maurice Utrillo, the quintessential Montmartre artist, many of whose works are now some of the most enduring images of the area.

Moulin de la Galette 14

T-junction at Rue Tholozé and Rue Lepic 75018. **Map** 2 E5.

M Lamarck-Caulaincourt, Abbesses.

Once some 14 windmills dotted the Montmartre skyline and were used for grinding wheat and pressing grapes. Today only two remain: the Radet, now a restaurant confusingly named Moulin de la Galette which stands farther along the Rue Lepic, and the rebuilt Moulin de la Galette, originally built in 1622 and formerly known as the Blute-fin; one of its mill owners, Debray, was supposedly crucified on the windmill's sails during the 1814 Siege of Paris. He had been trying to repulse the invading Cossacks. At the

end of the 19th century both mills became famous dance halls providing inspiration for many artists, notably Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Vincent Van Gogh.

The steep Rue Lepic is a busy shopping area. The Impressionist painter Armand Guillaumin once lived on the first floor of No. 54. Van Gogh inhabited its third floor and painted the view from there.



Moulin de la Galette

Avenue Junot 15

75018. **Map** 2 E5. **M** Lamarck-Caulaincourt.

Opened in 1910, this broad, peaceful street includes many painters' studios and family houses. No. 13 has mosaics designed by its former resident, illustrator Francisque Poulbot, who was famous for his drawings of children and street urchins. At No. 15 is Maison Tristan Tzara, named after its previous owner, the Romanian Dadaist poet. Its eccentric design by the Austrian architect Adolf Loos aimed to complement the poet's character. No. 23 bis is the Villa Léandre, a group of perfect Art Deco houses.

Just off the Avenue Junot up the steps of the Allée des Brouillards is an 18th-century architectural folly, the Château des Brouillards. In the 19th century it was the home of the French Symbolist writer Gérard de Nerval, who took his pet lobster for walks in the Palais Royal gardens.



Sacré-Coeur, Montmartre, by Maurice Utrillo



FARTHER AFIELD

Many of the châteaux outside Paris originally built as country retreats for the aristocracy and post-revolutionary bourgeoisie are now preserved as museums. Versailles is without doubt the finest, but if your tastes are

Modernist, there's also Le Corbusier architecture to see. Disneyland Resort Paris and Parc de la Villette offer plenty to amuse adults and children alike, and there are delightful parks to relax in when the bustle of the city becomes too much.

SIGHTS AT A GLANCE

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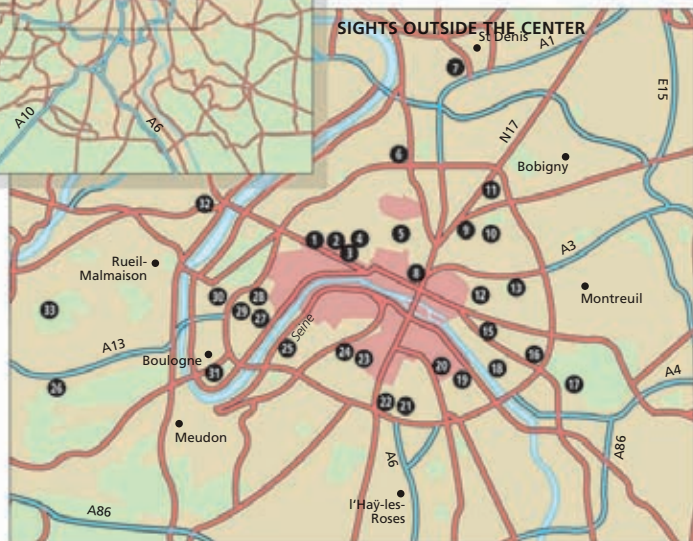


KEY

- Main sightseeing areas
- Major roads

0 kilometers 5

0 miles 3



North of the City



St-Alexandre-Nevesky Cathedral

St-Alexandre-Nevesky Cathedral ①

12 Rue Daru 75008. **Map** 4 F3.
Tel 01 42 27 37 34. **M** Courcelles.
 ☉ 3pm–5pm Tue, Fri, Sun.
 📌 6pm Sat, 10:30am Sun. 📧 📷

This imposing Russian Orthodox cathedral with its five golden-copper domes signals the presence of a large Russian community in Paris. Designed by members of the St. Petersburg Fine Arts Academy and financed jointly by Tzar Alexander II and the local Russian community, the cathedral was completed in 1861. Inside, a wall of icons divides the church in two. The Greek-cross plan and the rich interior mosaics and frescoes are Neo-Byzantine

in style, while the exterior and gilt domes are traditional Russian Orthodox.

The Russian population in the city increased dramatically following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, when thousands of Russians fled to Paris for safety. The Rue Daru, in which the cathedral stands, and the surrounding area form “Little Russia,” with its Russian schools and the many dance academies, and delightful tea shops and bookstores where visitors can browse.

Parc Monceau ②

Blvd de Courcelles 75017. **Map** 5 A3.
Tel 01 42 27 39 56. **M** Monceau.
 ☉ 7am–8pm daily (to 10pm summer).
 See **Eight Guided Walks** pp258–9.

This green haven dates back to 1778 when the Duc de Chartres (later Duc d’Orléans) commissioned the painter-writer and amateur landscape designer Louis Carmontelle to create a magnificent garden. Also a theater designer, Carmontelle created a “garden of dreams,” an exotic landscape full of architectural follies in imitation of English and German fashion of the time. In 1783 the Scottish landscape gardener Thomas Blaikie laid out an area of the garden in English style. The park was the scene of the first recorded parachute landing, made by André-Jacques Garnerin on

October 22, 1797. Over the years the park changed hands and in 1852 it was acquired by the state and half the land sold off for property development. The remaining 22 acres (9 ha) were made into public gardens. These were restored and new buildings erected by Adolphe Alphand, architect of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes.

Today the park remains one of the most chic in the capital but has unfortunately lost many of its early features. A *naumachia* basin flanked by Corinthian columns remains. This is an ornamental version of a Roman pool used for simulating naval battles. There are also a Renaissance arcade, pyramids, a river, and the Pavillon de Chartres, a charming rotunda designed by Nicolas Ledoux that was once used as a tollhouse. Just south of here is a huge red pagoda, which now houses a gallery devoted to Asian art.

Musée Nissim de Camondo ③

63 Rue de Monceau 75008.
Map 5 A3. 📌 01 53 89 06 40, 01 53 89 06 50. **M** Monceau, Villiers.
 ☉ 10am–5:30pm Wed–Sun (last adm: 4:30pm). 📍 public hols. 📧 📷
 www.lesartsdecoratifs.fr

Comte Moïse de Camondo, a leading Jewish financier during the Belle Époque,

commissioned this mansion in 1914. It was built in the style of the Petit Trianon, at Versailles (see pp248–9), to house a rare collection of 18th-century furniture, tapestries, paintings, and other precious objects. The museum has been faithfully and lovingly restored to recreate an aristocratic town house of the Louis XV and XVI eras. In the museum there are Savonnerie carpets, Beauvais tapestries, and the Buffon service



Colonnade beside the *naumachia* basin in Parc Monceau

(Sèvres porcelain). The very latest gadgets, for the period, are now displayed in the restored kitchen and service quarters, equipped with the utmost efficiency, taste, and forethought by their owner.



Musée Nissim de Camondo

Musée Cernuschi 4

7 Ave Vélasquez 75008. **Map** 5 A3. **Tel** 01 53 96 21 50. **M** Villiers, Monceau. **☐** 10am–6pm Tue–Sun. **☎** public hols. **📷** **📱** **📧** **🌐** www.cernuschi.paris.fr

This mansion near Parc Monceau contains an intriguing private collection of late East Asian art that was amassed by the Milanese-born politician and banker Enrico Cernuschi (1821–96). The original bequest of 5,000 lacquered, ceramic, bronze, and ivory items has been augmented by donations and acquisitions over the years. The wide-ranging collection, now about ten thousand items, includes a 5th-century seated Bodhisattva (Buddhist divine being) from Yunkang; *La Tigresse* (a 12th-century BC bronze vase); and *Horses and Grooms*, an 8th-century T'ang painting on silk attributed to the era's greatest horse painter, court artist Han Kan.



Bodhisattva in the Musée Cernuschi

Musée Gustave Moreau 5

14 Rue de la Rochefoucauld 75009. **Map** 6 E3. **Tel** 01 48 74 38 50. **M** Trinité. **☐** 10am–5:15pm Wed–Mon. **📅** Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25. **📷** **📱** **📧** **🌐** www.musee-moreau.fr

The Symbolist painter Gustave Moreau (1825–98), known for his vivid, imaginative works depicting biblical and mythological fantasies, left to the French state a vast collection of more than 1,000 oils, watercolors, and some 7,000 drawings in his town house. One of Moreau's best-known and most outstanding works, *Jupiter and Semele*, can be seen here. There is also a superb collection of his unfinished sketches.



Angel Traveler by Gustave Moreau, in the Musée Gustave Moreau

Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen 6

Rue des Rosiers, St-Ouen 75018. **Map** 2 F2. **M** Porte-de-Clignancourt. **☐** 11am–5pm Mon, 9am–6pm Sat, 10am–6pm Sun. **☎** call 01 40 11 77 36. **📖** See **Markets** p339. **🌐** www.les-puces.com

This is the oldest, most expensive, and largest of the Paris flea markets, covering 15 acres (6 ha). In the 19th century, rag merchants and tramps would gather outside the city limits and offer their wares for sale.



Marché aux Puces du St-Ouen, an antiques and bric-a-brac market

By the 1920s there was a proper market here, where masterpieces could sometimes be purchased cheaply from the often uninformed sellers. Today it is divided into specialist markets. Known especially for its profusion of furniture and ornaments from the Second Empire (1852–70), few bargains are to be found these days, yet some 150,000 bargain-hunters, tourists, and dealers still flock here to browse among more than 2,000 stalls (see p339).

Basilique Saint-Denis 7

1 Rue de la Légion D'Honneur, 93200 St-Denis. **Tel** 01 48 09 83 54. **M** St-Denis-Basilique. **REN** St-Denis. **☐** Apr–Sep: 10am–6:15pm Mon–Sat, noon–6:15pm Sun; Oct–Mar: 10am–5:15pm Mon–Sat, noon–5:15pm Sun (last adm: 30 mins before closing). **🕒** 8:30am, 10am Sun. **📷** **📱** **📧** **🌐**

Constructed between 1137 and 1281, the Basilica is on the site of the tomb of St. Denis, the first bishop of Paris, who was beheaded in Montmartre in AD 250. The building was the original influence for Gothic art. From Merovingian times it was a burial place for rulers of France. During the Revolution many tombs were desecrated and scattered, but the best were stored, and now represent a collection of funerary art. Memorials include those of Dagobert (died 638), Henri II (died 1559), and Catherine de' Medici (died 1589), and Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette (died 1793).

Portes St-Denis et St-Martin 8

Bvds St-Denis & St-Martin 75010.

Map 7 B5. **M** Strasbourg-St-Denis.

These gates offer access to the two ancient and important north-south thoroughfares whose names they bear. They once marked the entrance to the city. The Porte St-Denis is 76 ft (23 m) high and was built in 1672 by François Blondel. It is decorated with figures by Louis XIV's sculptor, François Girardon. They commemorate victories of the king's armies in Flanders and the Rhine that year. Porte St-Martin is 56 ft (17 m) tall and was built in 1674 by Pierre Bullet. It celebrates Besançon's capture and the defeat of the Triple Alliance of Spain, Holland, and Germany.



Western arch of the Porte St-Denis, once the entrance to the city

Parc des Buttes-Chaumont 10

Rue Manin 75019 (main access from Rue Armand Carrel). **M** Botzaris, Buttes-Chaumont. ☐ 7am-8:15pm daily (June 1-Aug 15: to 10:15pm; May & Aug 16-Sep 30: to 9:15pm). **11** See pp268-9.

For many this is the most pleasant and unexpected park in Paris. The panoramic hilly site was converted in the 1860s by Baron Haussmann from a garbage dump and quarry with a gallows below. Haussmann worked with the landscape architect/designer Adolphe Alphand, who organized a vast program to furnish the new sidewalk-lined avenues with benches and lampposts. Others involved in the creation of this park were the engineer Darcel and the landscape gardener Barillet-Deschamps. They created a lake, made an island with real and artificial rocks, gave it a Roman-style temple and added a waterfall, streams, footbridges leading to the island, and beaches. Today visitors will also find boating facilities and donkey rides.



Parc des Buttes-Chaumont

Parc de la Villette 11

See pp236-9.

Musée du Fumeur 12

7 Rue Pache 75011. Tel 01 46 59 05 51. **M** Voltaire. ☐ 12:30-7pm Tue-Sat. **13** Jan 1-8, May 1, Aug 1-22, Dec 25. **14** **15**

Since France's public spaces are now refreshingly tobacco free, this quaint museum nostalgically documents the history of tobacco and smoking through the ages. Objects used by smokers across the world, including 17th-century clay pipes, rare snuff boxes, and period engravings, sit alongside



Boats berthed at Port de l'Arsenal

East of the City

Canal St-Martin 9

Map 8 E2. **M** Jaurès, J Bonsergent, Goncourt. See pp260-61.

The 3-mile (5-km) canal, opened in 1825, provides a shortcut for river traffic between loops of the Seine. It has long been loved by barges and pleasure boats that leave from the Port de l'Arsenal. At the north end of the canal is the Bassin de la Villette waterway and the elegant Neoclassical Rotonde de la Villette, spectacularly floodlit at night.

modern works of art dedicated to smoking. Aficionados can consult the library which offers essays and articles from tobacco magazines, plus regular film-showings covering subjects such as how tobacco is cultivated and how to roll a cigar.

Cimetière du Père Lachaise 13

See pp240–41.

Disneyland Paris 14

See pp242–5.

Marché d'Aligre 15

Place d'Aligre 75012. **Map** 14 F5.

M Ledru-Rollin. **☐** 9am–1pm, 4–7:30pm Tue–Fri; 9am–1pm, 3:30–7:30pm Sat; 9am–1:30pm Sun.

On Sunday mornings this lively market offers one of the most colorful sights in Paris. French, Arab and African traders hawk fruit, vegetables, flowers and clothing on the streets, while the adjoining covered market, the Beauveau St-Antoine, offers meats, cheeses, pâtés and many intriguing international delicacies.

Aligre is where old and new Paris meet. Here the established community of this old artisan quarter coexists with a more recently established group of hip urban professionals, who have been lured here by the transformation of the nearby Bastille area (see p98).

Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration 16

293 Ave Daumesnil 75012. **Tel** 01 53 59 58 60. **M** Porte Dorée. **☐** 10am–5:30pm Tue–Fri, 10am–7pm Sat, Sun. **♿** **♿** restricted. **i**
www.histoire-immigration.fr

This museum and aquarium is housed in a beautiful Art Deco building which was designed especially for the



The imposing Château de Vincennes

1931 Colonial Exhibition. The impressive facade has a huge frieze by A. Janniot, depicting the contributions of France's overseas territories.

Formerly the home of the Musée National des Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie (whose collection was moved to the Musée du Quai Branly in 2003, see pp192–3), the Palais de la Porte Dorée now houses the Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration. This acts as both a museum and a cultural center, with regular live performances and movies on the subject of the history of immigration in France.

The magnificent 1930s Hall d'Honneur and the Salle des Fêtes (ballroom) are also open to the public. In the basement there is a magnificent tropical aquarium filled with colorful fish, as well as terrariums containing tortoises and crocodiles.



Exterior relief on the Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration

Château et Bois de Vincennes 17

M Château de Vincennes.
REN Vincennes. **Château** Ave de Paris 94300 Vincennes. **Tel** 01 48 08 31 20. **☐** 10am–5pm daily (to 6:15pm Apr–Sep; various options are available for guided visits. Call for details). **☑** public hols. **♿** **♿** **♿** **♿** **♿** Bois de Vincennes **☐** dawn to dusk daily.
www.chateau-vincennes.fr

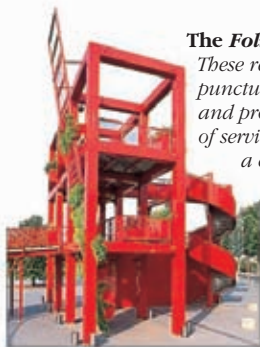
The Château de Vincennes, enclosed by a defensive wall and a moat, was once a royal residence. It was here that Henry V of England died painfully of dysentery in 1422. His body was boiled in the château's kitchen to prepare it for shipping back to England. Abandoned when Versailles was completed, the château was converted into an arsenal by Napoleon.

The 14th-century *donjon*, or keep, is the tallest in Europe and a fine example of medieval military architecture. It houses the château's museum. Building work on the Gothic chapel started in 1380, but was not finished until around 1550. The chapel has beautiful stone rose windows and a magnificent single aisle. Two 17th-century pavilions house a museum of army insignia.

Once a royal hunting ground, the forest of Vincennes was given to the city of Paris by Napoleon III in 1860. Baron Haussman's landscape architect added ornamental lakes and cascades. Among its main attractions is the largest carnival in France (from Palm Sunday to end of May).

Parc de la Villette ①

The old slaughterhouses and livestock market of Paris have been transformed into this Bernard Tschumi-designed urban park. Its vast facilities stretch across 136 acres (55 ha) of a previously run-down part of the city. The plan is to revive the tradition of parks for meetings and activities and to stimulate interest in the arts and sciences. Work began in 1984 and the park has grown to include a science museum, a concert hall, an exhibition pavilion, a spherical theater and a music center. Linking them all is the park itself, with its *folies*, walkways, gardens and playgrounds. In the summer the park holds an open-air film festival.



The Folies

These red cubes punctuate the park and provide a variety of services, such as a café and a children's workshop.



Children's Playground

The maze-like setting, complete with sand pits and colorful play equipment, makes this playground a paradise for young children.



★ Grande Halle

The old cattle hall has been transformed into a flexible exhibition space with mobile floors and auditorium.

STAR BUILDINGS

- ★ Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie
- ★ Grande Halle
- ★ Cité de la Musique
- ★ Zénith Theater

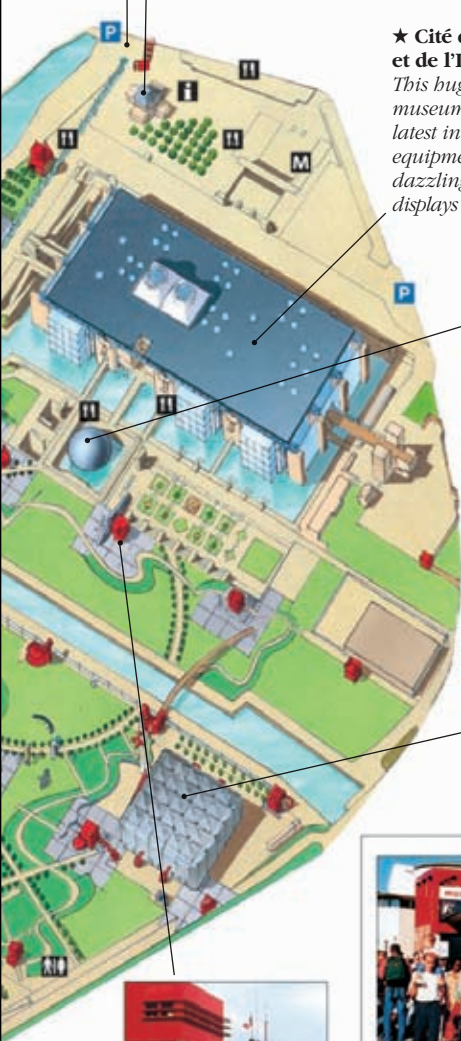
★ Cité de la Musique

This quirky but elegant all-white complex holds the music conservatory, a concert hall, library, studios and a museum.



Maison de la Villette regularly holds shows and exhibitions.

Entrance



★ **Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie**

This huge science museum boasts the latest in futurist equipment and has dazzling hands-on displays (see pp236–9).



La Géode

The theater's gigantic 180° movie screen combines visual and sound effects to create fantastic experiences, such as the sense of traveling in space.



★ **Zénith Theater**

This huge polyester tent was built as a venue for pop concerts and has capacity to seat more than 6,000 spectators.



L'Argonaute

The exhibit consists of a 1950s submarine and a nearby navigation museum.



Musicians from Guadeloupe performing outside the museum

LE MUSEE DE LA MUSIQUE

This museum brings together a collection of over 4,500 instruments, objects, tools and works of art covering the history of music since the Renaissance. The permanent collection of over 900 items is displayed chronologically and can be traced using infrared audio headphones.

Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie



A young visitor at La Villette

This hugely popular science and technology museum occupies the largest of the old Villette slaughterhouses, which now form part of a massive urban park. Architect Adrien Fainsilber has created an imaginative interplay of light, vegetation, and water in the hi-tech, five-story building, which soars 133 ft (40 m) high, stretching over 7 acres (3 ha). At the museum's heart is the Explora exhibit, a fascinating guide to the worlds of science and technology. Visitors can take part in computerized games on space, the earth and ocean, computers and sound. On other levels there are a children's science city, movie theaters, a science newsroom, a library, and stores.



Planetarium

In this 260-seat auditorium you can watch eclipses and fly over Martian landscapes, thanks to their "Allsky" video system.

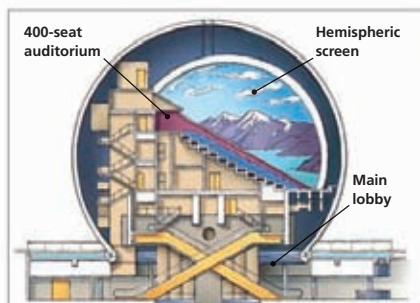
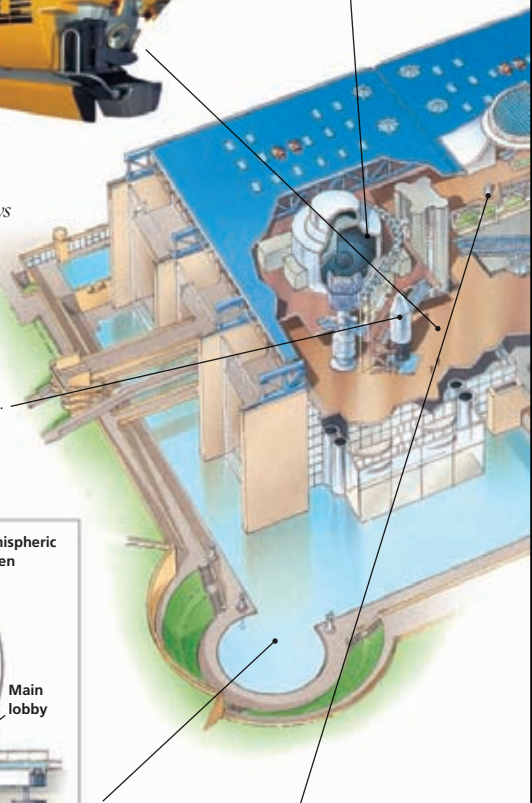
Le Nautille

This full-scale model of the Nautille, France's technologically advanced exploration submarine, represents one of the most sophisticated machines in the world.



★ Ariane

Rocket displays explain how astronauts are sent into space, and include an example of the European rocket Ariane.



400-seat auditorium

Hemispheric screen

Main lobby

LA GÉODE

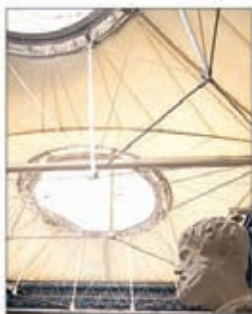
This vast sphere houses a hemispherical movie screen, 11,000 sq ft (1,000 sq m), showing IMAX and 3D movies. The Géode is prohibited for women more than six months pregnant.

The moat was designed by Fainsilber so that natural light could penetrate into the lower levels of the building.

The main hall is vast, with a soaring network of shafts, bridges, escalators, and balconies, and has a cathedral-like atmosphere.

STAR EXHIBITS

- ★ Children's City
- ★ Ariane
- ★ La Géode



Cupolas

The two glazed domes, 56 ft (17 m) in diameter, filter the flow of natural light into the main hall.

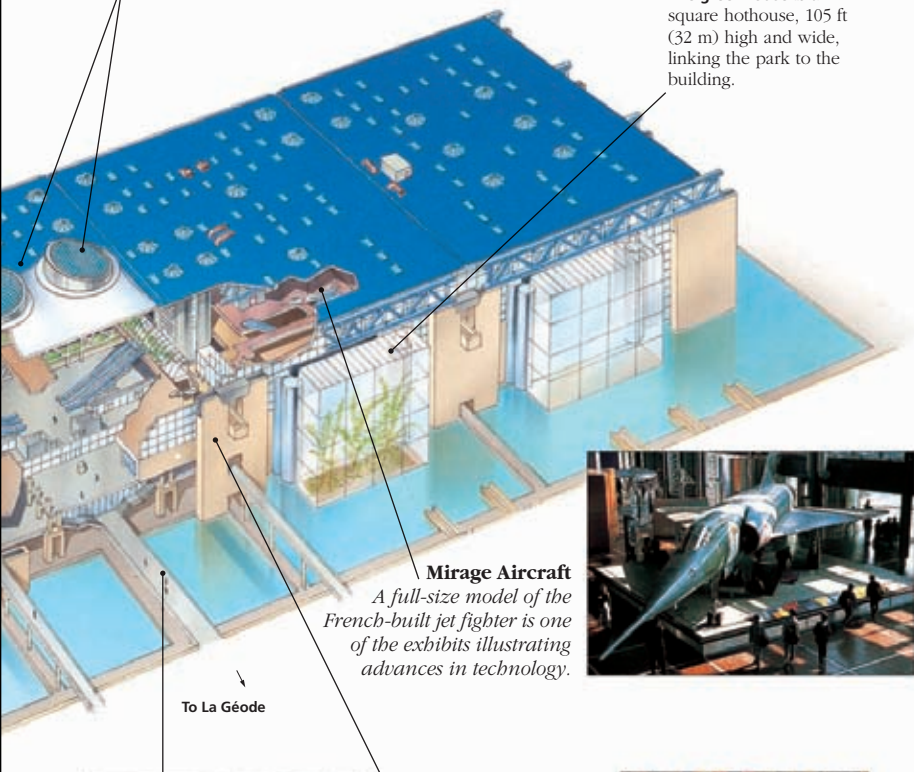
VISITORS' CHECKLIST

30 av Corentin-Cariou 75019.

☎ 01 40 05 80 00. M Porte de la Villette. 🚶 75, 139, 150, 152, 249, PC. P Quai de la Charente. 🕒 10am–6pm Tue–Sat (7pm Sun). ♿ 📺 📺 📺 📺

🎬 Shows, films, videos, library, conference center.
www.cite-sciences.fr

The greenhouse is a square hothouse, 105 ft (32 m) high and wide, linking the park to the building.



Mirage Aircraft

A full-size model of the French-built jet fighter is one of the exhibits illustrating advances in technology.



To La Géode



Walkways

The walkways cross the encircling moat to link the various floors of the museum to the Géode and the park.

★ Children's City

In this lively, extensive area children can experiment and play with machines that show how scientific principles work.



Cimetière du Père Lachaise 13

Paris's most prestigious cemetery is set on a wooded hill overlooking the city. The land was once owned by Père de la Chaise, Louis XIV's confessor, but it was bought by order of Napoleon in 1803 to create a new cemetery. The cemetery became so popular with the Paris bourgeoisie that it was expanded six times during the century. Here were buried celebrities such as the writer Honoré de Balzac and the composer Frédéric Chopin, and more recently, the singer Jim Morrison and the actor Yves Montand. Famous graves and striking funerary sculpture make this a pleasant place for a leisurely, nostalgic stroll.

Marcel Proust

Proust brilliantly chronicled the Belle Époque in his novel Remembrance of Things Past.

★ Simone Signoret and Yves Montand

France's most famous post-war movie couple were renowned for their left-wing views and long turbulent relationship.

Allan Kardec was the founder of a 19th-century spiritual cult, which still has a strong following. His tomb is forever covered in pilgrims' flowers.

Sarah Bernhardt

The great French tragedienne, who died in 1923 aged 78, was famous for her portrayal of Racine heroines.

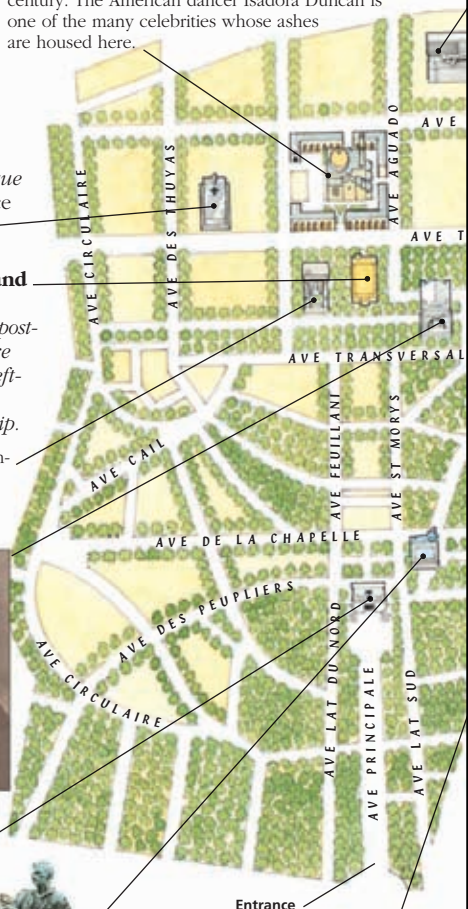
Monument aux Morts by Paul Albert Bartholomé is one of the best monumental sculptures in the cemetery. It dominates the central avenue.

STAR FEATURES

- ★ Oscar Wilde
- ★ Jim Morrison
- ★ Edith Piaf
- ★ Simone Signoret and Yves Montand



The Columbarium was built at the end of the 19th century. The American dancer Isadora Duncan is one of the many celebrities whose ashes are housed here.



Frédéric Chopin, the great Polish composer, belonged to the French Romantic generation.

Théodore Géricault

The French Romantic painter's masterpiece, The Raft of the Medusa (see p124), is depicted on his tomb.

★ **Oscar Wilde**

The Irish dramatist, aesthete and great wit was cast away from virtuous Britain to die of drink and dissipation in Paris in 1900. Jacob Epstein sculpted the monument.



The remains of Molière, the great 17th-century actor and dramatist, were transferred here in 1817 to add historic glamour to the new cemetery.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

16 Rue du Repos. **Tel** 01 55 25 82 10. **M** Père Lachaise, Alexandre Dumas. **Bus** 60, 69, 26 to Pl Gambetta. **P** Pl Gambetta. **Open** 8am–5:30pm daily (from 8:30am Sat, 9am Sun; mid-Mar–early Nov: to 6pm). **Icons**

Mur des Fédérés is the wall against which the last Commune rebels were shot by government forces in 1871. It is now a place of pilgrimage for left-wing sympathizers.

★ **Edith Piaf**

Known as “the little sparrow” because of her size, Piaf was the 20th century’s greatest French popular singer. In her tragic voice she sang of the sorrows and love woes of the Paris working class.



Victor Noir

The life-size statue of this 19th-century journalist shot by Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III, is said to have fertility powers.

George Rodenbach, the 19th-century poet, is depicted as rising out of his tomb with a rose in the hand of his outstretched arm.

Elizabeth Demidoff, a Russian princess who died in 1818, is honored by a three-story Classical temple by Quaglia.

★ **Jim Morrison**

The death of The Doors’ lead singer in Paris in 1971 is still a mystery.



François Raspail

The tomb of this much-imprisoned partisan of the 1830 and 1840 revolutions is in the form of a prison.



Disneyland Resort Paris 14

Disneyland Resort Paris is built on a massive scale – the 5,000-acre (2,000-ha) site encompasses two theme parks; seven hotels (several with swimming pools), a shopping, dining and entertainment village; a seasonal ice-skating rink; lakes; two convention centers; and a golf course. One stop down the line from their very own train station lies Val d'Europe, a huge new shopping mall with more than 180 shopping outlets, including 60 discount stores, and a Sea World center.

Unbeatable for complete escapism, combined with vibrant excitement and sheer energy, the parks offer extreme rides and gentle experiences, all accompanied by phenomenal visual effects.

THE PARKS

Disneyland Resort Paris consists of Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park. Disneyland Park is based on the Magic Kingdom of California and has more than 40 rides or attractions. The newest is Walt Disney Studios Park, where interactive exhibits and live shows bring alive the wizardry of the movie and television industry. Find out more at: www.disneylandparis.com or call 0825 30 60 30 (France).

GETTING THERE

By Car

Disneyland Resort Paris lies 20 miles (32 km) east of Paris,

and has its own link (exit 14) from the A4 eastbound from Paris and westbound A4 from Strasbourg. Follow the signs to Marne la Vallée (Val d'Europe) until you see the Disneyland signs. (The Davy Crockett Ranch is exit 13.)

By Air

Both Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports have a shuttle bus (VEA) which runs every 30 minutes (45 in low season). No reservation is required. The fare is €13–17 per person.

By Train

The Paris RER A runs directly to the Parks at Marne la Vallée, as does the TGV with connections throughout Europe, including with the Eurostar.

EATING AND DRINKING

There's no need to leave the park to eat during the day.

Au Chalet de la Marionnette (Fantasyland) is excellent for kids (and almost deserted at 3pm) as is the **Cowboy Cook-out Barbecue** (Frontierland), which tends to be rather more crowded. **Colonel Hathi's Pizza Outpost** (Adventureland) is worth a visit just to see the authentic colonial gear, while **Café Hyperion – Videopolis** (Discoveryland) offers good food plus excellent entertainment, but service is very slow.

You pay a premium for full-service restaurants but the experience of eating in **Blue Lagoon Restaurant** (Adventureland) is one you will remember. You dine on the "shore" of a Caribbean Pirate hideaway while the boats from Pirates of the Caribbean glide past. **Walt's**, on Main Street, USA, is also a good but pricey restaurant offering American fare. If you're lucky, they'll seat you so that you can watch the afternoon Main Street parade in comfort from an upstairs window.

In Disney Village **Annette's Diner** is staffed by roller-skating waitresses against a background of '50s records. **Planet Hollywood** is another good option, and the **Rainforest Cafe** provides an interestingly animated meal. Bavarian specialties are on the menu in **King Ludwig's Castle**, while a giant **McDonald's** serves the usual fare. The hotel restaurants are more expensive the nearer they are located to the park.



The Queen of Hearts' Castle, in Alice's Curious Labyrinth

PARKING

There is space for over 12,000 vehicles, and an efficient moving sidewalk conveys you to the exit. Parking costs €8 per day for cars, and €10 for campers and buses. Parking at Disneyland Resort Paris hotels is free to guests, and the Disneyland and New York hotels offer valet parking.

OPENING HOURS

The Parks tend to open at 9am in high season and 10am otherwise. Disneyland Park closes at 11pm in high season and 8pm in low season. The Walt Disney Studios Park closes at 8pm in high season and 6pm in low season. Special events, such as Halloween, can mean extended hours.

WHEN TO VISIT

The busiest times are Christmas and New Year, mid-February to early April and July to early September, and mid-October. Busiest days are Saturday–Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday are quietest.

LENGTH OF VISIT

To experience everything Disneyland Resort Paris has to offer you really need to spend three or four days at the resort. Although it is possible to tour the Parks in one day each, to enjoy them at less than break-neck pace you need at least two days for Disneyland Park alone, and if you want to include Buffalo Bill's Wild West show or visit some of the

nightclubs in Disney Village, then you'll be pushed to manage it all in under four days. Locals turn up on a daily basis from Paris, which is only 35 minutes away on the RER, but most guests from further afield will stay in hotels. Disney offer several packages for those who wish to stay on site. These include passes for the Parks and accommodations, with continental breakfast included. All-inclusive packages are available.

TICKETS

Tickets can be bought online, as part of a package, or from any Disney Store before you leave home, or at the Park upon arrival – though this means waiting in line. One-, two-, or three-day tickets are available. Hopper tickets allow same-day entry to both Parks. The Paris transportation system RATP also sells tickets combining RER travel and entry to the Parks. Once inside, you can get a fast pass for certain rides with a time slot to gain direct entry without waiting in line.

GETTING AROUND

Disney provides an efficient transportation system between Parks and the hotels (excluding Davy Crockett Ranch) with buses on the half hour. In summer, a fleet of little open-top buses drives slowly around Lake Disney, ferrying guests between the three lakeside hotels and Disney Village. If you're staying at any of the on-site hotels it's only a short walk (20 minutes at most) to the Park gates.



Sleeping Beauty Castle, the centerpiece of the Park

WHICH HOTEL?

There are six hotels on site, and one in woodland 3 miles (2 km) away. The best hotels are the closest to the parks.

Hotel Santa Fe: basic, small and reasonably inexpensive. The only hotel offering parking immediately outside your room.

Hotel Cheyenne: a Wild West theme hotel, about 17 minutes' walk from the park. Small rooms (with bunks for the kids), a Native American village play area. Inexpensive and a great experience. Kids love this hotel.

Sequoia Lodge: a lakeside "hunter's lodge," moderately priced with more than 1,000 rooms. Ask for a room in the main building. Rooms at the front have great views.

Newport Bay Club: a huge, nautically themed hotel on the lakeside. Moderately priced, this massive hotel has a huge convention center, magnificent swimming pool and three floors offering extra services for a supplement.

Hotel New York: expensive and business-oriented with a large convention center. An ice-skating rink is available Oct–Mar.

Disneyland Hotel: the jewel in the crown. Expensive, but right at the entrance to the Disneyland Park. Full of delightful touches, such as grandfather clocks and ever-present Disney characters. The Castle Club is a 50-room hotel-within-a-hotel. If you can afford it, a week of decadent fawning and unrestrained hedonism can be yours!

Davy Crockett Ranch: log cabins sleeping 4–6 are grouped around a woodland trail, as well as traditional camping facilities. The best choice for family activities with some excellent facilities: the pool ranks as one of the best in Disneyland Resort Paris.

MONEY

Credit cards are accepted everywhere within the resort. ATMs and commission-free foreign exchange are available immediately inside the Park entrances and at reception in all the hotels.

DISABLED TRAVELERS

City Hall (immediately within Disneyland Park) has a brochure outlining the facilities for the disabled, and a Disabled Guest Guide can be pre-ordered (free) from the website. The complex is designed very much with the disabled in mind and wheelchairs can be rented, but note that cast members are not allowed to assist with lifting people or moving wheelchairs.

STAYING IN A DISNEY HOTEL

The on-site hotels offer rooms at a wide range of prices: generally those closest to the Parks are the most expensive. Advantages include virtually no traveling to reach the



The runaway mine-train track of Big Thunder Mountain

Parks, fast passes (ask at reception about restrictions) and "early bird" entry to the Parks on selected dates (usually at peak times).

If you stay at a Disney hotel you will be given a hotel ID card which is very important. As well as being used to charge anything you buy back to your hotel room (and have it delivered there), it also allows you entry to the Disneyland hotel grounds early in the morning while they're still shut to day trippers. (The grounds also act as an entrance to the Park.)

For children (of any age), one of the most exciting bonuses of staying in an on-site hotel is the chance to dine with Disney characters.

Exploring Disneyland Resort Paris

The resort consists of two large entertainment areas, Disneyland Park and the Walt Disney Studios Park. The former celebrates Hollywood folklore and fantasies, both past and future, while the latter highlights the ingenuity of the production processes involved in cinema, animation and television. The resort offers a plethora of attractions and themed parades chosen from the "Wonderful World Of Disney."

DISNEYLAND PARK

MAIN STREET, USA

Main Street represents a fantasy small-town America, right down to the traffic, which includes horse-drawn rail cars, a paddy wagon and other vintage transportation in a system that runs between Town Square and Central Plaza. The Victorian facades offer a wealth of detail, and front several interesting stores. The Emporium is the place for gifts. Further along, you can snack at Casey's Corner or succumb to the aromas from Cookie Kitchen or the Cable Car Bake Shop. On each side of the shops are the Discovery and Liberty Arcades, offering a covered route to the Central Plaza and hosting displays and cute small stalls.

At night, thousands of lights set Main Street's paving aglow. Disney's Fantillusion, a fantasy of music, live action and illuminated floats, begins at Town Square. From Main Street you can ride a 19th-century "steam" engine. Do note that boarding elsewhere than Main Street is not always possible before noon.

FRONTIERLAND

This homage to America's Wild West hosts some of the park's most popular attractions. Big Thunder Mountain, a rollercoaster ride, is circled by the Thunder Mesa river boat, which takes a musical cruise around America's finest natural monuments. Phantom Manor is an excellent ghost ride with realistic special effects. Pocahontas Indian Village

and Legends of the Wild West are both popular with younger children.

ADVENTURELAND

Enjoy the wild rides and Audio-Animatronics™ of Adventureland. Indiana Jones™ and the Temple of Peril hurtles you through a derelict mine. The ride has torches, steep drops and tight 360° loops.

Pirates of the Caribbean is a great boat ride through underground prisons and past 16th-century fighting galleons. La Cabane des Robinson, based on Jonathan Wyss's *Swiss Family Robinson*, starts with a shaky climb up a 88-ft (27-m) Banyan Tree. From here you explore the rest of the island, including the caves of Ben Gunn from *Treasure Island* and the awe-inspiring suspension bridge near Spy-glass Hill. The children's playground, Pirates' Beach, and Aladdin's Enchanted Passage are also well worth a visit.

FANTASYLAND

The buildings here are modeled on those in animated movies. Many attractions are for younger children, such as Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, and Pinocchio's Fantastic Journey. The very young will love Dumbo the Flying Elephant. Peter Pan's Flight is a triumph of imagination and technology, flying you high over the streets of London. A popular diversion is Alice's Curious Labyrinth.

Hourly, there's a musical parade of clockwork figures at "it's a Small World". Aboard a boat, you meander through lands of animated models to the strains of the eponymous

song. Le Pays des Contes des Fées (Storybook Land) is another boat ride. Next, hop aboard Casey Jr for a train ride circling the boats.

DISCOVERYLAND

Science fiction and the future are the themes here. The multi-loop ride Space Mountain draws crowds from the outset, but at the end of the day you can often get straight on. Les Mystères du Nautilus takes you right into the submarine from 20,000 *Leagues Under the Sea*.

Autopia, where you can drive a real, gas-engine car, is a magnet for youngsters. Orbitron features spaceships while Star Tours takes you on a breathtaking journey in a star shuttle. Buzz Lightyear Laser Blast takes you into the world of toys where you have to shoot Emperor Zurg's electronic army.

The best shows are in Videopolis. Honey, I Shrunk the Audience is a masterpiece of total sensory stimulation.

WALT DISNEY STUDIOS PARK

FRONT LOT

Inside the giant studio gates, you can't miss Mickey Mouse as he appears in *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. Also hard to miss is the "Earful Tower," a massive studio icon based on the water tower at the Disney Studios in California. Disney Studio 1 houses a film set boulevard, complete with stylized street facades and venues such as the 1930's-style Club Swankadero, the Liki Tiki tropical bar, and the ultracool rat-packsque Hep Cat Club. Also behind the facades is the Legends of Hollywood store.

TOON STUDIO

A huge *Sorcerer's Apprentice* hat marks the entrance to the Art of Disney Animation, an interactive attraction tracing the history of moving imagery.

Animagique brings together some of the greatest moments from the Disney corpus. In Flying Carpets over Agrabah, the genie from *Aladdin* invites spectators to take part in an astonishing magic carpet ride. Crushes Coaster takes you into the underwater animated world of Nemo where you face sharks. Toy Story Playland, which opened in summer 2010, takes visitors to "Andy's Back Yard" for exhilarating fun, including a simulated parachute dive.

PRODUCTION COURTYARD

At the Walt Disney Television Studios you can see behind the scenes of television production, while Ciné-Magique is a must for film buffs, since it covers the history of both American and European cinema. Must dos are the Studio Tram Tour and a turn on the latest rides Stitch and Twilight Zone of Terror where you are plunged thirteen floors down inside a haunted hotel.

BACKLOT

This area focuses on special effects, film music recording, and crazy dare-devil stunts. Armageddon Special Effects presents a tour of film trickery, while Rock 'n' Roller Coaster is a high-speed attraction (in fact, it is the fastest ride in any Disney theme park) that combines a once-in-a-lifetime ride with neon lights and pulsating Aerosmith music.

RIDES AND ATTRACTIONS



This chart is designed to help you make the best use of your time at Disneyland.

	Queues	Height / Age Restriction	Best Time to Ride or Visit	Fastpass	Scary Rating	May Cause Motion Sickness	Rating Overall
Phantom Manor	▶		Any	②	★		
Rivers of the Far West	○		Any	①	▼		
Big Thunder Mountain	●	48in	FT	✓	②	★	
Pocahontas Indian Village	○		Any	①	▼		
Indiana Jones & the Temple of Peril	●	55in	LT	✓	③	✓	
Adventure Isle	○		Any	①	▼		
La Cabane des Robinson	○		Any	①	▼		
Pirates of the Caribbean	○		Any	①	★		
Peter Pan's Flight	●		FT	✓	①	◆	
Snow White & the Seven Dwarfs	●		11	①	◆		
Pinocchio's Fantastic Journey	●		11	①	▼		
Dumbo the Flying Elephant	●		FT	①	▼		
Mad Hatter's Teacups	▶		12	①	▼		
Alice's Curious Labyrinth	○		Any	①	▼		
"It's a Small World"	○		Any	①	◆		
Casey Jr - Le Petit Train du Cirque	○		11	①	◆		
Le Pays des Contes des Fees	○		Any	①	◆		
Buzz Lightyear Laser Blast	▶		Any	✓	①	✓	
Star Tours	○	52in	Any	✓	①	★	
Space Mountain	●	52in	LT	✓	③	✓	
Honey, I Shrunk the Audience	○		Any	①	★		
Autopia	●		FT	①	▼		
Orbiton	●	48in	FT	①	▼		
Disney Studio 1	▶		Any	①	◆		
Art of Disney Animation	▶		Any	①	▼		
Animagique	●		Any	①	◆		
Crushes Coaster	○	42in	Any	①	✓	★	
Flying Carpets Over Agrabah	●	48in	FT	①	✓	◆	
Walt Disney Television Studios	●		Any	①	◆		
CinéMagique	▶		Any	①	◆		
Stitch Live	▶		FT	①	◆		
Studio Tram Tour	●		FT	①	★		
Twilight Zone Tower of Terror	●	40in	Any	✓	③	✓	
Armageddon Special Effects	●		Any	①	▼		
Rock 'n' Roller Coaster	●	48in	Any	③	✓	★	

Short - ○ Medium - ▶ Long - ● Anytime - Any Before 11 - 11 First thing - FT Last thing - LT
Not Scary - ① Slightly - ② Very - ③ Quite good - ▼ Very good - ◆ Outstanding - ★

Bercy 18

75012. **Map** 18 F3. **M** *Bercy, Cour St-Emilion.*

This former wine-trading quarter east of the city center, with its once-grim warehouses, pavilions, and slum housing, has been transformed into a modern district. An automatic metro line (Line 14) links it to the heart of the city.

The centerpiece of Bercy is the Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy, now the city center's principal venue. The vast pyramidal structure has become a contemporary landmark. Many sports events are held here, as well as classical operas and rock concerts (see pp345 and 349).

Other architecturally adventurous buildings dominate Bercy, notably Chemetov's building for the Ministry of Finance, and Frank Gehry's American Center. This houses the Cinemathèque Française, a wonderful cinema museum that hosts frequent retrospectives on famous directors.

At the foot of these structures, the imaginatively designed 173-acre (70-ha) Parc de Bercy provides a welcome green space for this part of the city. The park's attractions for children include a traditional carousel.

Former wine stores and cellars along Cours St Emilion have been restored as bars, restaurants, and stores, and one of the warehouses now contains the Musée des Arts Forains (Fairground Museum),



Bibliothèque Nationale de France

which is open only for private tours. There is also a multi-screen movie theater and numerous hotels.

Bibliothèque Nationale de France 19

Quai François-Mauriac 75013. **Map** 18 F4. **f** 01 53 79 59 59. **M** *Bibliothèque F. Mitterrand, Quai de la Gare.* ☐ 9am–7pm daily (from 2pm Mon, from 1pm Sun). 🗉 public hols & 2 wks mid-Sep. ♿ 📞 📧 www.bnf.fr

Dominique Perrault's 1996 landmark national library is the most striking of all the *Grands Projets* with which President Mitterrand revitalized this eastern part of the city. Four towers house 12,000,000 volumes, with reference and research libraries in the central podium. Resources include 50,000 digitized illustrations, sound archives and CD-ROMs. Exhibitions on its hidden collections are often held.

South of the City

13th Arrondissement 20

Zac Paris Rive Gauche, 75013. **M** *Bibliothèque F. Mitterrand.* **Map** 18 F5

Following a ten-year redevelopment project, the Zac Paris Rive Gauche, Paris's 13th arrondissement has become an area of startling urban regeneration. The once disused area of land between Gare d'Austerlitz and Ivry-sur-Seine has now been revived to house a university with some 30,000 students. The area also boasts the MK2 Bibliothèque, a vast movie complex with 14 screens, cafés, and exhibition areas.

Connected to Bercy by a bridge, the area also offers new housing, schools and business opportunities.

Parc Montsouris 21

Blvd Jourdan 75014. **M** *Porte d'Orléans.* **REN** *Cité Universitaire.* ☐ 8am–5:30pm Mon–Fri; 9am–dusk weekends. Times may vary. 🗉

This English-style park was laid out by the landscape architect Adophe Alphand, between 1865 and 1878. It has a restaurant, lawns, slopes, and a lake which is home to many species of birds. Children will enjoy the playgrounds, pony rides, and puppet theater. The park is the second largest in central Paris and is also home to a weather station.



Bercy's striking American Center, designed by Frank Gehry

Cité Universitaire 22

17–21 Blvd Jourdan 75014.
Tel 01 44 16 64 00. **BER** Cité
 Universitaire. **www**.ciup.fr

This is an international city in miniature for more than 5,000 foreign students attending university in Paris. Created in the 1920s, it now contains 37 houses and, fascinatingly, each is in an architectural style linked to different countries. The Swiss House and the Franco-Brazilian House were designed by the Modernist architect Le Corbusier. The International House, donated by John D Rockefeller in 1936, has a library, restaurant, swimming pool, and theater. The student community makes this a lively and stimulating area of the city to visit.



Japan House at Cité Universitaire

Notre-Dame du Travail 23

59 Rue Vercingétorix 75014. **Map** 15 B3. **Tel** 01 44 10 72 92. **M** Pernety. **☐** 7:30am–7:45pm Mon–Fri, 9am–7:30pm Sat, 8:30am–7pm Sun. **+** 9am, 12:15pm, 7pm Mon–Fri; 6:30pm Sat; 9am, 10:45am, 7pm Sun.

This church dates from 1901 and is made of an unusual mix of materials: stone, rubble, and bricks over a riveted steel and iron framework. It was the creation of Father Soulangé-Boudin, a priest who organized cooperatives and sought to reconcile labor and capitalism. Local parishioners



The Sebastopol Bell in Notre-Dame du Travail

raised the money for its construction, but lack of funds meant that many features, such as the bell towers, were never built. On the facade hangs the Sebastopol Bell, a trophy from the Crimean War given to the people of the Plaisance district by Napoleon III. The Art Nouveau interior has been completely restored, and features paintings of saints.

Institut Pasteur 24

25–28 Rue du Docteur Roux 75015.
Map 15 A2. **Tel** 01 45 68 00 00.
M Pasteur. **☐** 2pm–5:30pm Mon–Fri
 (last adm: 4:45pm). **☉** Aug, public
 hols. **📺** **Films, videos.** **📄**
 compulsory. **🌐** **www**.pasteur.fr

The Institut Pasteur is France's leading medical research center and was founded by the world-renowned scientist Louis Pasteur in 1888–9. He discovered the process of milk pasteurization as well as vaccines against rabies and anthrax. The center houses a museum which includes a reconstruction of Pasteur's apartment and laboratory. It was designed by his grandchildren (also scientists) and is faithful to the original down to the last detail. Pasteur's tomb is in a basement crypt built in the style of a small Byzantine chapel. The tomb of Dr Emile Roux, the inventor of the



Louis Pasteur

treatment of diphtheria by serum injection, lies in the garden. The institute has laboratories for pure and applied research, lecture theaters, a reference section, and a hospital founded to apply Pasteur's theories.

There is also a library – the institute's original building from 1888 – where research into AIDS is carried out, led by pioneering Professor Luc Montagnier who discovered the HIV virus in 1983.



Garden in the Parc André Citroën

Parc André Citroën 25

Rue Balard 75015. **Tel** 01 56 56 11 56.
M Javel, Balard. **☐** 8am–dusk
 Mon–Fri (9am Sat, Sun & public hols).

Opened in 1992, this park offers the city's third large-scale vista on the Seine, along with

Les Invalides and the Champ-de-Mars. Designed by both landscapers and architects, it is a fascinating blend of styles, ranging from a wildflower meadow in the north to the sophisticated monochrome mineral and sculpture gardens of the southern section. Modern water sculptures dot the park, and huge greenhouses nurture a range of environments. During the summer, there is a tethered hot-air balloon from which groups of visitors can enjoy great views over the city.

Versailles 26

See pp248–53.

The Palace and Gardens of Versailles 26



Garden statue of a flautist

Visitors passing through the rich interior of this colossal palace, or strolling in its vast gardens, will understand why it was the glory of the Sun King's reign. Starting in 1668 with his father's modest hunting lodge, Louis XIV built the largest palace in Europe, housing 20,000 people at a time. Architects Louis Le Vau and Jules Hardouin-

Mansart designed the buildings, Charles Le Brun did the interiors, and André Le Nôtre, the great landscaper, redesigned the gardens. The gardens are formally styled into regular patterns of paths and groves, hedges and flower beds, pools of water and fountains.

The Orangery was built beneath the Parterre du Midi to house exotic plants in winter.

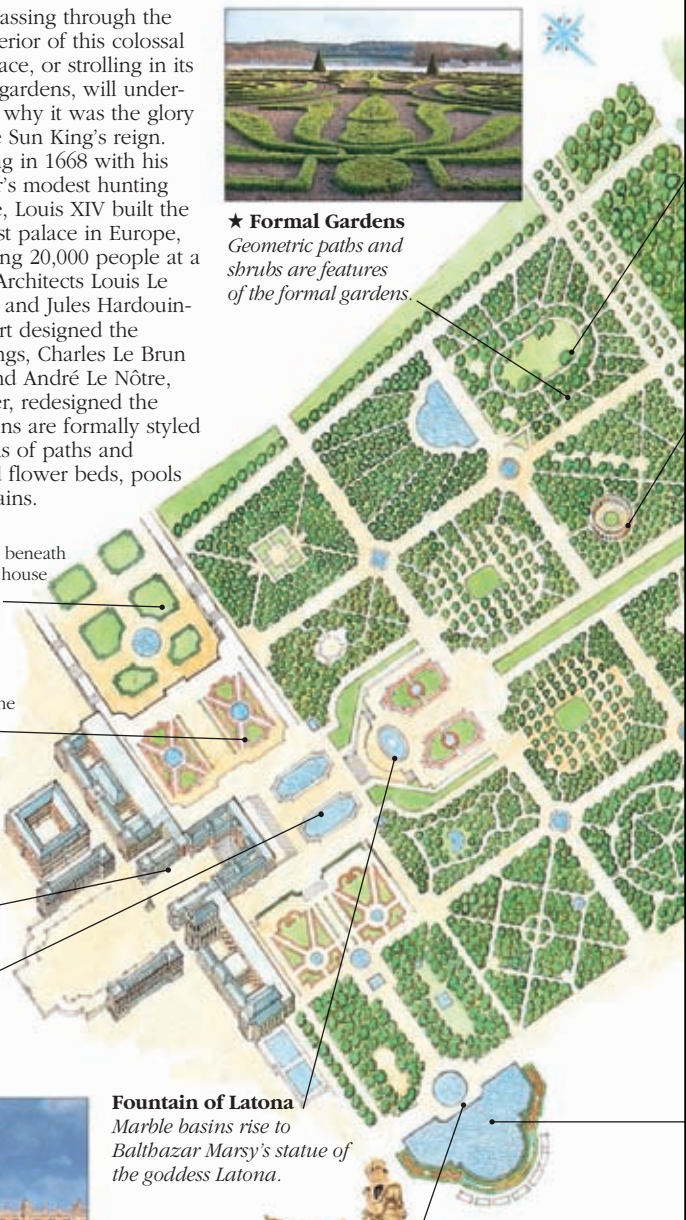
The South Parterre's shrubbery and ornate flower beds overlook the Swiss pond.

★ **The Château**
Louis XIV made the *château* into the center of political power in France (see pp250–53).

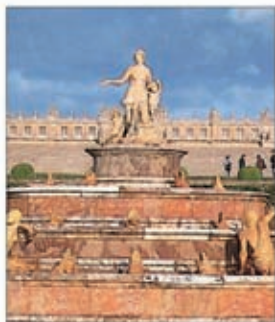
The Water Parterre's vast pools of water are decorated with superb bronze statues.



★ **Formal Gardens**
Geometric paths and shrubs are features of the formal gardens.



Fountain of Latona
Marble basins rise to Balthazar Marsy's statue of the goddess Latona.



Dragon Fountain
The fountain's centerpiece is a winged monster.



The King's Garden with Mirror Pool are a 19th-century English garden and pool created by Louis XVIII.



Colonnade
Mansart designed this circle of marble arches in 1685.

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Versailles. ☎ 01 30 83 78 00.

🚶 171 from Pont de Sèvres to

Versailles. RER Versailles Rive

Gauche. **Château** 🕒 9am–

6:30pm Tue–Sun (last adm 5pm

Nov–Mar, 6pm Apr–Oct). 🎫

Grand Trianon & Petit Trianon

🕒 Apr–Oct: noon–7pm daily;

Nov–Mar: noon–5:30 daily. 🎫 ♿

📺 📷 📱 📖 📄 Les Grandes

Concerts de Versailles (Apr–Sep); Le

Parcours du Roi (Jun–Aug; Sat); Les

Grandes Eaux Nocturnes (Jun–Aug;

Sat). www.chateauversailles.fr

The Grand Canal was the setting for Louis XIV's many boating parties.



Fountain of Neptune

Groups of sculptures spray spectacular jets of water in Le Nôtre and Mansart's 17th-century fountain.

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ The Château
- ★ Formal Gardens
- ★ Grand Trianon

Petit Trianon
Built in 1762 as a retreat for Louis XV, this small château became a favorite of Marie-Antoinette.



★ Grand Trianon

Louis XIV built this small palace of stone and pink marble in 1687 to escape the rigors of court life, and to enjoy the company of his mistress, Madame de Maintenon.

The Main Palace Buildings of Versailles



Gold crest from the Petit Trianon

The current palace grew as a series of envelopes enfolding the original hunting lodge, whose low brick front is still visible in the center. In the 1660s, Louis Le Vau built the first envelope, a series of wings which expanded into an enlarged courtyard. It was decorated with marble busts, antique trophies and gilded roofs. On the garden side, columns were added to the west facade and a great terrace was created on the first floor. Mansart took over in 1678 and added the two immense north and south wings and filled Le Vau's terrace to form the Hall of Mirrors. He designed the chapel, which was finished in 1710. The Opera House (*L'Opéra*) was added by Louis XV in 1770.

The Royal Courtyard

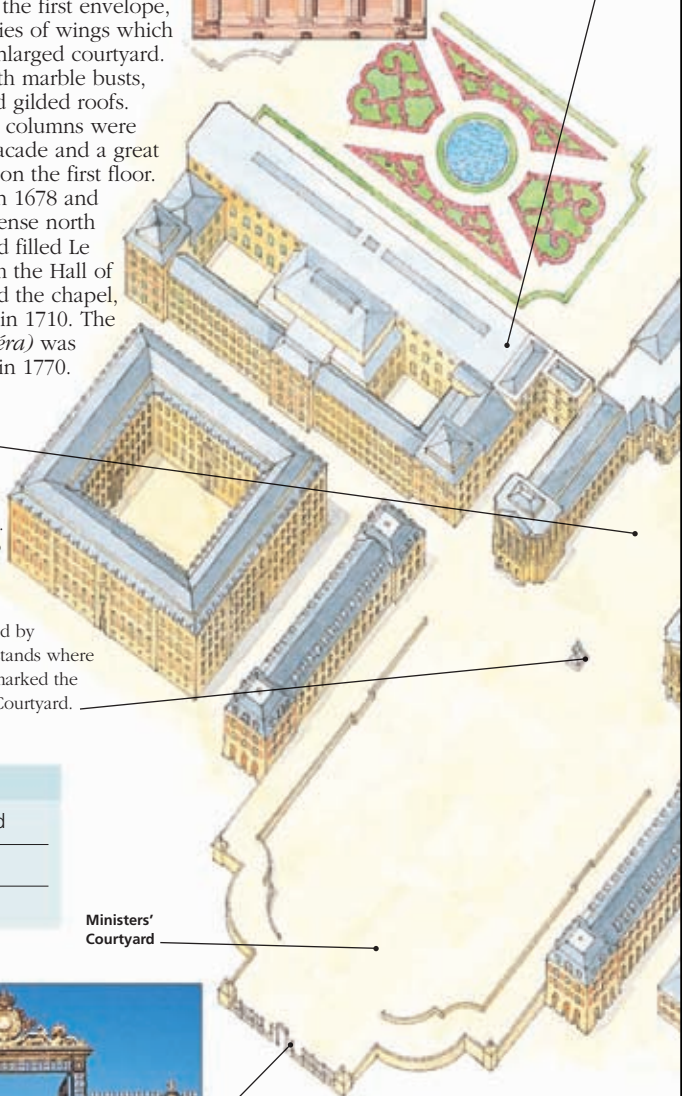
was separated from the Ministers' Courtyard by elaborate grillwork during Louis XIV's reign. It was accessible only to royal carriages.

Louis XIV's statue, erected by Louis Philippe in 1837, stands where a gilded gateway once marked the beginning of the Royal Courtyard.



South Wing

The wing's original apartments for great nobles were replaced by Louis-Philippe's museum of French history.



STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Marble Courtyard
- ★ L'Opéra
- ★ Chapelle Royale

Ministers' Courtyard



Main Gate

Mansart's original gateway grille, surmounted by the royal arms, is the entrance to the Ministers' Courtyard.

TIMELINE

1667 Grand Canal begun
1668 Construction of new château by Le Vau

Louis XV
1722 12-year-old Louis XV occupies Versailles



1793 Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette executed

1833 Louis-Philippe turns the château into a museum

1650

1700

1750

1800

1850

1671 Interior decoration by Le Brun begun
1661 Louis XIV enlarges château

1682 Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse move to Versailles

1715 Death of Louis XIV. Versailles abandoned by court

1789 King and queen forced to leave Versailles for Paris

1774 Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette live at Versailles

1919 Treaty of Versailles signed on June 28



The Clock
Hercules and Mars flank the clock overlooking the Marble Courtyard.



★ **Marble Courtyard**

The courtyard is decorated with marble paving, urns, busts and a gilded balcony.



★ **North Wing**

The chapel, Opéra and picture galleries occupy this wing, which originally housed royal apartments.



★ **L'Opéra**

Built for the 1770 marriage of the future Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette, the Opéra is now used as a theater.



★ **Chapelle Royale**

Mansart's last great work, this two-story Baroque chapel, was Louis XIV's last addition to Versailles.

Inside the Château of Versailles

The sumptuous main apartments are on the first floor of the vast château complex. Around the Marble Courtyard are the private apartments of the king and the queen. On the garden side are the state apartments where official court life took place. These were richly decorated by Charles Le Brun with colored marbles, stone and wood carvings, murals, velvet, silver and gilded furniture. Beginning with the Salon d'Hercule, each state room is dedicated to an Olympian deity. The climax is the Hall of Mirrors, where 17 great mirrors face tall arched windows.

STAR SIGHTS

- ★ Chapelle Royale
- ★ Salon de Vénus
- ★ Hall of Mirrors
- ★ Queen's Bedroom

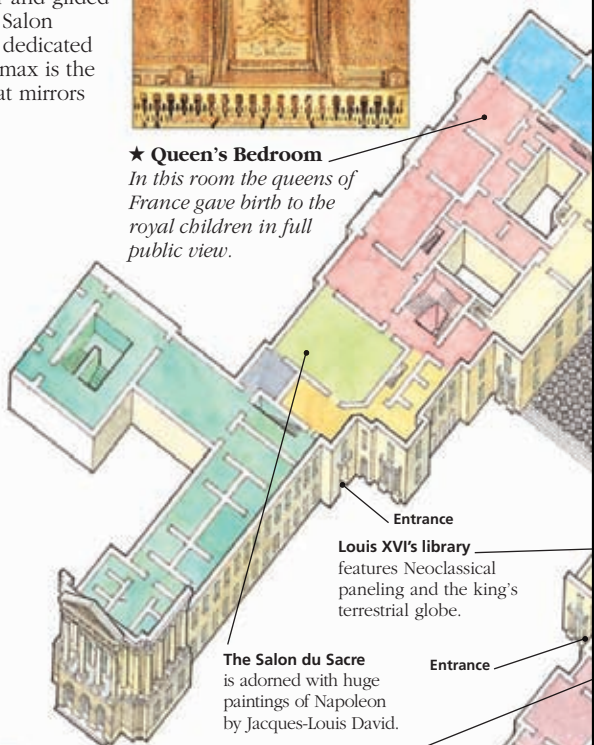
KEY

- South wing
- Coronation room
- Madame de Maintenon's apartments
- Queen's apartments and private suite
- State apartments
- King's apartments and private suite
- North wing
- Non-exhibition space



★ Queen's Bedroom

In this room the queens of France gave birth to the royal children in full public view.



Louis XVI's library

features Neoclassical paneling and the king's terrestrial globe.

The Salon du Sacre

is adorned with huge paintings of Napoleon by Jacques-Louis David.



★ Salon de Vénus

A Louis XIV statue stands amid the rich marble decor of this room.

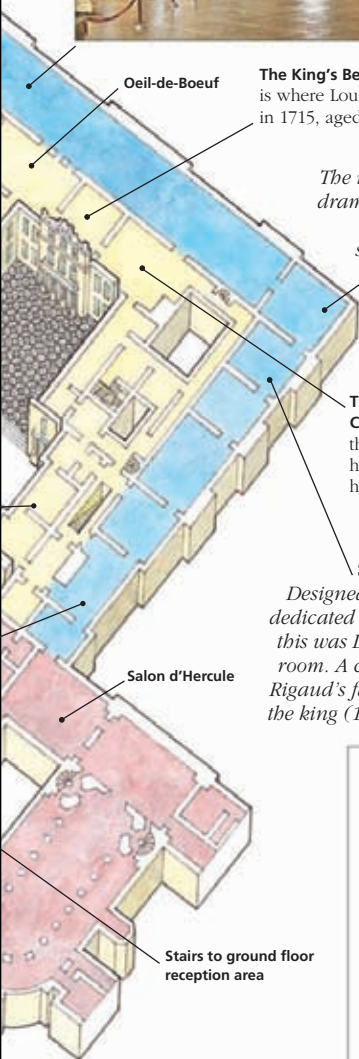
★ Chapelle Royale

The chapel's first floor was reserved for the royal family and the ground floor for the court. The interior is richly decorated in white marble, gilding and Baroque murals.



★ **Hall of Mirrors**

Great state occasions were held in this multimirrored room stretching 233 ft (70 m) along the west façade. The Treaty of Versailles was ratified here in 1919, ending World War I.



Oeil-de-Boeuf

The King's Bedroom

is where Louis XIV died in 1715, aged 77.

Salon de la Guerre

The room's theme of war is dramatically reinforced by Antoine Coysevox's stuccoed relief of Louis XIV riding to victory.

The Cabinet du Conseil

is where the king received his ministers and his family.

Salon d'Apollon

Designed by Le Brun and dedicated to the god Apollo, this was Louis XIV's throne room. A copy of Hyacinthe Rigaud's famous portrait of the king (1701) hangs here.

Salon d'Hercule

Stairs to ground floor reception area



PURSUIT OF THE QUEEN

On October 6, 1789, a Parisian mob invaded the palace seeking the despised Marie-Antoinette. The queen, roused in alarm from her bed, fled toward the king's rooms through the anteroom known as the Oeil-de-Boeuf. As the mob tried to break into the room, the queen beat on the door of the king's bedroom. Once admitted she was safe, at least until morning, when she and the king were removed to Paris by the cheering and triumphant mob.



West of the City



An Art Nouveau window in the Rue la Fontaine

Rue la Fontaine 27

75016. **Map** 9 A4. **M** *Jasmin, Michel-Ange Auteuil.*

The Rue la Fontaine and surrounding streets act as a showcase for some of the most exciting architecture of the early 20th century. At No. 14 stands the Castel Béranger, a stunning apartment block made from cheap building materials to keep costs low, yet featuring stained glass, convoluted ironwork, balconies, and mosaics. It established the reputation of Art Nouveau architect Hector Guimard, who went on to design the entrances for the Paris metro. Several more examples of his work can be seen further along the street, such as the Hôtel Mezzara at No. 60.



Villa La Roche, home of the Fondation Le Corbusier

Fondation Le Corbusier 28

8–10 Square du Docteur Blanche 75016.

Tel 01 42 88 41 53. **M** *Jasmin.*

☐ 1:30pm–6pm Mon, 10am–12:30pm, 1:30pm–6pm (to 5pm Fri); 10am–5pm Sat (*Villa La Roche* only).

🕒 *public hols, Aug, Dec 24–Jan 2.*

🎬 📺 **Films, videos.** 📖 See

History of Paris pp38–9.

www.fondationlecorbusier.asso.fr

In a quiet corner of Auteuil are the villas La Roche (*see* p265) and Jeanneret, the first two Parisian houses built by the 20th-century architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, known as Le Corbusier. Built in the 1920s, they show his revolutionary use of white concrete in Cubist forms. Rooms flow into each other allowing maximum light, and the houses stand on stilts with windows along their entire length.

Villa La Roche was owned by the art patron Raoul La Roche. Today both villas serve as a fascinating documentation center on Le Corbusier.

Musée Marmottan-Claude Monet 29

2 Rue Louis Boilly 75016.

📞 01 40 50 65 84. **M** *Muette.*

☐ 11am–6pm Tue–Sun (to 9pm Tue).

🕒 *Jan 1, May 1, Dec 25.* 🎨 📺 📖

www.marmottan.com

The museum was created in the 19th-century mansion of the art historian Paul Marmottan in 1932, when he

bequeathed his house and his Renaissance, Consular and First Empire collections of paintings and furniture to the Institut de France. The focus of the museum changed after the bequest by Michel Monet of 65 paintings by his father, the Impressionist Claude Monet. Some of his most famous paintings are here, including *Impression – Sunrise*, a beautiful canvas from the Rouen Cathedral series, and several *Water Lilies*.

Part of Monet's personal art collection also passed to the museum, including paintings by Camille Pissarro and the Impressionists Pierre Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. The museum also displays medieval illuminated manuscripts.



La Barque (1887) by Claude Monet, in the Musée Marmottan

Bois de Boulogne 30

75016. **M** *Porte Maillot, Porte Dauphine, Porte d'Auteuil, Sablons.*

☐ 24 hrs daily. 🎨 to specialty gardens and museum. 📖

Shakespeare garden

☐ 9:30am–dusk daily. 📖

Open-air theater ☐ *May–Sep.*

Bagatelle & Rose gardens.

☐ 9:30am. Closing times vary from 4:30pm to 8pm according to season.

Jardin d'Acclimatation **Tel** 01

40 67 90 82. ☐ 10am–7pm daily

(Oct–May: 6pm). 📖 📺

www.jardindacclimatation.fr

Musée en Herbe. **Tel** 01 40 67 97

66. ☐ 10am–6pm daily. 🎨 📖

www.musee-en-herbe.com

Between the western edges of Paris and the River Seine this 2,137-acre (865-ha) park offers greenery for strolling, boating, picnicking, or spending a day at the races. The Bois de Boulogne is all



EIGHT GUIDED WALKS

Paris is a city for walking. It is more compact and easier to get around than many other great capitals. Most of its best sights are within walking distance of each other and they are close to the heart of the city, the Ile de la Cité.

There are 14 classic tourist areas described in the *Area by Area* section of this book, each with a short walk marked on its *Street-by-Street* map, taking you past many of the most interesting sights. Yet Paris offers a wealth of lesser-known but equally remarkable areas, whose special history, architecture and local customs reveal other facets of the city.

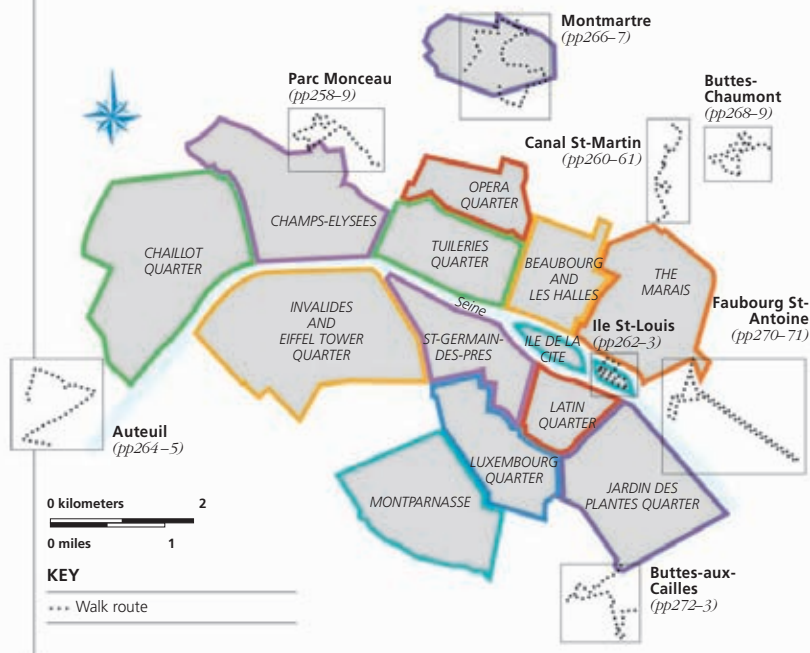
The eight walks around the following neighborhoods take in the main sights and also introduce visitors to their subtle details, such as street markets, quirky churches, canals, gardens, old village streets and bridges. And the literary, artistic and historical associations allow the past and present to blend into the changing and vibrant life of the modern city.



Parc Monceau statue

Auteuil is renowned for its luxurious modern residential architecture, Monceau for its sumptuous Second Empire mansions and Ile St-Louis for its *ancien régime* town houses and narrow streets. The old-fashioned charm of the iron footbridges survives along Canal St-Martin, and steep village streets that were once home to famous artists still enrich Montmartre. A tranquil village atmosphere also pervades two lesser-known hilltop districts – Buttes-Chaumont, with one of Paris's loveliest parks, and Butteaux-Cailles, whose quaint, cobbled alleyways belie its association with the ill-fated Paris Commune of 1871, while the once working-class area of Faubourg St-Antoine has been given a new lease on life as an artisans' quarter and with a nearby pleasure boat harbor.

All the walk areas are accessible by public transportation and the nearest metro stations and bus routes are listed in the *Tips for Walkers* boxes. For each walk there are suggestions on convenient resting points, such as cafés and squares, along the route.

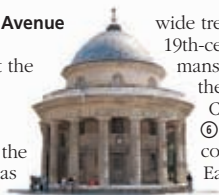


A 90-Minute Walk around Parc Monceau

This leisurely walk passes through the exquisite late-18th-century Parc Monceau, the centerpiece of a chic Second Empire district. It then follows a route along surrounding streets, where groups of opulent mansions stunningly convey the magnificence in which some Parisians live, before ending at Place St-Augustin. For details on Monceau sights, see pages 232–33.

Parc Monceau to Avenue Velasquez

The walk starts at the Monceau metro station ① on the Boulevard de Courcelles. Enter the park where Nicolas Ledoux's 18th-century tollhouse



Parc Monceau's tollhouse ②

stands. On each side are sumptuously gilded 19th-century wrought-iron gates which support ornate lampposts.

Take the second path on the left past the monument to Guy de Maupassant ③ (1897). This is only one of a series of six Belle Epoque monuments of prominent French writers and musicians which are picturesquely scattered throughout the park. Most of them feature a solemn bust of a great man who is accompanied by a swooning muse.

Straight ahead is the most important remaining folly, a moss-covered Corinthian colonnade ④ running around the edge of a charming tiny lake with the requisite island in the center. Walk around the colonnade and under a 16th-century arch ⑤ transplanted from the old Paris Hôtel de Ville (see p102), which burned down in 1871.

Turn left on the Allée de la Comtesse de Ségur and go into Avenue Velasquez, a

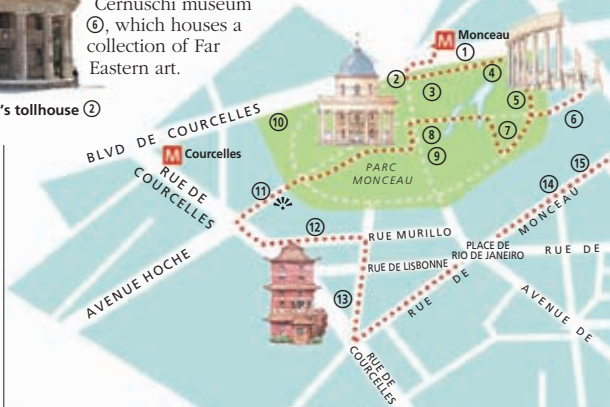


Ambroise Thomas statue ⑧

wide tree-lined street with 19th-century Neoclassical mansions. At No. 7 is the splendid Cernuschi museum ⑥, which houses a collection of Far Eastern art.



Ruysdaël gate



Colonnade in Parc Monceau ④

Avenue Velasquez to Avenue Van Dyck

Re-enter the park and turn left onto the second small winding path, which is bordered by an 18th-century mossy pyramid ⑦, antique tombs, a stone arcade, an obelisk and a small Chinese stone pagoda. The romantically melancholy tone of these false ruins suits the spirit of the late 18th century.

Turn right on the first path past the pyramid and walk back to the central avenue. Straight ahead a Renaissance bridge fords the little stream running from the lake. Turn left and walk past the

monument (1902) to the musician Ambroise Thomas ⑧. Immediately behind there is a lovely artificial mountain with cascade. Turn left on the next avenue and walk to the monument (1897) to the composer Charles Gounod ⑨ on the left. From here follow the first winding path to the right toward the Avenue Van Dyck exit. Ahead to the right, in the corner of the park, is the Chopin monument ⑩ (1906), and looking along the Allée de la Comtesse de Ségur, the monument to the 19th-century French poet Alfred de Musset.

Avenue Van Dyck to Rue de Monceau

Leave the park and pass onto Avenue Van Dyck. No. 5 on the right is an impressive Parc Monceau mansion ⑩, a Neo-Baroque structure built by chocolate manufacturer Emile Menier; No. 6 is in the French Renaissance style that came back into favor in the 1860s. Straight ahead, beyond the ornate grille, there is a fine view of Avenue Hoche and in the distance the Arc de Triomphe.

Walk past the gate



The mountain cascade ⑧

and turn left into Rue de Courcelles and left again into Rue Murillo, bordered by more elaborate town houses in 18th-century and French Renaissance styles ⑪. At the crossing of Rue Rembrandt, on the left, is another gate into the park and on the right

a massive apartment building from 1900 (No. 7) and an elegant French Renaissance house with an elaborately carved wooden front door (No. 1). At the corner of the Rue Rembrandt and the Rue de Courcelles is the oddest of all

the neighborhood buildings, a striking five-story red Chinese pagoda ⑬. It is an exclusive emporium of Chinese art.

Turn left onto the Rue de Monceau, walk past Avenue Ruysdaël and continue to the Musée Nissim de Camondo at No. 63 Rue de Monceau ⑭. Some nearby buildings worth having a look at are Nos. 52, 60 and 61 ⑮.

Boulevard Malesherbes

At the junction of Rue de Monceau and Boulevard Malesherbes turn right. This long boulevard with dignified six-story apartment buildings is typical of the great avenues cut through Paris by Baron Haussmann, prefect of the Seine during the Second Empire (see pp34–5). They

greatly pleased the Industrial Age bourgeoisie, but horrified sensitive souls and writers who compared them with the buildings of New York.

No. 75 is the stylish marble front of Benneton, the most fashionable Paris card and stationery engraver ⑯. On the left, approaching the Boulevard Haussmann, looms the greatest 19th-century Paris church, St-Augustin ⑰, built by Victor-Louis Baltard. Enter the church through the back door on Rue de la Bien-faisance. Walk through the church and leave by the main door. On the left is the huge stone building of the French Officers' club, the Cercle Militaire ⑱. Straight ahead is a bronze statue of Joan of Arc ⑲. Continue on to Place St-Augustin to St-Augustin metro station.



Joan of Arc statue ⑲

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Blvd de Courcelles.

Length: 2 miles (3 km).

Getting there: The nearest metro is Monceau, reached by bus No. 30; No. 84 goes to metro Courcelles and No. 94 stops between Monceau & Villiers metros.

St Augustin church: Open 8:30am–7pm daily (closed 12:30–3:30pm public hols).

Stopping-off points: Near the Renaissance bridge in the Parc Monceau there is a kiosk serving coffee and sandwiches (selling only). There is a brasserie at Place de Rio de Janeiro and several brasseries and cafés around Place St-Augustin. The Square M. Pagnol off Ave C. Claire is a pleasant place to take in the beauty of the park at the end of the walk.



KEY

*** Walk route

☼ Good viewing point

M Metro station

0 meters 250

0 yards 250



Five-story Chinese pagoda ⑬

A 90-Minute Walk along the Canal St-Martin

The walk along the quays on either side of the Canal St-Martin is an experience of Paris very different from that of tonier districts. Here, the older surviving landmarks of the neighborhood – the factories, warehouses, dwellings, taverns, and cafés – hint at life in a thriving 19th-century industrial, working-class world. But there are also the gentler charms of the old iron footbridges, the tree-lined quays, the inevitable fishermen, the river barges, and the still waters of the broad canal basins. A walk along the canal, which connects the Bassin de la Villette with the Seine, will evoke images of the Pernod-drinking, working-class Paris of Jean Gabin and Edith Piaf.



Bassin de la Villette looking north ③

Place de Stalingrad to Avenue Jean-Jaurès

From the Stalingrad metro station ①, follow Boulevard de la Villette to the new square in front of the Rotonde de la Villette ②. This is one of the few remaining 18th-century tollhouses in Paris, designed by the celebrated Neoclassical

architect Nicolas Ledoux in the 1780s. The fountains, square, and terraces were designed in the 1980s to provide an attractive setting and fine views of the Bassin de la Villette ③ to the north.

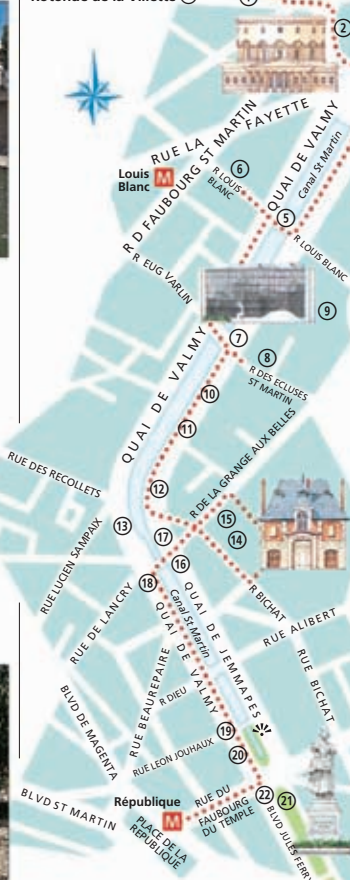
Walk toward Avenue Jean-Jaurès. On the left is the first lock ④ leading down to the canal, as well as the art-house movie theater chain MK2's landmark complexes, which are linked together by a boat.



View from Rue E Varlin bridge ⑦



The 18th-century Rotonde de la Villette ②



KEY

... Walk route

☼ Good viewing point

M Metro station

0 meters 500

0 yards 500

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Place de Stalingrad.

Length: 2 miles (3.5 km).

Getting there: The nearest metro is Stalingrad; bus No. 54 stops there, and No. 26 at metro Jaurès.

Hôpital St-Louis: Chapel open 2–5pm Fri–Sun; the courtyard is open daily.

Stopping-off points: Ethnic food stores and restaurants abound in the lively Rue du Faubourg du Temple and nearby streets. The Quai de Valmy and Rue Beaupaire offer plenty of modish restaurants and bars (Le Point Éphémère, The Hôtel du Nord ⑩, Chez Prune). There is a shady public garden on Boulevard Jules Ferry.



Courtyard garden of Hôpital St-Louis ⑭



Iron footbridges over the canal ③

Quai de Valmy to Rue Bichat

Cross over to the Quai de Jemmapes, which runs the length of the east side of the canal and down to the first bridge on Rue Louis Blanc ⑤. Cross the bridge to the Quai de Valmy. From the corner there is a glimpse of the oblique granite and glass front of the new Paris Industrial Tribunal ⑥ on the Rue Louis Blanc.

Continue along Quai de Valmy. At Rue E Varlin cross the bridge ⑦, from where there is an attractive view of the second canal lock, lockkeeper's house, public gardens, and old lampposts. At the other side of the bridge and slightly to the left, go along the pedestrianized Rue Haendel, which provides a good view of the towering

buildings of a public housing complex ⑧. Nearby is the French Communist Party headquarters ⑨ on Place du Colonel Fabien, with its curving glazed tower.

Return to the Quai de Jemmapes, where at No. 134 ⑩ stands one of the few surviving brick-and-iron industrial buildings that used to line the canal in the 19th century. At No. 126 ⑪ is another notable modern building, a residence for the aged, with monumental concrete arches and glazed bay windows. Farther along, at No. 112 ⑫, is an Art Deco apartment building with bay windows, decorative iron balconies, and tiles. On the ground floor is a modernized former 1930s proletarian café. Here the canal curves gracefully into the third lock, spanned by a charming transparent iron footbridge ⑬.

Hôpital St-Louis to Rue Léon-Jouhaux

Turn left into Rue Bichat, which leads to the remarkable 17th-century Hôpital St-Louis ⑭. Enter through the hospital's old main gate with its high-pitched roof and massive stone arch. Pass into the courtyard. The hospital was founded in 1607 by Henri IV, the first Bourbon king, to care for the victims of the plague. Leave the courtyard from the central gate on the wing on your left. Here you pass by the 17th-century hospital chapel ⑮ and out into the Rue de la Grange aux Belles.

Turn left and walk back to the canal. At the junction of Rue de la Grange Batelière and the Quai de Jemmapes stood, until 1627, the notorious Montfaucon gallows ⑯, one of the chief public execution spots of medieval Paris. Turn into the Quai de Jemmapes. At No. 101 ⑰ is the original front of the Hôtel du Nord, made famous in the eponymous 1930s film. In front is another iron footbridge and a drawbridge ⑱ for traffic, providing a charming setting with views of the canal on either side. Cross over and continue down the Quai de Valmy until the last footbridge ⑲ at the corner of the Rue Léon-Jouhaux. From here the canal can be seen disappearing under the surface of Paris, to continue its journey through a great stone arch.



Entrance to Hôpital St-Louis ⑭

Square Frédéric Lemaître to Place de la République

Walk along Square Frédéric Lemaître ⑳ to the start of Boulevard Jules Ferry, which has a public garden stretching down its center. The garden was built over the canal in the 1860s. At its head stands a charmingly nostalgic statue of a flower girl of the 1830s, *La Grisette* ㉑. This is the cross-roads of a busy working-class street, Rue du Faubourg du Temple ㉒, with flourishing ethnic stores and restaurants. Follow the street to the right and on to the metro station in the Place de la République.



Shop, Rue du Faubourg du Temple ㉒



A 90-Minute Walk around the Ile St-Louis

The walk around this charming tiny island passes along the enchanting, picturesque tree-lined quays from Pont Louis-Philippe to Quai d'Anjou, taking in the sumptuous 17th-century *hôtels* that infuse the area with such a powerful sense of period. It then penetrates into the heart of the island along the main street, Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, enlivened by chic restaurants, cafés, art galleries, and boutiques, before returning to the north side of the island and back to Pont Marie. For more information on the main sights, see pages 77 and 87.



Left bank view of the Ile St-Louis



Fishing on a St-Louis quayside

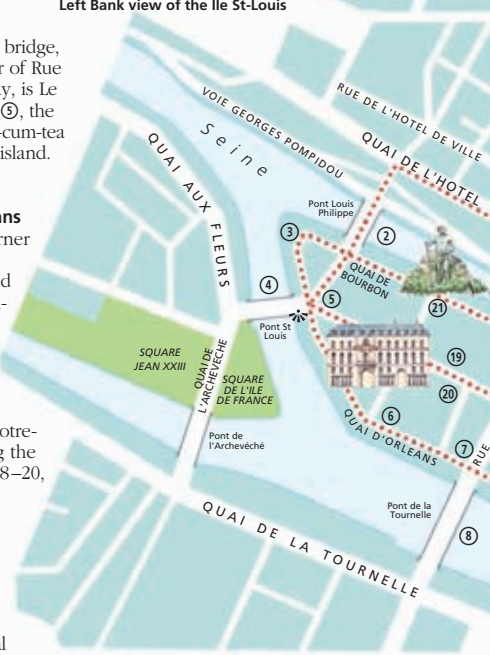
Metro Pont Marie to Rue Jean-du-Bellay

From the Pont Marie metro station ① walk down Quai des Celestins and Quai de l'Hôtel de Ville, lined with bookstands, with views of Ile St-Louis. Turn left at Pont Louis-Philippe ② and, having crossed it, take the steps down to the lower quay immediately to the right. Walk around the tree-shaded west point of the island ③, then up the other side to the Pont St-Louis ④.

Opposite the bridge, on the corner of Rue Jean-du-Bellay, is Le Flore en l'Île ⑤, the classiest café-cum-tea salon on the island.

Quai d'Orléans

From the corner of the Quai d'Orléans and the Rue Jean-du-Bellay there are fine views of the Panthéon's dome and Notre-Dame. Along the quay, Nos. 18–20, the Hôtel Rolland, has unusual Hispano-Moorish windows. No. 12 ⑥ is one of several stately 17th-century houses with handsome wrought-iron balconies. At No. 6 the former Polish library, founded



KEY

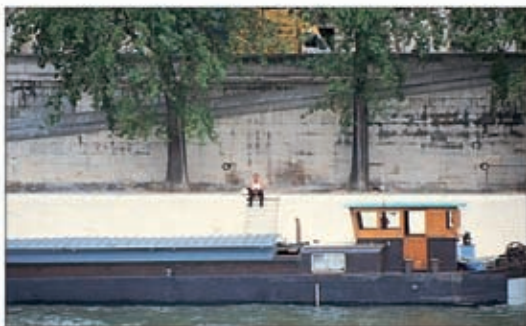
*** Walk route

🌳 Good viewing point

M Metro station

0 meters 250

0 yards 250



Seine barge passing a St-Louis quay

in 1838, now houses the Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise (see p87), focusing on the life of Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz ⑦; it also contains some Chopin scores and autographs by George Sand and Victor Hugo. On the right, the Pont de la Tournelle ⑧ links the island to the Left Bank.

Quai de Béthune to Pont Marie

Continue beyond the bridge and into Quai de Béthune, where the Nobel-laureate Marie Curie lived at No. 36 ⑨, and where beautiful wrought-iron balconies gracefully decorate Nos. 34 and 30. The Hôtel Richelieu ⑩ at No. 18 is one of the island's most beautiful houses.



St-Louis church door ⑦

It features a fine garden where it has retained its original Classical blind arcades.

If you turn left down Rue Bretonvilliers there is an imposing 17th-century house ⑪, with a high-pitched roof resting on a great Classical arch spanning the street. Back on the Quai de Béthune, proceed to the Pont de Sully ⑫, a late 19th-century bridge joining the river banks. Ahead is the charming 19th-century Square Barye ⑬, a shady public garden at the east point of the island, from where there

are fine river views. From here travel toward the Quai d'Anjou as far as the corner of Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île to see the most famous house on

small, chic, bistro-style restaurants with pleasantly old-fashioned decors. No. 31 is the original Berthillon ice cream shop ⑮, No. 60 an art gallery ⑰ with an original 19th-century window front, and at No. 51 is one of the few 18th-century *hôtels* on the island, Hôtel Chernizot ⑳, with a superb Rococo balcony resting on leering gargoyles.

Turn right into Rue Jean-du-Bellay and along to Pont Louis-Philippe. Turn right again into the Quai de Bourbon, lined by one of the island's finest rows of *hôtels*, the most notable being Hôtel Jassaud at No. 19 ㉑. Continue to the 17th-century Pont Marie ㉒ and cross it to the Pont Marie metro on the other side.



Gargoyle at No. 51 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île ㉑



The 17th-century Pont Marie ㉒

the island, the Hôtel Lambert ⑭ (see pp26–7). Continue into the Quai d'Anjou where Hôtel de Lauzun ⑮ at No. 17 has a severe Classical front and a beautiful gilded balcony. Now turn left into Rue Poulletier and note the convent of the Daughters of Charity ⑯ at No. 5 bis. Farther on, at the corner of Rue Poulletier and Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, is the island church, St-Louis ⑰ (see p87), with its unusual tower, projecting clock, and carved main door.

Proceed along Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, which abounds in

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Pont Marie metro.

Length: 1.6 miles (2.6 km).

Getting there: The walk starts from the Pont Marie metro. However, bus route 67 takes you to Rue du Pont Louis-Philippe and also crosses the island along Rue des Deux Ponts and Blvd Pont de Sully; routes 86 and 87 also cross the island along Blvd Pont de Sully.

Stopping-off points: There are cafés, such as *Flore en l'Île* and the Berthillon shops for ice cream (see p317). Restaurants on the Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île include *Auberge de la Reine Blanche* (No. 30) and *Le Fin Gourmet* (No. 42), as well as a *pâtisserie* and a cheese shop. Good resting-points are the tree-shaded quays and Square Barye to the eastern end of the island.



Windows of the Hôtel Rolland

A 90-Minute Walk in Auteuil

Part of the fascination of the walk around this bastion of bourgeois life in westernmost Paris lies in the contrasting nature of the area's streets. The old village provincialism of Rue d'Auteuil, where the walk begins, leads on to the masterpieces of luxurious modern architecture along Rue La Fontaine and Rue du Docteur Blanche. The walk ends at the Jasmin metro station. For more on the sights of Auteuil, see page 254.

Rue d'Auteuil

The walk begins at Place d'Auteuil ①, a leafy village square with a striking Guimard-designed metro station entrance, an 18th-century funerary obelisk, and the 19th-century Neo-Romanesque Notre Dame d'Auteuil. Walk down Rue d'Auteuil, the main street of the old village, and take in the sense of an old provincial world. The Auberge du Mouton Blanc brasserie at No. 40 ② now occupies the premises of the area's oldest tavern, favored by Molière and his actors in the 1600s. The house at Nos. 45–47 ③ was the residence of American presidents John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams. Move on to the pleasantly shaded Place Jean Lorrain ④, the site of the local market. Here there is a Wallace drinking fountain,



Wallace fountain ④

donated by the English millionaire Richard Wallace in the 19th century. On the right, down Rue Donizetti, is the Villa Montmorency ⑤, a private enclave of luxury villas built on the former country estate of the Comtesse de Boufflers.

Rue La Fontaine

Continue the walk along Rue La Fontaine, renowned for its many Hector Guimard buildings. Marcel Proust was born at No. 96. Henri Sauvage's ensemble of artists' studios at No. 65 ⑥ is one of the most original Art Deco buildings in Paris. No. 60 is a Guimard Art Nouveau house ⑦ with elegant cast-iron balconies. Further along there is a small Neo-Gothic chapel at No. 40 ⑧ and Art Nouveau apartment buildings at Nos. 19 and 21 ⑨. No. 14 is Guimard's most spectacular building, the Castel Béranger ⑩, with a superb iron gate.

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Place d'Auteuil.

Length: 2 miles (3 km).

Getting there: The nearest metro station to the starting point is Eglise d'Auteuil, and buses that take you there are Nos. 22, 52 and 62.

Stopping-off points: At No. 40 Rue d'Auteuil is the inexpensive, trendy brasserie L'Auberge du Mouton Blanc, with 1930s decor. At No. 35bis Rue La Fontaine is Acajou, serving innovative cuisine and owned by a young chef. Place Jean Lorrain is a pleasantly shaded square where walkers can rest, and on Rue La Fontaine there is a small park in front of the Neo-Gothic chapel at No. 40. Further on at Place Rodin there is a pleasant public garden.



Doorway of No. 28 Rue d'Auteuil.



Obelisk, Place d'Auteuil ①



KEY

--- Walk route

☼ Good viewing point

M Metro station

0 meters 250

0 yards 250

Rue de l'Assomption to Rue Mallet-Stevens

At the corner of Rue de l'Assomption there is a view of the massive Maison de Radio-France ⑪ built in 1963 to house French radio and television (see p202). It was one of the first modern postwar buildings in the city. Turn left onto Rue de l'Assomption and walk to the fine 1920s apartment building at No. 18 ⑫. Turn left into Rue du Général Dubail and follow the street to Place Rodin, where the great sculptor's bronze



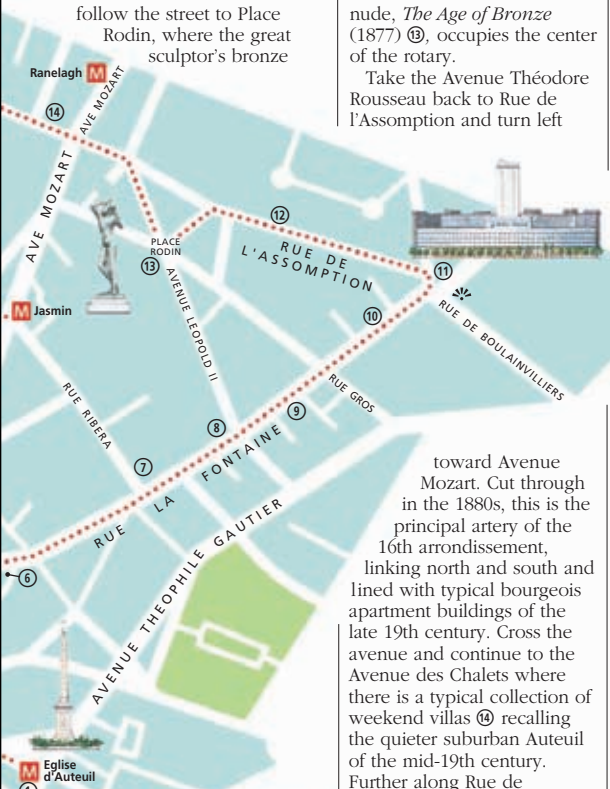
Shuttered bay window at No. 3 Square Jasmin ⑬

nude, *The Age of Bronze* (1877) ⑮, occupies the center of the rotary.

Take the Avenue Théodore Rousseau back to Rue de l'Assomption and turn left

were altered dramatically by the addition of an extra three stories in the 1960s.

Continue on Rue du Docteur Blanche until coming to Villa du Docteur Blanche on the left. At the end of this small cul de sac is the most celebrated modern house in Auteuil, Le Corbusier's Villa Roche ⑰. Together with the adjoining Villa Jeanneret, it is now part of the Corbusier Foundation (see pp38–9). Built for an art collector in 1924 using the new technique of reinforced concrete, the house, with its geometric forms and lack of ornamentation, is a model of early Modernism.



No. 18 Rue de l'Assomption, detail ⑫

toward Avenue Mozart. Cut through in the 1880s, this is the principal artery of the 16th arrondissement, linking north and south and lined with typical bourgeois apartment buildings of the late 19th century. Cross the avenue and continue to the Avenue des Chalets where there is a typical collection of weekend villas ⑭ recalling the quieter suburban Auteuil of the mid-19th century. Further along Rue de l'Assomption, Notre-Dame de l'Assomption ⑮ is a Neo-Renaissance 19th-century church. Turn left into Rue du Docteur Blanche. At No. 9 and down the adjoining Rue Mallet-Stevens ⑯ there is a row of celebrated modern houses in the International Modern style by the architect Robert Mallet-Stevens. In this expensive, once avant-garde enclave lived architects, designers, artists and their modern-minded clients. The original proportions, however,

Rue du Docteur Blanche to Rue Jasmin

Walk back to Rue du Docteur Blanche and turn right into Rue Henri Heine. No. 18 bis ⑯ is a very elegant Neo-classical 1920s apartment building offering a good contrast to one of Guimard's last creations from 1926 next door – an Art Nouveau facade much tamer than that at Castel Béranger but still employing brick, and with projecting bay windows and a terraced roof. Turn left on Rue Jasmin. In the second cul de sac on the left there is another Guimard house at No. 3 Square Jasmin ⑰. Toward the end of Rue Jasmin is the metro station.



The Age of Bronze ⑮



Courtyard of No. 14 Rue La Fontaine

A 90-Minute Walk in Montmartre

The walk begins at the base of the sandstone *butte* (hill), where old theaters and dance halls, once frequented and depicted by painters from Renoir to Picasso, have now been taken over by rock clubs. It continues steeply uphill to the original village, along streets that still retain the atmosphere caught by artists like Van Gogh, before winding downhill to end at Place Blanche. For more on the main sights of Montmartre and the Sacré-Coeur, see pages 220–29.



Montmartre seen from a distance

Place Pigalle to Rue Ravignan

The walk starts at the lively Place Pigalle ① and follows Rue Frochot to the Rue Victor Massé. At the corner is the ornate entrance to an exclusive private street bordered by late 19th-century chalets ②. Opposite, at No. 27 Rue Victor Massé, is an ornate mid-19th-century apartment building, and No. 25 is where Vincent Van Gogh and his brother Theo

lived in 1886 ③. The famous Chat Noir ④, Montmartre's most renowned artistic cabaret in the 1890s, flourished at No. 12. At the end of the street begins the wide tree-lined Avenue Trudaine. Take Rue Lallier on the left to Boulevard de Rochechouart. Continue east. No. 84 is the first address of the Chat Noir and No. 80 was the Grand Trianon ⑤, Paris's oldest-surviving cinema, from the early 1890s. It is



Entrance gate to Avenue Frochot

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Place Pigalle.

Length: 1.4 miles (2.3 km). The walk goes up some very steep streets to the top; if you do not feel like the climb, consider taking the *Montmartrobus*, which covers most of the walk and starts at Place Pigalle.

Getting there: The nearest metro is Pigalle; buses that take you there are Nos. 30, 54, and 67.

Stopping-off points: There are many cafés and shops in Rue Lepic and the Rue des Abbesses. Le Saint Jean (16 Pl des Abbesses) remains a locals' haunt and serves well-priced brasserie food. For shade and a rest, Place Jean-Baptiste Clément and Square S. Buisson at Avenue Junot are charming public squares.

now a theater. Farther along, No. 72 is the original front of Montmartre's first great cancan dance hall, the Elysée-Montmartre ⑥. Today it is a nightclub and concert hall.

Turn left on to Rue du Steinkerque, which leads to Sacré-Coeur gardens, and then left into Rue d'Orsel, which leads to the leafy square, Place Charles Dullin, where the small early 19th-century Théâtre de l'Atelier ⑦ stands. Continue up the hill on Rue des Trois Frères and turn left on Rue Yvonne le Tac, which leads to Place des Abbesses ⑧. This is one of the most pleasant and liveliest squares in the area. It has preserved its entire canopied Art Nouveau metro entrance by Hector Guimard. Opposite is St-Jean l'Évangéliste ⑨, an



Rue André Antoine 10

A 90-Minute Walk in Buttes-Chaumont

This area in the east of the city is little known to many visitors, yet it contains one of Paris's biggest and most beautiful parks and some fascinating architecture. The walk is quite strenuous with many steps, and takes in a charming micro-village, the Butte Bergeyre, which is perched high above the city and has rare houses in contrasting styles. After descending from the village, the walk continues in Buttes-Chaumont park, a vast hill complete with a lake with a huge island and folly, rocky outcrops, and a wonderful variety of trees and plants.



View across city toward Sacré-Coeur ⑧

The Butte Bergeyre

From the metro Buttes-Chaumont ① take the Rue Botzaris, turning right onto the Avenue Simon Bolivar until you reach the stairs at 54 ②, which lead up into the Butte Bergeyre. At the top of the stairs pause to absorb the enchanting atmosphere of this micro-village of five little streets. Construction started in the 1920s but there are also some modern buildings. Carry on into the Rue Barrelet de Ricou ③ to admire the ivy-covered house at 13 ④, then continue to the end of the road to take a left into the Rue Philippe Hecht ⑤ where the chalet-style house at 7 ⑥ is an interesting contrast to the creeper-covered Art Deco gem at 13 ⑦. At the end of the street take a left up to the corner of the Rue Georges Lardennois and the Rue Rémy-de-Gourmont for a wonderful view across the city ⑧ of Montmartre with its wedding-cake Sacré-Coeur on top. Be sure to admire the tiny patch of grapevines ⑨ in the residents' garden below. Close to this mini-vineyard is

a small garden ⑩. This is owned by the city but tended by local residents who can often be found working here.

Head back down the Rue Georges Lardennois to the Rue Michel Tagrine and take the ivy-draped steps back down to the main road ⑪. Continue straight and then turn right onto the Avenue Mathurin-Moreau, noting the fine Art Deco building ⑫ at 42 with its glittering gold-colored tile detail. At the end of the road, cross the Rue Manin to the entrance to the park.



Some of the lovely mature trees in the park



The suspension bridge, for the best view of the park ⑮



Cliff-top folly, the park's summit ⑰

The Buttes-Chaumont Park

Commissioned by Napoleon III and Baron Haussman in 1864, the park covers 61 acres (25 ha) and took four years to complete. It was built by the engineer Adolphe Alphand and the architect Gabriel Davioud. It is packed with mature trees including planes, poplars, ash, maples, chestnuts, sequoias, and beautiful magnolias. At the entrance to the park there is an artificial rock structure ⑮ with steps carved out of the facade;

climb them to the top. Go on along a tree-lined path to join the Avenue du General Puebla Liniers and follow this until reaching the Carrefour de la Colonne ⑭ where there is a red brick mansion house.

With your back to this go ahead to a little bridge lined with terracotta tiles.

Cross the bridge ⑯.

Take the right branch of steps and head up to the top of the cliff. Cross a tiny bridge ⑰ and turn left up some steps to the folly ⑰, a copy of

the Temple of Sibyl near Rome. This is the highest point in the park, providing views across the city all the way to the Sacré-Coeur. Now take the path on the right back to the first bridge. Then branch right down the steps within artificial rock to an impressive 206-ft (63-m) long bridge ⑱. Towering over the lake, this provides wonderful views of the park. The bridge may be closed for repairs, so in that instance use the terracotta-tiled bridge as before. Cross the bridge and follow the path down to the lake. The lake ⑲ is encircled by weeping willows and benches for breaks to admire

KEY

*** Walk route

★ Good viewing point

M Metro station

0 meters 200

0 yards 200

TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Metro Buttes-Chaumont.

Length: 1.5 miles (2.5 km).

Note: Very steep walk in parts, with many steps.

Getting there: Go to Buttes-Chaumont metro station, on line 7bis. Or take buses Nos. 26, 60, and 75 to the stop for Buttes-Chaumont park.

Stopping off points: The park is full of lovely spots to rest, and the benches near the lake are good if bringing your own refreshments. La Kaskad café opposite the park (at 2 Place Armand-Carrel) is a fashionable spot for snacks and drinks with a terrace that is ideal on a sunny day.

the 164-ft (50-m) high artificial island ⑳. Follow the lake round until you hear rushing water. One of the park's most impressive features is the 105-ft (32-m) high waterfall ㉑ hidden inside a grotto. Walk right up to the waterfall looking up to see a patch of sky and some glorious artificial stalactites. Take a stepping-stone to the other side of the cave and then exit and rejoin the path round the lake, heading left. Ascend the few steps, then veer to the left and up the hill ㉒. Follow the path around to the Carrefour de la Colonne and continue along the Avenue de la Cascade to the exit ㉓. From here you can take the metro from Botzaris.



Artificial waterfall, inside the grotto ㉑

window displays at the first studio “Maison Guillet” ⑨ give a hint of the quality of craftsmanship to come. Guillet specializes in providing silk flowers for Paris’s top theater and fashion houses. The “Ateliers du Temps Passé” ⑩ at 5 is a restorer of paintings, while Lorenove at 11 restores period glass. Number 13 is the base for hot interior designer Cherif, and the whimsical “Le Bonheur des Dames” ⑪ at 17 provides all sorts of materials for embroidery fans. For refreshments, stop at the Viaduc Café at 43 ⑫, which dishes up simple meals and hearty salads to the area’s hip creatives. Vertical at 63 ⑬



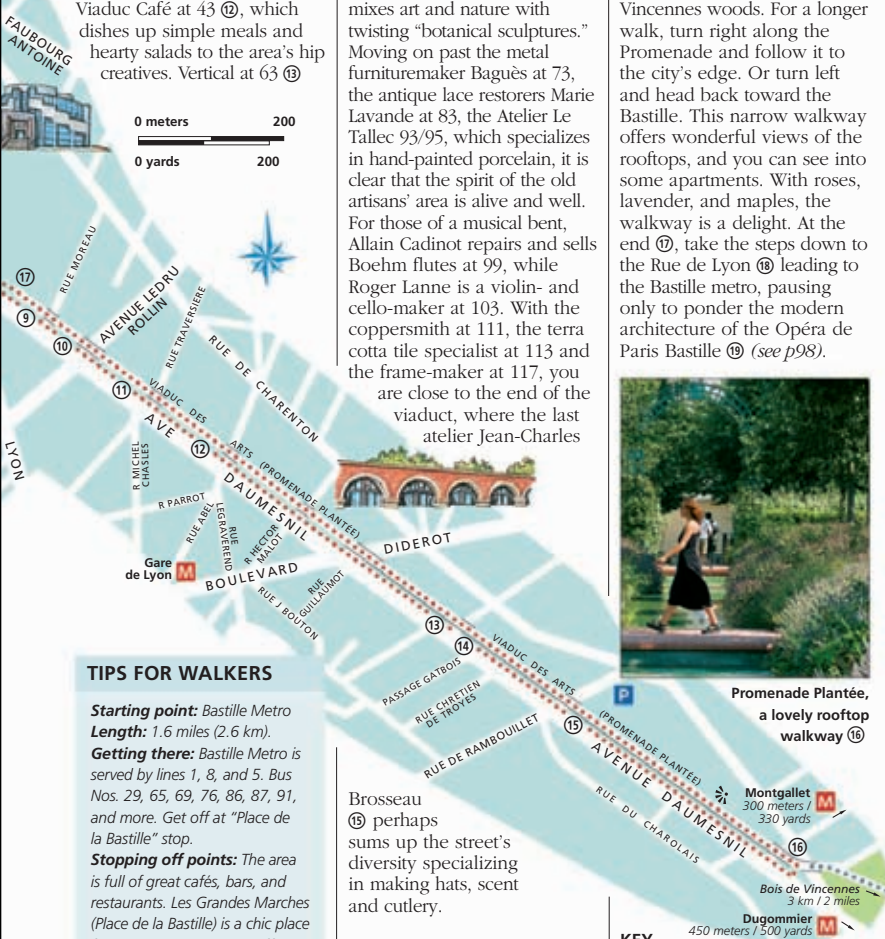
One of the arts and crafts store fronts under the Viaduc des Arts ⑬

mixes art and nature with twisting “botanical sculptures.” Moving on past the metal furniture maker Baguès at 73, the antique lace restorer Marie Lavande at 83, the Atelier Le Tallec 93/95, which specializes in hand-painted porcelain, it is clear that the spirit of the old artisans’ area is alive and well. For those of a musical bent, Allain Cadinot repairs and sells Boehm flutes at 99, while Roger Lanne is a violin- and cello-maker at 103. With the coppersmith at 111, the terra cotta tile specialist at 113 and the frame-maker at 117, you are close to the end of the viaduct, where the last atelier Jean-Charles

Vincennes woods. For a longer walk, turn right along the Promenade and follow it to the city’s edge. Or turn left and head back toward the Bastille. This narrow walkway offers wonderful views of the rooftops, and you can see into some apartments. With roses, lavender, and maples, the walkway is a delight. At the end ⑮, take the steps down to the Rue de Lyon ⑯ leading to the Bastille metro, pausing only to ponder the modern architecture of the Opéra de Paris Bastille ⑰ (see p98).



Promenade Plantée, a lovely rooftop walkway ⑮



TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Bastille Metro

Length: 1.6 miles (2.6 km)

Getting there: Bastille Metro is served by lines 1, 8, and 5. Bus Nos. 29, 65, 69, 76, 86, 87, 91, and more. Get off at “Place de la Bastille” stop.

Stopping off points: The area is full of great cafés, bars, and restaurants. Les Grandes Marches (Place de la Bastille) is a chic place for lunch, dinner or just coffee before you start or afterward. Nearby Rue de Charonne is lined with some fun bars. During the walk, take a break at the Viaduc Café (43 Viaduc des Arts).

Brosseau ⑬ perhaps sums up the street’s diversity specializing in making hats, scent and cutlery.

Promenade Plantée

Turn left, follow the signs and take the steps up to the Promenade Plantée ⑮, a walkway on top of the viaduct. It is 2.8 miles (4.5km) long and goes all the way to the

KEY

*** Walk route

*** Detour route

☼ Good viewing point

M Metro station

A 90-Minute Walk in Butte-aux-Cailles

This walk takes place in and around the Butte-aux-Cailles, a lovely “village” set on a hill that is all quiet streets, leafy squares, and buzzy local bistros. The area made history in 1783 when the first manned balloon flight touched down here. In the 1800s it was home to many workers from the small factories in the area and was one of the first areas to fight during the Paris Commune. However, it only really developed after 1910 and the architecture reflects the social ideals of the day – that individual houses and green spaces aid health.



Quiet, cobbled streets typify the Butte-aux-Cailles ①

Buttes-aux-Cailles

Take the “Auguste Blanqui” exit out of the Place d’Italie metro station ①, noting the Guinard decoration. Follow the bustling Rue Bobillot until you reach the Rue Paulin-Méry ② and take your first steps into the peace of the Butte-aux-Cailles. The contrast is surprising as you walk the quiet, narrow, cobbled streets with their old-fashioned streetlights. Note the painted shutters on 5 ③ and the trees in the small garden in front of the house opposite. Continue straight ahead, cross over the Rue du Moulin-des-Prés, and turn left into the Rue Gérard past the red brick terraces and plant-decked villas ④. Carry on into the Rue Samson and



Road sign in the Butte-aux-Cailles area

then turn right onto the Rue Jonas and left onto the Rue des Cinq Diamants ⑤. At 43 ⑥ Le 43 is a hip Franco-Thai restaurant. Those interested in history may appreciate the Association des Amis de la Commune de Paris at 46 ⑦, which sells T-shirts, books,

and pamphlets on that bloody episode in Parisian history. Turn right into the Passage Barrault, a cobbled alley with ivy-covered walls and a countryside feel ⑧. At the end of the passage, turn left onto the Rue Barrault and continue up the street until the right turn into the Rue Daviel. At 10 Rue Daviel the row of cottages known as “Little Alsace” ⑨ because of their chalet style are, in fact, one of the first public housing projects in Paris. The public can visit their intimate courtyards during the day. Opposite, walk

down the Villa Daviel ⑩, a tiny street of row houses with small front gardens overflowing with greenery. Retrace your steps back up to the Rue Barrault, turn left and then right onto the artery of the area, the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles ⑪. Head up the street

to the Place de la Commune de Paris ⑫, which today looks unremarkable yet was the site of a major street battle in May 1871. Continue up the Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles. Les Abeilles at 21 ⑬ is a curious store dedicated to bee-keeping and a delight for honey lovers. Pancakes in the old-fashioned crêperie Des Crêpes et des Cailles at 13 may satisfy if you just need a light bite, but farther down at 18 is the area’s best-known restaurant Le Temps de Cerises ⑭. Fittingly, since it’s only a few minutes’ walk from the Place de la Commune, it’s run as a cooperative



Les Abeilles, for honey enthusiasts ⑬



Le Temps des Cerises, full of bohemian atmosphere ⑭

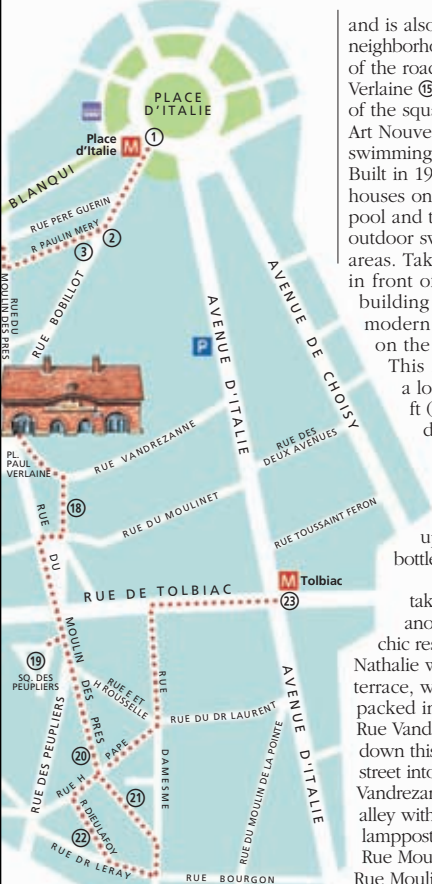
TIPS FOR WALKERS

Starting point: Place de l'Italie metro.

Length: 1.6 miles (2.6 km).

Getting there: Start from the Place D'Italie metro via lines 5, 6, and 7. Or take buses Nos 27, 47, 57, 67, and 83 and get off at the stop "Place d'Italie."

Stopping-off Points: The Rue de la Butte-aux-Cailles is full of great cafés and restaurants. Le Temps des Cerises (No. 18) is very atmospheric, while Fusion (No. 12) is devoted to fusion cuisine. On Rue des Cinq Diamants, Chez Gladines (No. 30) is a great bet for a good lunch, while Les Cailloux (No. 58) is a chic option.



KEY

*** Walk route

M Metro station

0 meters 200

0 yards 200

and is also the unofficial neighborhood HQ. At the end of the road is the Place Paul Verlaine ⑮. On the other side of the square is the red brick

Art Nouveau swimming pool ⑯. Built in 1924, it houses one indoor pool and two lovely outdoor swimming areas. Take the steps in front of the building to find the modern fountain on the Place ⑰.

This is supplied by a local well 1,902 ft (580 m) deep, dating from 1863, and was refurbished in 2000. You may see locals lining up to fill plastic bottles here.

Exit the square, take a right and then another right past the chic restaurant Chez Nathalie with its flowery terrace, which is always packed in summer, into the Rue Vandrezanne, continuing down this pedestrianized street into the passage Vandrezanne, a steep cobbled alley with antiquated lampposts ⑱. Cross over the Rue Moulinet and take the Rue Moulin des Prés until you come to the Rue Tolbiac. Cross this busy road then take a right, stepping back into another time at the Square des Peupliers ⑲. Built in 1926, each house is different, reflecting the ideals of the time. All have pretty little gardens, most have lovely Art Nouveau porches, and the ornate gilded lamp posts are



Crêpes from Des Crêpes et des Cailles

very special. Leave the Square des Peupliers and take a right back onto the Rue du Moulin-des-Prés. Head down the street, noting the interesting rough stone houses ⑳,

straight past an unusual purple Art Nouveau-style house at 104 ㉑. Take a right onto the Rue

Damesme, turn right into the Rue du Docteur Leray and then right again onto Rue Dieulafoy ㉒. Here are several unique, colorful cottages. At the end of the row, take a right onto the Rue Henri Pape, a left onto the Rue Damesme, walk up to the Rue Tolbiac, and back out into modern, busy, Paris. Turn right and walk up to the metro Tolbiac ㉓.



Square des Peupliers, with its unique houses ⑲





TRAVELERS' NEEDS



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SHOPS AND MARKETS 320-339
ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS 340-359
CHILDREN'S PARIS 360-363

WHERE TO STAY

Paris has more guest rooms than almost any other city in Europe. Its hotels vary from magnificent luxury operations like the Ritz (the French call them *palaces*) and the exclusive L'Hôtel, where Oscar Wilde died beyond his means, to much simpler hotels in charming older parts of Paris. It is worth noting that *hôtel* does not always mean "hotel." It can also mean a town hall (*bôtel de ville*), hospital (*Hôtel-Dieu*), or mansion.



We have inspected hotels in all price brackets and have selected a broad range, all of which offer good value for money. The listings on pp284-91 are organized by area, as in the sightseeing section of the guide, and according to hotel price.

Other types of accommodations such as bed and breakfast rooms, efficiency apartments, and hostels (see pp278-9) are also well worth considering, especially for visitors who are on a tight budget.

WHERE TO LOOK

Hotels in Paris tend to cluster by type in particular areas. As a very broad generalization, luxury and big-business hotels tend to be on the Right Bank and *hôtels de charme* on the Left Bank.

In the fashionable districts near the Champs-Élysées and the Opéra Garnier lie many of the city's grandest hotels, including the Royal Monceau, Raffles Paris, the Bristol, the Four Seasons George V, the Meurice, and the Plaza Athénée. Several less well-known but elegant hotels can be found in the residential and ambassadorial quarter near the Palais de Chaillot.

To the east, still on the Right Bank, in the regenerated Marais, a number of the old mansions have been converted into exceptionally attractive small hotels at reasonable prices. The nearby areas around Les Halles and the

Rue St-Denis, however, attract prostitutes and drug addicts.

Just south of the Marais across the Seine, the Ile St-Louis and Ile de la Cité have several charming hotels.

The Left Bank covers some of the most popular tourist areas and has an excellent range of small hotels of great character. The atmosphere subtly changes from the much upgraded Latin Quarter and the chic and arty areas north and south of Boulevard St-Germain, to the rather tatty Boulevard itself and the staid institutional area towards Les Invalides and the Eiffel Tower. The hotels tend to reflect this.

Farther from the center, Montparnasse has several large business hotels in high-rise buildings, and the Porte de Versailles area to the south is usually packed with trade fair participants. The station areas around Gare du Nord and Gare de Lyon offer a number of basic hotels (choose



Hôtel de Crillon (see pp282, 285)

carefully). Montmartre has one or two pleasant hotels if you don't mind the hilly location, but beware of hotels allegedly in Montmartre but actually in the red-light, sex-show district of Pigalle. If you are looking for a hotel in person, the best times for inspecting are late morning or mid-afternoon. If the hotels are fully booked, try again after 6pm, when unclaimed provisional reservations become free. Don't rely on the impression of a hotel given by reception: ask to see the room offered. (For airport hotels see p377.)

HOTEL PRICES

Hotel prices aren't always cheaper in low season (mid-November to March or July and August) because fashion shows and other major events throughout the year can pack rooms, raising prices. However, in the older hotels



The Hôtel du Louvre (see p285), between the Louvre and the Palais Royal

differences in the size and position of rooms can have a marked effect on cost.

Twin rooms are slightly more expensive than doubles; single occupancy rates are as high or nearly as high as for two people sharing (tariffs are almost always quoted per room, not per person). Rooms without a bath tend to be about 20 percent cheaper than those with. You might find a half-board arrangement (room with two meals) unnecessary when the city has such a wide choice of good restaurants to suit all budgets.

It is always worth asking for a discount: you may get an Internet rate, for instance. In some hotels special deals are offered for students, families, or senior citizens. Discounts are often available when reserving online or when buying a package trip.

HIDDEN EXTRAS

By law, tax and service must be included in the price quoted or displayed at the reception desk or in the rooms. Tips are unnecessary other than for exceptional service – if the concierge reserves show tickets, for instance, or if the maid does some washing for you. However, before you make a reservation you should always establish whether breakfast is included in the price or not. Beware of extras such as drinks or snacks from a minibar, which will probably be pricy, as will



Four Seasons George V (see p290)



The Plaza Athénée (see p291) in Champs-Élysées

laundry services, garage parking, and telephone calls from your room – especially telephone calls made through the switchboard.

Exchange rates in hotels invariably tend to be lower than in a bank, so make sure you have enough cash to pay your bill unless you are paying by credit card or using travelers' checks.

HOTEL GRADINGS

French hotels are classified by the tourist authorities into five broad categories: one to four stars, plus a five-star rating that was introduced in 2009. Some very simple places are unclassified. Star ratings serve to provide an indication of the level of facilities you can expect (for example, any hotel with more than three stars should have an elevator). Increasingly, the French rating system also tries to take account of such factors as friendliness, cleanliness, and decor.

FACILITIES

Few Parisian hotels below a four-star rating have a restaurant, although there is nearly always a breakfast room. Many hotel restaurants close in August. Older hotels may also lack a public lounge area. More modern or expensive hotels have correspondingly better facilities and usually some kind of bar. Inexpensive hotels may not have an elevator – significant when you are dragging suitcases upstairs. Usually only the more expensive hotels have parking facilities. For exceptions to this rule, see the listings on pages 284–91. If you are driving you may prefer to stay in one of the peripheral motel-style chains (see pp279–80).

All but the very simplest of city hotels will have a telephone in the bedroom; many also have television. Business facilities (fax and Internet) are available in grander hotels, and Wi-Fi is now commonplace.

Two people sharing can ask for a double bed (see pp283, 287) or twin beds (*lits jumeaux*).



Statue in the Hôtel Relais (*grand lit*) or twin beds (*lits jumeaux*). Christine (see pp283, 287)



The Meurice (see p285) in the Tuileries Quarter

WHAT TO EXPECT

Some hotel beds still use the time-honored French bolster, a sausage-shaped headrest that can be uncomfortable if you are unused to it. If you prefer pillows, first check in the wardrobe since they may be kept there or ask for *oreillers*. Most hotels offer en suite bathrooms, but be sure to check if you want a bath (*baignoire*) rather than a shower (*douche*). Simpler places may offer shared facilities on the landing (*au palier*). A duplex room is a suite on two floors.

In Paris, the traditional French hotel breakfast of fresh coffee, croissants, jam, and orange juice is gradually changing into an elaborate buffet breakfast with cold meats and cheeses. Some of the luxury hotels are now such popular venues for breakfast that it is worth reserving a place in the breakfast area if you don't want to eat in your room. A pleasant alternative is



to head for the nearest café, where French workers enjoy breakfast over a newspaper.

Checkout is usually noon; if you stay longer you may be charged for an extra day.

SPECIAL BREAKS

Because Paris is such a popular destination with leisure as well as business travelers, weekend packages are often available via travel agents or the Internet. Providing there are no major events taking place, you can reduce costs by visiting in low season and negotiating a discount, or by seeking out an all-inclusive package.

TRAVELING WITH CHILDREN

Families with young children will often find they can share a room at no or very little extra cost, and some operators offer packages with this in mind. Few hotels refuse to accept children, though facilities specifically for children are not universal. Some hotels will arrange babysitting.

TRAVELERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Our information about wheelchair access to hotels was gathered by questionnaire and therefore relies on the hotels' own assessment of their suitability. Not many are well geared for use by disabled visitors. **J'Accede** and the **Groupement pour l'Insertion des Personnes Handicapées Physiques (GIHP)** have pertinent information. (For addresses see p369.)

EFFICIENCY UNITS

Efficiency units are a popular alternative for visitors staying in Paris. The **Citadines Apart'hotel** chain offers fully furnished studios and apartments with kitchens in several central Paris locations (as well as in many other major European cities). These are a good option for either a short break or an extended stay. Some hotel-type facilities are available, including laundry services, babysitting, and grocery delivery, but you will pay extra for these services.

The **Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris** provides a full list of efficiency accommodations agencies. The better known ones include **Allo Logement Temporaire**, **At Home In Paris**, **ASLMO**, **Paris Appartements Services**, and **France Appartements**. **Good Morning Paris** and **France-Lodge** also arrange efficiency units, as well as being B&B agencies (see



The quiet and comfortable **Hôtel des Grands Hommes** (see p287)



The courtyard of the Relais Christine (see p287)

Directory p280). All provide furnished apartments for stays from one week to six months, sometimes in the apartment of a Parisian who is abroad. Prices are comparable to other apartment accommodations, sometimes slightly cheaper for the larger apartments.



The stylish reception area of the Atala (see p290)

STAYING IN PRIVATE HOMES

Bed and breakfast accommodations are known as *chambre d'hôte* or *café-couette* ("coffee and a quilt"). B&B accommodations are available at moderate prices, between €45 and €80 for a double room per night. **Alcôve & Agapes** offers rooms in some enviable districts of Paris, all within walking distance of a metro station. It is worth inquiring about suites and rooms with a private living room, kitchen, or terrace. All homes are routinely inspected.

France-Lodge is a good-value agency specializing in long-stay room rentals and apartments. A registration fee of €15 a year is payable but rentals are generally cheaper than with other agencies.

Good Morning Paris provides guest rooms and tourist information. A two-night minimum stay is required when reserving (for details see Directory p280).

CHAIN HOTELS

A mushroom crop of motel-style establishments on the outskirts of Paris now take large numbers of both business and leisure visitors. The very cheapest chains such as Formule 1, Première Class, and Fast Hotel, really have nothing except price to recommend them. Higher up the ladder are **Campanile**, **Ibis**, and **Choice Hotels**. These places are practical, relatively inexpensive, and useful if you have a car, but lack any real Parisian atmosphere or character. Many are in charmless locations on busy roads and may suffer from traffic noise. The newer motels of these chains are better equipped and more smartly decorated than the older ones. Several chains (**Sofitel**, **Novotel**, and **Mercure**) are geared to business travelers, providing better facilities at higher prices; indeed some of the more central ones are positively luxurious. Reductions can make these hotels good value on weekends. Many of the hotels have restaurants

attached. Most of the chains produce their own brochures, often with useful maps detailing the motel's precise location (see Directory p280).

HOTELS AND DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS

There are several hostel networks in Paris. **Maisons Internationales de la Jeunesse et des Etudiants (MIJE)** provides dormitory rooms for the 18–30s in three splendid mansions in the Marais. Advance reservations are not accepted (except for groups) – call at the central offices on the day.

The **Bureau Voyage Jeunesse (BVJ)** has two "hotels" with double rooms and dormitory accommodations (€30–€42 and €28 respectively), with breakfast and nearly private bathrooms. Reservations cannot be made more than two weeks in advance.

La Maison de l'UCRIF (Union des Centres de Rencontres Internationales de France) has six centers in and around Paris with individual, shared, and dormitory rooms.

Fédération Unie des Auberges de Jeunesse (FUAJ) is a member of the International Youth Hostels Federation. There is no age limit at their three Paris area hostels.

St. Christopher's Paris, on the Canal St Martin, provides excellent facilities and offers tours of Paris.



The Four Seasons George V Hotel (see p290)

DIRECTORY

OFFICE DU TOURISME

25 Rue des Pyramides
75001.
Tel 01 49 52 42 03.
See also p367.
www.parisinfo.com

AGENCIES

Ely 12 12

182 Rue du Faubourg
St-Honoré 75008.
Tel 01 43 59 12 12.
www.ely1212.com

EFFICIENCY UNITS

Allo Logement Temporaire

64 Rue du Temple 75003.
Tel 01 42 72 00 06.
**www.allo-logement-
temporaire.asso.fr**

ASLOM

67 Ave de la Bourdonnais
75007.
Tel 01 43 49 67 79.
www.aslom.com

At Home in Paris

15 Ave de Friedland
75008.
Tel 01 42 12 40 40.
Fax 01 42 12 40 48.
www.athomeinparis.fr

Citadines

Apart'hotel
Tel 0825 333 332.
www.citadines.com

France

Appartements
97 Ave des Champs-
Elysées 75008.
Tel 01 56 89 31 00.
www.rentapart.com

Paris Appartements Services

20 Rue Bachaumont
75002.
Tel 01 40 28 01 28.
www.paris-aps.com

RESIDENCES DE TOURISME

Pierre et Vacances

Tel 0892 70 21 80.
www.pierre-vacances.fr

Résidence du Roy

8 Rue François-1er 75008.
Tel 01 42 89 59 59.
**www.residence-
du-roy.com**

BED & BREAKFAST

Alcôve & Agapes

Tel 01 44 85 06 05.
Fax 01 44 85 06 14.
**www.bed-and-breakfast-
in-paris.com**

France-Lodge

2 Rue Meissonier 75017.
Tel 01 56 33 85 85.
Fax 01 56 33 85 89.
**www.apartments-in-
paris.com**

Good Morning Paris

43 Rue Lacépède, 75005.
Tel 01 47 07 28 29.
Fax 01 47 07 44 45.
**www.goodmorning
paris.fr**

CHAIN HOTELS

Campanile

Tel 0825 003 003
(central reservations).
www.campanile.fr

Choice Hotels

Tel 08 00 12 12 12
(central reservations).
www.choicehotels.com

Hilton

18 Ave de Suffren 75015.
Tel 01 44 38 56 00.
www.hilton.com

Holiday Inn

République
10 Pl de la République
75011.
Tel 0800 905 649.
www.holidayinn.com

Holiday Inn St- Germain-des-Prés

92 Rue de Vaugirard.
Tel 0800 905 649.
www.holidayinn.com

Hôtel All Seasons

Paris Bercy
77 Rue de Bercy 75012.
Tel 01 53 46 50 50.
www.accorhotels.com

Ibis

Tel 0892 686 686.
www.ibishotel.com

Mercure Paris Austerlitz

6 Blvd Vincent Auriol
75013. **Tel** 01 45 82 48
00. **www.accorhotels.com**

Mercure Paris Montparnasse

20 Rue de la Gaîté 75014.
Tel 01 43 35 28 28.
www.accorhotels.com

Mercure Paris Porte de Versailles

69 Blvd Victor 75015.
Tel 01 44 19 03 03.
www.accorhotels.com

Mercure Paris Tour-Eiffel

64 Blvd de Grenelle
75015. **Tel** 01 45 78 90
90. **www.accorhotels.com**

Méridien

Montparnasse
19 Rue du Commandant
René Mouchotte 75014.
Tel 01 44 36 44 36.
**www.lemeridien-
montparnasse.com**

Novotel Paris Bercy

85 Rue de Bercy 75012.
Tel 01 43 42 30 00.
www.novotel.com

Novotel Paris Les Halles

8 Pl Marguerite de
Navarre 75001.
Tel 01 42 21 31 31.
www.novotel.com

Novotel Tour Eiffel

61 Quai de Grenelle
75015. **Tel** 01 40 58 20
00. **www.novotel.com**

Paris Rive Gauche Hotel and

Conference Center
17 Blvd St-Jacques 75014.
Tel 01 40 78 79 80.
www.marriott.com

Royal Garden St-Honoré

218 Rue du Faubourg St-
Honoré 75008. **Tel** 01 49
53 40 04. **www.royal
gardenparis.com**

Hotel Sofitel Scribe

1 Rue Scribe 75009.
Tel 01 44 71 24 24.
www.sofitel.com

Sofitel Paris La Défense

33 Voie des Sculpteurs
92800. **Tel** 01 47 76 44
43. **www.sofitel.com**

Sofitel Le Faubourg

15 Rue Boissy d'Anglas
75008. **Tel** 01 44 94 14
14. **www.sofitel.com**

Warwick Champs- Elysées

5 Rue de Berri 75008.
Tel 01 45 63 14 11.

HOSTELS

BVJ

20 Rue Jean-Jacques
Rousseau 75001.
Tel 01 53 00 90 90.
www.bvj-hotel.com

FUAJ – Le d'Artagnan

80 Rue Vitruve 75020.
Tel 01 40 32 34 56.
www.fuaj.org

La Maison de l'UCRIF

27 Rue de Turbigo 75002.
Tel 01 40 26 57 64.
www.ethic-etapes.fr

MIJE

11 Rue du Fauconnier
75004. **Tel** 01 42 74 23
45. **www.mije.com**

St. Christopher's Paris

64-72 Quai de Seine
75019. **Tel** 01 40 34 34 40.
www.st-christophers.co.uk

CAMPING

Camping du Bois de Boulogne

2 Allée du Bord de l'Eau
75016. **Tel** 01 45 24 30
00. **www.campingparis.fr**

Camping Inter- national de Jablines

Jablines-Annet 77450. **Tel**
01 60 26 09 37. **www.
camping-jablines.com**

Camping Inter- national Maisons- Laffitte

1 Rue Johnson 78600.
Tel 01 39 12 21 91.
www.campint.com

FFCC

78 Rue de Rivoli 75004.
Tel 01 42 72 84 08.
www.ffcc.fr

CAMPING

The only campground in Paris itself is the **Camping du Bois de Boulogne/Ile de France** (around €15–€40 per night). This well-equipped site next to the Seine is open all year round but is usually fully booked during the summer. Sites for tents and travel trailers as well as mobile home rental are available. There are many other campgrounds in the surrounding region, some close to an RER line. The **Camping International de Jablines** (around €25 per night) is conveniently located just 5.5 miles (9 km) from Disneyland Paris and a 25-minute RER train ride from central Paris. **Camping International Maisons-Laffitte** (around €25 per night) is located in a pleasant suburb on the Seine River and is open from April to October. The local RER station is a 10-minute walk away. Trains from here take 20 minutes to the city center and 50 minutes to Disneyland Paris. Versailles is 20 minutes from the campground by car. Details of other sites can be obtained from the Paris tourist office or from a booklet produced by the **Fédération Française de Camping-Caravanning (FFCC)** (see Directory p280).

HOW TO BOOK

Paris is busiest at Christmas and New Year, and during France's school breaks around Easter and October. Tourists pour in from May to September, but Parisians pour out *en masse* in August, when many stores and restaurants close. Disneyland Resort Paris has further increased the pressure to find accommodations, because many visitors choose to stay in the capital and commute to the park on the RER.

If you have decided on a hotel, it is vital to book ahead by at least a month as Paris is a popular destination. The hotels in the listings are among the best in their category and will fill particularly quickly. Make a reservation six weeks in advance between May and



Tourist information desk,
Charles de Gaulle airport

October. The best way is to book directly with the hotel. If you make your initial inquiry by telephone, call during the day if possible – you are more likely to find staff authorized to take bookings. You should send confirmation of your reservation (websites or email addresses are provided where available); credit card details are often required to guarantee your booking.

It is usually possible to make a reservation through your hotel's website. It can be worth doing this as some hotels offer special deals for visitors who book online.

If you prefer to use an agency, **Ely 12 12** can book hotels and other kinds of accommodations, as well as excursions, such as boat trips along the Seine.

If you aren't too fussy about where you stay, or if all the hotels are reportedly full, you can book via the **Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris**, which offers an on-the-spot booking service for a reasonable fee.

DEPOSITS

If you make a reservation by telephone you will be asked for either your credit card number (from which any cancellation fee may be deducted) or a deposit (*arrhes*). These *arrhes* can be as much as the price of a night's stay, but usually cost only about 15 percent of this. Pay your deposit by credit card or by sending an international money order. You can sometimes send an

ordinary check for an amount equivalent to the deposit as evidence of your intention to keep the booking. Usually the hotel will simply keep your foreign check as security until you arrive, then return it to you and give you one total bill when you leave. But do check with the hotel before sending an ordinary check. It's also quite acceptable in France to specify your choice of room when you book.

Try to arrive at your hotel by 6pm on the day you have booked, or at least telephone to say you will be late, otherwise you may well lose the room. A hotel that breaks a confirmed, prepaid booking is breaking a contract, and the client is entitled to compensation of at least twice any deposit paid. Alternatively, the hotel must offer you equivalent or better accommodations elsewhere. If you have any problems, consult the Office du Tourisme.

TOURIST INFORMATION DESKS

You can book hotels at all airport information desks but only in person and for the same day. The Gare de Lyon, Gare du Nord, and Pyramides information desks provide a similar booking arrangement for all forms of accommodations. Many Paris information desks also keep a complete list of city hotels and some book entertainment and excursions (see Practical Information p367).



Trailers at Camping International
Maisons-Laffitte

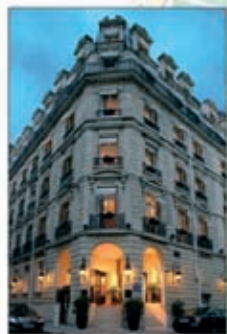
Paris's Best: Hotels

Paris is famous for its hotels. It excels in all categories from the glittering opulent *palaces* (the top luxury hotels) to the *hôtels de charme*, full of character and romantic appeal, to the simpler good-value family hotels in quiet back streets. As a center of culture and fashion, the city has long been a mecca for the rich and famous, great and good from all walks of life. Not surprisingly, therefore, it can boast some of the most magnificent hotels in the world and has more than a thousand hotels in the inner city alone. Whatever the price level, however, the hotels in our listings (see pp284–91) all show that inimitable style and taste that Parisians bring to everything they do. These are a selection of the very best.



Bristol

In the chic heart of Paris, this epitomizes luxury. (See p290.)



Balzac

Small but stylish, this hotel exudes period charm. The restaurant, Pierre Gagnaire, is highly rated. (See p290.)



Plaza Athénée

In the heart of haute couture Paris, this is the favorite haunt of the fashion world. Magnificent decor and a superb restaurant are the main attractions. (See p291.)



Hôtel de Crillon

One of the great palace hotels, this was built for Louis XV. (See p285.)



Duc de St-Simon

Bedrooms overlook a leafy garden in this comfortable and peaceful hôtel de charme situated in an 18th-century mansion south of the Seine. (See p289.)





Le Grand Hôtel Intercontinental

Built for Napoleon III in 1862, this historic hotel has been patronized by the rich and famous from Mata Hari to Winston Churchill. (See p291.)



L'Hôtel

Best known as the last home of Oscar Wilde, this stylish hotel boasts rooms both impressive and slightly bizarre. One room was furnished and occupied by the music ball star Mistinguett. (See p286.)



Relais Christine

An oasis of calm in the hub of the city, this charming hotel offers traditional comforts such as a welcoming open fire in the drawing room. (See p287.)



Hôtel du Jeu de Paume

This cleverly converted hotel was once a court for playing real tennis – jeu de paume. (See p284.)



Lutétia

This was decorated by top designer Sonia Rykiel. (See p286.)



Hotel de l'Abbaye

A pleasant garden and courtyard and attractive rooms are features of this small secluded hotel near the Jardins du Luxembourg. (See p286.)



Choosing a Hotel

The hotels listed in the following pages have been selected for their facilities, good value and location. The list covers all the areas and price categories. Check the websites for special deals. Most hotels provide cots, can reserve babysitters, and have Internet access or Wi-Fi. Hotels within the same category are listed alphabetically.

PRICE CATEGORIES

For a standard double room per night including breakfast and necessary charges:

- € under €100
- €€ €100–€150
- €€€ €150–€190
- €€€€ €190–€280
- €€€€€ over €280

ILE DE LA CITÉ AND ILE ST-LOUIS

Hôtel des Deux-Iles

59 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 43 26 13 35 Fax 01 43 29 60 25 Rooms 17



Map 13 C4

It's a privilege to be able to stay on the Ile St-Louis, and this converted 17th-century mansion offers an affordable way to do so. Here the atmosphere is peaceful, the small bedrooms are attractive, and breakfast is served in the medieval vaults. www.deuxiles-paris-hotel.com

Hôtel du Jeu de Paume

54 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 43 26 14 18 Fax 01 40 46 02 76 Rooms 30



Map 13 C4

Standing on the site of a former real tennis court, the hotel has been skilfully converted into a warm, elegant place to stay. Features include a glass-walled elevator, wooden beams, old terra cotta paving, a sauna, and several charming duplex rooms. www.hoteljeudepaume.com

Paris Yacht

11 Quai St-Bernard, 75005 Tel 06 88 70 26 36 Rooms 2



Map 13 C5

This cozy houseboat docked opposite Ile St-Louis makes a unique and tranquil place to stay. It sleeps four people and has a fully equipped kitchen, Internet access, and a TV. Feel the river ripple as the Bateaux Mouches sail by, and enjoy the views from the upstairs deck. Minimum three-night stay. www.parisyacht.com

THE MARAIS

Hôtel de la Bretonnerie

22 Rue Ste-Croix de la Bretonnerie, 75004 Tel 01 48 87 77 63 Fax 01 42 77 26 78 Rooms 29



Map 13 C3

Carved stone walls and an arched dining room in the basement are some of the charming features of Hôtel de la Bretonnerie, housed in a 17th-century mansion. One of the most comfortable hotels in the area, it has spacious bedrooms with wooden beams and antique furniture. Service is warm and friendly. www.bretonnerie.com

St-Merry

78 Rue de la Verrerie, 75004 Tel 01 42 78 14 15 Fax 01 40 29 06 82 Rooms 12



Map 13 B3

A historic hotel that was the presbytery of the adjoining church in the 17th century and later became a bordello, is today a simply lovely place to stay. Furnished in Gothic style, note the flying buttresses crossing room 9. www.hotel-paris-saintmerry-maraais.com

Hôtel du Bourg Tibourg

19 Rue du Bourg Tibourg, 75004 Tel 01 42 78 47 39 Fax 01 40 29 07 00 Rooms 30



Map 13C

This stylish spot was decorated by top interior designer Jacques Garcia and is extremely popular with fashionable visitors to Paris. Rooms are opulent and all bathrooms are fully clad in black marble. The beautiful interior courtyard is a pleasant surprise. www.bourgtibourg.com

Hôtel Duo

11 Rue du Temple, 75004 Tel 01 42 72 72 22 Fax 01 42 72 03 53 Rooms 58



Map 13 B3

A family-run hotel for three generations, the former Axial Beaubourg is still in the same hands, but has had a trendy makeover. The stylish, contemporary decor features teal and brown and there is a bijou bar and Japanese garden. All just steps from the Pompidou Center. www.duo-paris.com

St-Paul-le-Maraais

8 Rue de Sévigné, 75004 Tel 01 48 04 97 27 Fax 01 48 87 37 04 Rooms 28



Map 14 D3

Close to the historic Place des Vosges, this hotel has wooden beams and old stone, although the furnishings are bright and modern. Some rooms abound in busy, but tasteful, patterned wallpaper and drapes. Ask for bedrooms facing the courtyard to avoid the noise of traffic coming from the Rue de Sévigné. www.hotel-paris-maraais.com

Pavillon de la Reine28 Pl des Vosges, 75003 **Tel** 01 40 29 19 19 **Fax** 01 40 29 19 20 **Rooms** 56**Map** 14 D3

Set back from the marvelous Place des Vosges, the Pavillon de la Reine is the best hotel in the Marais. Incredibly romantic, the courtyard is a haven of peace and the bedrooms are sumptuous and furnished with excellent reproduction antiques. www.pavillon-de-la-reine.com

BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES**Hôtel Britannique**20 Avenue Victoria, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 33 74 59 **Fax** 01 42 33 83 65 **Rooms** 40**Map** 13 A3

The Britannique has many repeat visitors, who return for the central location beside Châtelet, as well as the Grand Tour atmosphere and helpful staff. A real *hôtel de charme*, with beautiful, characterful rooms and an abundance of old-fashioned charm. www.hotel-britannique.fr

TUILERIES QUARTER**Hôtel Louvre Sainte Anne**32 Rue Sainte Anne 75001 **Tel** 01 40 20 02 35 **Fax** 01 40 15 91 13 **Rooms** 20**Map** 12 E1

This small, pleasant hotel is close to the Louvre and the Opéra and has clean rooms and helpful staff. The rooms may be due for a makeover soon, but the reception area is rather splendid, with a *trompe l'oeil* painting. The hotel is popular with Japanese guests because this road is filled with sushi restaurants. www.paris-hotel-louvre.com

Brighton218 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 47 03 61 61 **Fax** 01 42 60 41 78 **Rooms** 65**Map** 12 D1

A real insiders' location, the Brighton provides a much-sought after Rivoli address without the sky-high prices. The bedrooms have beautiful, high ceilings and large windows that look out either onto the Jardin des Tuileries or onto the courtyard. www.paris-hotel-brighton.com

Hôtel Costes239 Rue St Honoré, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 44 50 00 **Fax** 01 42 44 50 01 **Rooms** 82**Map** 12 D1

One of the most fashionable places to stay in Paris, the Costes is a favorite with models and movie stars. A sumptuous affair, it is designed to resemble a Second Empire palace. The balcony rooms are the most in demand. In summer, eat in the Italianate courtyard. www.hotelcostes.com

Hôtel de Crillon10 Pl de la Concorde, 75008 **Tel** 01 44 71 15 00 **Fax** 01 44 71 15 02 **Rooms** 147**Map** 11 C1

With its magnificent location on the glittering Place de la Concorde, the Crillon offers unsurpassed elegance. The hotel has a fine Royal Suite and terrace, one of the most beautiful dining rooms in Paris, Les Ambassadeurs, and a fabulous winter garden. www.crillon.com

Hôtel du LouvrePl André Malraux, 75001 **Tel** 01 44 58 38 38 **Fax** 01 44 58 38 01 **Rooms** 177**Map** 12 E1

The first luxury hotel in France was built in 1855 by order of Napoleon III. The lavish rooms have spectacular views: the Pissarro Suite is where the artist painted his view of Place du Théâtre Français, while if you reserve room 551 you can admire the opera house from your bath! www.hoteldulouvre.com

Meurice228 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 44 58 10 10 **Fax** 01 44 58 10 15 **Rooms** 160**Map** 12 D1

The Meurice is a perfect example of successful restoration, with excellent replicas of the original plasterwork and furnishings. The staff here are unstintingly helpful and the hotel offers personalized shopping and art buying tours. The hotel also has France's only Valmont spa. www.meuricehotel.fr

Ritz Paris15 Pl Vendôme, 75001 **Tel** 01 43 16 30 30 **Fax** 01 43 16 45 38 **Rooms** 162**Map** 6 D5

A legendary address, the Ritz still lives up to its reputation, combining elegance and decadence. The Louis XVI furniture and chandeliers are all originals, and the floral arrangements are works of art. The Hemingway Bar is home to the glitterati and an ideal spot for a cocktail. www.ritzparis.com

Saint James Albany Hotel and Spa202 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 44 58 43 21 **Fax** 01 44 58 43 11 **Rooms** 195**Map** 12 E1

This quiet and tidy hotel in a 17th-century building offers luxurious rooms with modern facilities. It is perfectly situated in the heart of Paris, opposite the Tuileries gardens, and boasts a charming courtyard, spa, and swimming pool area. www.clarionsaintjames.com

The Westin Paris

3 Rue de Castiglione, 75001 **Tel** 01 44 77 11 11 **Fax** 01 44 77 14 60 **Rooms** 438

Map 12 D1

This elegant late 19th-century hotel is situated between the Jardin des Tuileries and the Place Vendôme. It was designed by Charles Garnier, architect of the Paris Opéra. Bedrooms are quiet – the best overlook one of the courtyards. The Jacques Garcia-decorated restaurant is excellent. www.westin.com

ST-GERMAIN-DES-PRES**Grand Hôtel des Balcons**

3 Rue Casimir Delavigne, 75006 **Tel** 01 46 34 78 50 **Fax** 01 46 34 06 27 **Rooms** 50

Map 12 F5

Embellished with Art Nouveau features, this hotel has a beautiful hall with stained-glass windows and striking 19th-century-style lamps and wood paneling. Most guestrooms, which are quiet and well-decorated, enjoy a balcony. High-speed Internet access with Wi-Fi available. www.hotelgrandsbalcons.com

Hôtel du Quai Voltaire

19 Quai Voltaire, 75007 **Tel** 01 42 61 50 91 **Fax** 01 42 61 62 26 **Rooms** 33

Map 12 D2

Overlooking the river, this hotel was once the favorite of Blondin, Baudelaire, and Pissarro, and has featured in several movies. Bedrooms on the quay are better avoided, since they suffer from traffic noise. Higher floors are quieter, though, and the views are superb. www.quaivoltaire.fr

Hôtel des Marronniers

21 Rue Jacob, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 25 30 60 **Fax** 01 40 46 83 56 **Rooms** 37

Map 12 E3

Situated between a courtyard and a garden, this hotel provides perfect peace. The decor is homely, with bold patterns and textured fabrics, and bedrooms on the fourth floor, garden side, provide very special views over the Parisian rooftops and the St-Germain-des-Prés church steeple. www.hotel-marronniers.com

Hôtel des Sts-Pères

65 Rue des Sts-Pères, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 44 50 00 **Fax** 01 45 44 90 83 **Rooms** 39

Map 12 E3

The hotel occupies one of the old aristocratic mansions of St-Germain-des-Prés, the former home of Louis XIV's architect. The lounge bar is very popular with authors from the publishing houses nearby. The bedrooms are quiet and roomy – the best has an outstanding ceiling fresco. www.paris-hotel-saints-peres.com

Hôtel Lenox

9 Rue de l'Université, 75007 **Tel** 01 42 96 10 95 **Fax** 01 42 61 52 83 **Rooms** 34

Map 12 D3

The charm of the Lenox lies in its simplicity and literary history – T.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, and James Joyce all lived here. The hotel has an Art Deco interior, the staff are extremely friendly, and the cocktail bar is lovely. It enjoys a great location in the heart of St-Germain-des-Prés. www.hotelparislenoxsaintgermain.com

Hôtel de Fleurie

32/34 Rue Grégoire de Tours, 75006 **Tel** 01 53 73 70 00 **Fax** 01 53 73 70 20 **Rooms** 29

Map 12 F4

The statue-filled facade is enough to make one want to stay in this welcoming, family-run hotel. Inside, the woodwork and white stone create the same light feel, as do the bedrooms, all of which are beautifully decorated, with well-equipped bathrooms. Keep a lookout for the excellent Internet deals. www.hoteldefleurieparis.com

Hôtel de l'Abbaye St-Germain

10 Rue Cassette, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 44 38 11 **Fax** 01 45 48 07 86 **Rooms** 44

Map 12 D5

A 17th-century abbey, just steps from the Jardin du Luxembourg, this charming hotel has been a preferred hideout for artists and writers. Its finely furnished guestrooms and apartments have been tastefully done up and provided with modern facilities. The four duplex apartments make for an extra special stay. www.hotelabbayeparis.com

Le Bellechasse

8 Rue de Bellechasse, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 50 22 31 **Fax** 01 45 51 52 36 **Rooms** 34

Map 11 C2

Situated just one minute from the Musée d'Orsay, this boutique hotel has been designed by Christian Lacroix with characteristic flair and imagination. Huge butterflies, fish, and painted ladies create a magical, Italianate setting. Rooms around the small courtyard have a more rustic feel. Wi-Fi is free. www.lebellechasse.com

L'Hôtel

13 Rue des Beaux-Arts, 75006 **Tel** 01 44 41 99 00 **Fax** 01 43 25 64 81 **Rooms** 20

Map 12 E3

A riot of exuberance and opulence, this Jacques Garcia-designed hotel is gloriously decadent. Each room is different; the hotel's most famous one is the Oscar Wilde suite, named after the author who died in the hotel in 1900, which boasts period furnishings. There's also a beautiful spa and a one-star Michelin restaurant. www.l-hotel.com

Lutétia

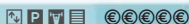
45 Blvd Raspail, 75006 **Tel** 01 49 54 46 46 **Fax** 01 49 54 46 00 **Rooms** 230

Map 12 D4

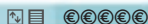
The Lutétia is a mainstay of glamor on the south side of the river. The building is partly Art Nouveau and partly Art Deco, and has been restored throughout. Publishers and chic shoppers are regular customers in the restaurant. Convenient location. www.lutetia-paris.com

Montalembert3 Rue de Montalembert, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 49 68 68 **Fax** 01 45 49 69 49 **Rooms** 56**Map** 12 D3

Situated in the heart of the publishing district, this fashionable hotel combines modernity and timeless elegance. The bedrooms boast fine wood and designer fabrics with excellent quality linen sheets, towels, and bathrobes. The eighth-floor suites have good views. Wi-Fi facilities are provided. www.montalembert.com

Relais Christine3 Rue Christine, 75006 **Tel** 01 40 51 60 80 **Fax** 01 40 51 60 81 **Rooms** 51**Map** 12 F4

Always full, the Relais Christine is the epitome of the *hôtel de charme*. It is part of the cloister of a 16th-century abbey and is a romantic haven of peace. The bedrooms are bright and spacious, especially the duplex rooms. Wi-Fi is available, as are spa and sauna facilities. www.relais-christine.com

Villa St-Germain29 Rue Jacob, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 60 00 **Fax** 01 46 34 63 63 **Rooms** 31**Map** 12 E3

A very chic, contemporary hotel decorated in wenge wood, velvets, and faux crocodile leather, La Villa has all the style of the Montalembert (see p.287) but without the hefty price tag. Choose from healthy, American, or fitness breakfast menus served either in your room or in the pleasant dining room. www.villa-saintgermain.com

LATIN QUARTER**Esmeralda**4 Rue St-Julien-le-Pauvre, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 54 19 20 **Fax** 01 40 51 00 68 **Rooms** 16**Map** 13 A4

The much-loved bohemian Esmeralda lies in the heart of the Latin Quarter. With old stone walls, beamed ceilings, and marvelously old-fashioned wallpaper, its charm has seduced the likes of Terence Stamp and Serge Gainsbourg. The best rooms overlook Notre-Dame. No breakfast provided. www.hotel-esmeralda.fr

Hôtel des Grandes Ecoles75 Rue Cardinal Lemoine, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 26 79 23 **Fax** 01 43 25 28 15 **Rooms** 51**Map** 13 B5

This hotel is a cluster of three small houses around a beautiful garden, where you can breakfast in good weather. The rooms are all comfortable and furnished with traditional 18th-century-style floral wallpaper, some opening onto the courtyard. Internet access available. www.hotel-grandes-ecoles.com

Hôtel des Grands Degrés de Notre Dame10 Rue des Grands Degrés, 75005 **Tel** 01 55 42 88 88 **Fax** 01 40 46 95 34 **Rooms** 10**Map** 13 B4

An exceptionally friendly place to stay. The staff are genuinely welcoming and the wood-paneling and oak beams around the building make it even more special. Lovely, very clean bedrooms with Internet access available. The Bar Restaurant and Tea Room serves great food at a low price. www.lesdegreshotel.com

Hôtel du Collège de France7 Rue Thénard, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 26 78 36 **Fax** 01 46 34 58 29 **Rooms** 29**Map** 13 A5

One of the best-value small hotels in Paris, the Hôtel du Collège de France is conveniently situated in a quiet street near the Musée de Cluny (and opposite the excellent bistro Le Pré Verre). It offers a warm and charming decor, very helpful staff, and free Wi-Fi in all the rooms. www.hotel-collegedefrance.com

Hôtel des Grands Hommes17 Pl du Panthéon, 75005 **Tel** 01 46 34 19 60 **Fax** 01 43 26 67 32 **Rooms** 31**Map** 17 A1

This quiet family hotel close to the Jardin du Luxembourg boasts a great view of the Panthéon from the attic rooms on the upper floor. The bedrooms are comfortable and decorated in a daring Neo-Baroque and Empire style. Wi-Fi services available. www.hoteldesgrandshommes.com

Hôtel de Notre-Dame19 Rue Maître Albert, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 26 79 00 **Fax** 01 46 33 50 11 **Rooms** 34**Map** 13 B5

The picturesque Hôtel de Notre-Dame overlooks Notre-Dame cathedral and the Seine on one side and the Panthéon on the other. The furnishings are functional, but some rooms have beams or an old stone wall. The main appeal here is the location. The hotel has its own sauna and Wi-Fi access. www.hotel-paris-notredame.com

Hôtel Residence Henri IV50 Rue des Bernadins, 75005 **Tel** 01 44 41 31 81 **Fax** 01 46 33 93 22 **Rooms** 14**Map** 13 B5

Overlooking a pretty park square and with window boxes full of geraniums in season, this hotel is a real jewel. Bedrooms are bright and airy, some of the larger rooms have attached kitchens, and there is also an apartment for four people available. Wi-Fi services provided. Very quiet for the area. www.residencehenri4.com

Hôtel Sorbonne6 Rue Victor Cousin, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 54 58 08 **Fax** 01 40 51 05 18 **Rooms** 38**Map** 12 F5

Long a favorite with the parents of Sorbonne students, this hotel has been decorated in luscious turquoise, green, and orange. The hotel's modern style is complemented by state-of-the-art bathrooms, unlimited free Wi-Fi, and iMacs in every room. It is situated near fashion boutiques and nightclubs. www.hotelsorbonne.com

LUXEMBOURG QUARTER

Aviatic



105 Rue de Vaugirard, 75006 **Tel** 01 53 63 25 50 **Fax** 01 53 63 25 55 **Rooms** 43

Map 12 E5

The much-loved Aviatic combines bohemian style with modern comforts and is excellent value. The rooms are individually decorated with charming pieces found at local flea markets and warm, bright textiles. Complimentary aperitifs are served in the evening. Staff are very friendly. Parking is available for €30 per day. www.aviatic.fr

Hôtel Louis II



2 Rue St-Sulpice, 75006 **Tel** 01 46 33 13 80 **Fax** 01 46 33 17 29 **Rooms** 22

Map 12 E4

A hotel for those who love the rustic charm of exposed beams and sloping walls, the Louis II is tastefully decorated and filled with light. Rooms overlook either Rue St-Sulpice or Rue de Condé, and the Jardin du Luxembourg is just a short walk away. The suites in the roof are particularly charming. www.hotel-louis2.com

MONTPARNASSE

Hôtel Apollon Montparnasse



91 Rue Ouest, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 95 62 00 **Fax** 01 43 95 62 10 **Rooms** 33

Map 15 C3

The Apollon offers clean, stylish, well-equipped rooms close to the Pernety metro station. The hotel also has good access by bus to the city center. Breakfast is served at an extra cost, but there are plenty of pleasant cafés and restaurants nearby. The hotel provides free Wi-Fi and the staff are friendly and helpful. www.paris-hotel-paris.net

Hôtel Delambre



35 Rue Delambre, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 20 66 31 **Fax** 01 45 38 91 76 **Rooms** 30

Map 16 D2

Located a few steps away from Montparnasse cemetery, and close to the Jardin du Luxembourg and Latin Quarter, this hotel stylishly mixes modern and classical styles. Guestrooms are simply furnished in warm tones with all modern conveniences. www.delambre-paris-hotel.com

Ferrandi



92 Rue du Cherche-Midi, 75006 **Tel** 01 42 22 97 40 **Fax** 01 45 44 89 97 **Rooms** 42

Map 15 C1

The Rue du Cherche-Midi is well-known to lovers of antiques. The Hôtel Ferrandi is a quiet hotel with a fireplace in the lounge and comfortable bedrooms filled with dark wood and decorated in warm tones. Four-poster beds in some rooms. www.hotel-ferrandi-paris.com

Ste-Beuve



9 Rue Ste Beuve, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 48 20 07 **Fax** 01 45 48 67 52 **Rooms** 22

Map 16 D1

The Ste-Beuve is a small, carefully restored hotel for aesthetes and habitués of the Rive Gauche galleries. There is a fireplace in the hall, the rooms are pleasantly decorated in pastel shades and there are several classic, contemporary paintings. www.hotel-sainte-beuve.fr

Villa des Artistes



9 Rue de la Grande Chaumière, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 60 86 **Fax** 01 43 54 73 70 **Rooms** 59

Map 16 D2

The Villa des Artistes aims to recreate Montparnasse's artistic heyday when Modigliani, Beckett, and Fitzgerald were visitors here. The bedrooms are all individually decorated, with particularly eye-catching rooms inspired by Cubism, Fauvism, and Surrealism. In summer the patio garden is a real draw at breakfast time. www.villa-artistes.com

Le Saint-Grégoire



43 Rue de l'Abbé Grégoire, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 48 23 23 **Fax** 01 45 48 33 95 **Rooms** 20

Map 11 C5

Le Saint-Grégoire is a fashionable town-house hotel with immaculately decorated bedrooms and 19th-century furnishings. At the center of the drawing room is a charming fireplace with a real fire. Reserve a room with a delightful private terrace. Small pets are accepted. www.lesaintgregoire.com

INVALIDES AND EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER

Grand Hôtel Levêque



29 Rue Cler, 75007 **Tel** 01 47 05 49 15 **Fax** 01 45 50 49 36 **Rooms** 50

Map 10 F3

On a street with a quaint fruit-and-vegetable market, the Levêque lies between the Eiffel Tower and the Invalides, near the Musée Rodin and the Louvre. The great location isn't the only attraction – guestrooms are well-kept and the hotel also provides Internet facilities. www.hotel-leveque.com

Key to Price Guide see p284 **Key to Symbols** see back cover flap

Eiffel Park Hôtel

€€€€

17 bis Rue Amélie, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 55 10 01 **Fax** 01 47 05 28 68 **Rooms** 36**Map** 10 F3

In the heart of the Champs de Mars, the charming Eiffel Park Hôtel offers individually designed guestrooms with intricate wallpaper in some rooms and exotic furniture in others. On the top floor is a breakfast terrace. Free Wi-Fi facilities provided in the lobby. www.eiffelpark.com

Hôtel de Varenne

€€€€

44 Rue de Bourgogne, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 51 45 55 **Fax** 01 45 51 86 63 **Rooms** 25**Map** 11 B2

Beyond its severe facade, this hotel conceals a narrow courtyard garden where guests breakfast in the summer. The bedrooms, decorated in elegant Louis XVI or Empire inspired styles, are impeccable. The hotel is popular with French government officials. www.varenne-hotel-paris.com

Hôtel Bourgogne et Montana

€€€€€

3 Rue de Bourgogne, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 51 20 22 **Fax** 01 45 56 11 98 **Rooms** 32**Map** 11 B2

Situated in front of the Assemblée Nationale, the hotel has an air of sobriety. Features include an old elevator and an all-white circular hall with brightly colored sofas. The bedrooms have been refurbished in a classical style. Extremely stylish. www.bourgogne-montana.com

Hôtel de Suède St-Germain

€€€€€

31 Rue Vaneau, 75007 **Tel** 01 47 05 00 08 **Fax** 01 47 05 69 27 **Rooms** 40**Map** 11 B4

Located near the Orsay and Rodin museums, the Hôtel de Suède St-Germain offers elegant rooms, decorated in late 18th-century styles, and the owners' welcome is exceptionally warm. Deluxe rooms offer a view over the park. A lovely little garden to breakfast in completes the picture. www.hoteldesuede.com

Duc de St-Simon

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14 Rue de St-Simon, 75007 **Tel** 01 44 39 20 20 **Fax** 01 45 48 68 25 **Rooms** 34**Map** 11 C3

The Hôtel Duc de St-Simon is justifiably one of the most sought-after hotels on the south side of the Seine. A charming 18th-century mansion furnished with antiques, it lives up to its aristocratic pretensions. www.hotelducdesaintsimon.com

CHAILLOT QUARTER**Hameau de Passy**

€€€

48 Rue de Passy, 75016 **Tel** 01 42 88 47 55 **Fax** 01 42 30 83 72 **Rooms** 32**Map** 9 B3

In the heart of the residential quarter of Passy, a stone's throw from the Eiffel Tower and the Trocadero, Hameau de Passy lies in a private lane, which is an oasis of greenery. The basic but comfortable rooms overlook the garden. Breakfast can be served in your room upon request. www.paris-hotel-hameaudepassy.com

Hôtel du Bois

€€€€

11 Rue du Dôme, 75016 **Tel** 01 45 00 31 96 **Fax** 01 45 00 90 05 **Rooms** 41**Map** 4 D5

Two minutes from the Arc de Triomphe and the Champs Elysées, Hôtel du Bois is ideal for haute-couture boutique lovers. Behind a typically Parisian facade is an interior exuding modern style, decorated in chocolate, pistachio, and fuchsia pink. You can even buy the art on the walls. www.hoteldubois.com

Hôtel Elysées Regencia

€€€€€

41 Avenue Marceau, 75016 **Tel** 01 47 20 42 65 **Fax** 01 49 52 03 42 **Rooms** 43**Map** 4 E4

Color is the central theme at this fashionably decorated hotel right in the heart of the designer shopping district. Choose your room from a palette of blue, fuchsia, aniseed (lime green), or lavender. The hotel also boasts a grand piano in the reception area, a paneled bar, and a massage room. www.regencia.com

Concorde La Fayette

€€€€€€

3 Pl du Général Koenig, 75017 **Tel** 01 40 68 50 68 **Fax** 01 40 68 50 43 **Rooms** 950**Map** 3 C2

The formulaic Concorde La Fayette with its fascinating egg-shaped tower is thoroughly high-tech. It has numerous facilities, including a fitness club, a bar on the 33rd floor, restaurants, a shopping gallery, and identical bedrooms with some absolutely splendid views. www.concorde-lafayette.com

Hotel Square

€€€€€€

3 Rue de Boulaivilliers, 75016 **Tel** 01 44 14 91 90 **Fax** 01 44 14 91 99 **Rooms** 22**Map** 9 A4

An exceptional hotel, the curvy granite facade hides 22 rooms and suites furnished with exotic fabrics and woods. The hotel boasts a fashionable restaurant and nightclub, a Nuxe spa, and, most unusually, a small but well-stocked modern art gallery. www.hotelsquare.com

L'Hôtel K

€€€€€€

81 Ave Kléber, 75016 **Tel** 01 44 05 75 75 **Fax** 01 44 05 74 74 **Rooms** 83**Map** 4 D5

This hotel, situated steps from the Eiffel Tower, is a piece of modern art by Spanish architect Ricardo Bofill, who used sycamore, stucco, marble, and stainless steel in the construction. Cool Asian interiors grace the guestrooms and there's a small heated swimming pool. www.lhotelk.com

St-James Paris43 Ave Bugeaud, 75016 **Tel** 01 44 05 81 81 **Fax** 01 44 05 81 82 **Rooms** 48**Map** 3 B5

The St-James occupies a mansion with a small park near the Avenue Foch and the Bois de Boulogne. Reminiscent of a gentleman's club, guests here become "temporary members" and a token fee is included in the room price. Aristocratic atmosphere. www.saint-james-paris.com

CHAMPS-ELYSÉES**Royal Magda Etoile**7 Rue Troyon, 75017 **Tel** 01 47 64 10 19 **Fax** 01 47 64 02 12 **Rooms** 37**Map** 4 D3

Just minutes from the Etoile in a quiet cobbled street, the Royal Magda Etoile mixes contemporary chic with classic elegance. Rooms are on the small side, but the staff are exceptionally helpful and friendly, and will go out of their way to help guests, especially families. www.paris-hotel-magda.com

Atala10 Rue Chateaubriand, 75008 **Tel** 01 45 62 01 62 **Fax** 01 42 25 66 38 **Rooms** 48**Map** 4 E4

Situated in a quiet corner near the Champs-Élysées, this boutique hotel's rooms overlook a tranquil garden with tall trees. The bedrooms are comfortable and spacious. Reserve a room on the eighth floor with spectacular views of the Eiffel Tower. www.hotelatala.com

Balzac6 Rue Balzac, 75008 **Tel** 01 44 35 18 00 **Fax** 01 44 35 18 05 **Rooms** 70**Map** 4 F4

This calm and luxurious hotel is housed in a typically Parisian Belle Epoque building. Its trendy address is nothing compared to its top-floor suite, Paris's only "rooftop penthouse" with a view over "le tout Paris." The bar is a favorite destination for fashionable night owls. www.hotelbalzac.com

Bristol112 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré, 75008 **Tel** 01 53 43 43 00 **Fax** 01 53 43 43 01 **Rooms** 188**Map** 5 A4

One of Paris's finest hotels, the Bristol's large rooms are sumptuously decorated with antiques and magnificent marble bathrooms. The period dining room, with its Flemish tapestries and glittering crystal chandeliers, has been winning rave reviews. Wonderful swimming pool. www.hotel-bristol.com

Four Seasons George V31 Ave George V, 75008 **Tel** 01 49 52 70 00 **Fax** 01 49 52 70 10 **Rooms** 246**Map** 4 E5

This legendary hotel, dotted with salons, old furniture, and art, lost a little of its charm when it was renovated. But it gained a stunning restaurant, Le Cinq, which boasts the world's top sommelier and an award-winning chef. Great spa. www.fourseasons.com/paris

Hotel Claridge Paris37 Rue François 1er, 75008 **Tel** 01 47 23 54 42 **Fax** 01 47 23 08 84 **Rooms** 42**Map** 4 F5

The Claridge has a truly traditional feel. It is quiet, sober, and efficiently run, and is luxuriously furnished throughout with tapestries and antiques. The hotel is ideally located between the Champs-Élysées and the Seine, with easy access to the area's attractions. www.hotelclaridgeparis.com

Hôtel de Sers41 Ave Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 **Tel** 01 53 23 75 75 **Fax** 01 53 23 75 76 **Rooms** 52**Map** 4 E5

A luxury hotel in the Golden Triangle with a unique style that combines Old Master paintings with contemporary furniture and technology. There is a fabulous apartment on the top floor, but all the rooms are spacious and airy. The terrace restaurant is perfect for summer brunches. www.hoteldesers.com

Hôtel de la Trémoille14 Rue de la Trémoille, 75008 **Tel** 01 56 52 14 00 **Fax** 01 40 70 01 08 **Rooms** 93**Map** 10 F1

The Hôtel de la Trémoille is an impressive, yet relaxed, establishment. Rooms are decorated with comfortable antiques and the bathrooms are extremely luxurious. A fashionable restaurant, Louis II is now a hit with Paris's beautiful people. www.hotel-tremoille.com

Hôtel Fouquet's Barrière46 Ave George V, 75008 **Tel** 01 40 69 60 00 **Rooms** 107**Map** 4 E5

This beautiful palace-hotel is in a fine location on the Champs-Élysées. It is equipped with all the state-of-the-art technology you would expect in a modern, luxury establishment. The rooms are ultra stylish and are decorated in mahogany, silk, and velvet. www.fouquets-barriere.com

Hôtel Vernet25 Rue Vernet, 75008 **Tel** 01 44 31 98 00 **Fax** 01 44 31 85 69 **Rooms** 50**Map** 4 E4

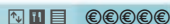
Gustave Eiffel, architect of the Eiffel Tower, created the dazzling glass roof of the dining room here. The hotel lobby is impressive with white and gold paneling and sumptuous fabrics. The large, quiet bedrooms are pleasantly furnished and offer flatscreen TVs and Wi-Fi. www.hotelvernet.com

Plaza Athénée

25 Ave Montaigne, 75008 **Tel** 01 53 67 66 65 **Fax** 01 53 67 66 66 **Rooms** 188**Map** 10 F1

The legendary Plaza Athénée is popular with honeymooners, aristocracy, and haute couture shoppers. The restaurant by Alain Ducasse is wonderfully romantic, while Le Bar du Plaza is now the hottest address in Paris for cocktails. The last word in luxury. www.plaza-athenee-paris.com

San Régis

12 Rue Jean Goujon, 75008 **Tel** 01 44 95 16 16 **Fax** 01 45 61 05 48 **Rooms** 44**Map** 11 A1

Since it opened in 1923 the San Régis has been popular with the jet set, who enjoy its quiet but central location. This particularly welcoming, intimate luxury hotel is full of excellent antiques, overstuffed sofas, and a distinctly opulent air. www.hotel-sanregis.fr

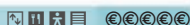
OPÉRA QUARTER

Hôtel Chopin

46 Passage Jouffroy, 75009 **Tel** 01 47 70 58 10 **Fax** 01 42 47 00 70 **Rooms** 36**Map** 6 F4

The well-loved Chopin gets fully booked far in advance due to its low prices, friendly welcome, and unusual location in a historic covered passage. There is no air conditioning, but it is so quiet that you can sleep with the windows open on summer nights. The top floor has a romantic rooftop view. <http://hotelbretonnerie.com>

Edouard VII Hotel

39 Ave de l'Opéra, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 61 56 90 **Fax** 01 42 61 47 73 **Rooms** 69**Map** 6 E5

The only hotel on the impressive Avenue de l'Opéra, the Edouard VII is centrally located between the Louvre and the Opéra Garnier, which makes it perfect for sightseeing. Ask for a room at the front for a breathtaking view over the Opéra House. www.edouard7hotel.com

Le Grand Hôtel InterContinental

2 Rue Scribe, 75009 **Tel** 01 40 07 31 77 **Fax** 01 40 07 32 02 **Rooms** 470**Map** 6 D5

Directly next to the Opéra Garnier, the hotel is a sumptuous example of good taste. The bedrooms all have pictures with a musical theme reflecting the hotel's location. The renowned restaurant, the Café de La Paix, is an opulent affair in Opéra Quarter. www.intercontinental.com

MONTMARTRE

Regyn's Montmartre

18 Pl des Abbesses, 75018 **Tel** 01 42 54 45 21 **Fax** 01 42 23 76 69 **Rooms** 22**Map** 6 E1

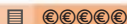
Near Sacré-Coeur, this is an impeccably kept hotel with retro-style decor. Top-floor guestrooms have views of the Eiffel Tower. Round the corner from here is Tabac des Deux Moulins on 15 Rue le Pic, where Amélie worked in the 2001 film *Amélie*. www.paris-hotels-montmartre.com

Relais Montmartre

6 Rue Constance, 75018 **Tel** 01 70 64 25 25 **Fax** 01 70 64 25 00 **Rooms** 26**Map** 6 E1

In the heart of Montmartre's network of steep winding streets, this charming hotel is all femininity with delicate floral fabrics, antique furniture, and painted beams. Quiet, intimate, and romantic with the added bonus of being well situated for neighborhood restaurants. www.relaismontmartre.fr

Hôtel Particulier Montmartre

23 Ave Junot, 75018 **Tel** 01 53 41 81 40 **Rooms** 5**Map** 2 E5

Hidden away behind a cluster of trees, this intimate three-story mansion is Montmartre's best-kept secret. With only five suites, each the size of a small apartment, comfort reigns. The individually designed rooms create a fabulous mix of avant-garde modern design. The garden is a haven of peace. www.hotel-particulier-montmartre.com

FARTHER AFIELD

Mama Shelter

109 Rue Bagnole, 75020 **Tel** 01 43 48 48 48 **Fax** 01 43 48 49 49 **Rooms** 172

This concept hotel designed by Philippe Starck offers exceptionally low prices for nonrefundable reservations; if you require flexibility the prices double. The contemporary rooms all have iMacs, satin-cotton sheets, and microwaves. There is a trendy lounge bar and restaurant, too. www.mamashelter.com

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, AND BARS

The French national passion for good cuisine makes eating out one of the greatest pleasures of a visit to Paris. Everywhere in the city you see people eating – in restaurants, bistros, tea salons, cafés, and wine bars.

Most restaurants serve French food but there is a range of Chinese, Vietnamese and North African eateries in many areas as well as Italian, Greek, Lebanese, and Indian places. The restaurants in the listings



(see pp300–15) have been selected from the best that Paris can offer across all price ranges. The listings are organized by area, as in the sightseeing section of the guide, and by price. Most places serve lunch from noon to around 2pm, and the menu often includes fixed-price meals. Parisians usually start to fill restaurants for dinner around 8.30pm and most places serve from around 7.30pm until 11pm. (See also Cafés, Tea Salons, and Bars pp316–19.)

WHAT TO EAT

A tremendous range of food is available in Paris, from the rich meat dishes and perfect pâtisserie for which France is most famous to simpler French regional cuisines (see pp296–7). The latter are available in brasseries and bistros – the type usually depends on the birthplace of the chef. At any time of day simple, tasty meals can be had in cafés, wine and beer bars, and brasseries, bistros, and cake shops – or pâtisseries – abound.

The best ethnic food comes from France's former colonies: Vietnam and North Africa. North African places are known as *couscous* restaurants and serve filling, somewhat spicy, inexpensive food that varies in quality. Vietnamese restaurants are also good value and provide a light alternative to rich French food. Paris also has some good

Japanese restaurants, notably around Rue Monsieur le Prince (6th arrondissement); Rue Sainte-Anne (2nd) and Avenue de Choisy (13th) have others.

WHERE TO FIND GOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

You can eat well in almost any part of Paris. Wherever you are, as a rule of thumb you will find that the most outstanding restaurants and cafés are those that cater predominantly to a French clientele.

The Left Bank probably has the greatest concentration of restaurants, especially in tourist areas like St-Germain-des-Prés and the Latin Quarter. The quality of food varies, but there are some commendable bistros, outdoor cafés, and wine bars – see pages 316–19 for a selection of the best places to go in Paris for light meals and snacks. The Latin Quarter also has a high



Le Pré Verre restaurant (see p312)

concentration of Greek and Turkish restaurants centered chiefly around Rue de la Huchette.

In the Marais and Bastille areas, small bistros, tea salons, and cafés are plentiful, some new and fashionable. There are also many good, traditional long-established bistros and brasseries.

The Champs-Élysées and Madeleine area offer everything from smart, traditional cafés to fast-food outlets and a scattering of delectable tea rooms. There are some very good expensive restaurants here, too.

Montparnasse still has some great cafés from the 1920s, including Le Sélect and La Rotonde, on the Boulevard du Montparnasse (see p319). Sensitive renovation has recaptured much of their old splendor. This area is also well known for its many pancake restaurants. Rue de Montparnasse, for example,



The prim Mariage Frères shop and tea room (see p318)

is lined with *crêperies* serving *galettes*, sweet *crêpes*, and Normandy cider.

There are many noteworthy restaurants, bistros and cafés in the Louvre-Rivoli area, competing with tourist-oriented, overpriced cafés. Just to the east, Les Halles is filled with fast food joints and mediocre restaurants but there are few places of note.

Good Japanese food can be found near the Opéra together with some fine brasseries, but otherwise the area around the Opéra and Grands Boulevards is not the best for restaurants. Near the Bourse are a number of reputable restaurants and bistros that are frequented by stockbrokers.

Montmartre has a predictable number of tourist restaurants, but it also has a few pleasant small bistros. One traditional bistro, complete with a zinc bar, is Un Zèbre à Montmartre (see p312), which serves delicious, inexpensive food.

Quiet neighborhoods in the evening, the Invalides, Eiffel Tower, and Palais de Chaillot tend to have less noisy, more serious restaurants than areas with lively nightlife. Prices can be high.

Two Chinatowns, one in the area south of the Place d'Italie, the other in the traditionally working-class, hilltop area of Belleville, have concentrations of ethnic food but few French restaurants of note. There are a number of Vietnamese venues as well as large, inexpensive Chinese ones, and Belleville is also packed with small North African restaurants.



Tour d'Argent decoration (see p306)



Le Grand Véfour in the Palais Royal (see p304)

TYPES OF RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

One of the most enjoyable aspects of eating in Paris is the diversity of places to eat. Bistros are small, often moderately priced restaurants with a limited selection of dishes. Those from the Belle Epoque era are particularly beautiful, with zinc bars, mirrors, and attractive tiles. The food is generally, but not always, regional and traditional. Many chefs from the toniest restaurants have now also opened bistros and these can be very good value.

Brasseries are generally large bustling eateries, many with an Alsatian character serving carafes of Alsatian wine and platters of sauerkraut and sausage. They have immense menus, and most serve food throughout the day and are open late. Outside you may well see impressive sidewalk displays of shellfish, with apron-clad oyster shuckers working late into the night.

Cafés open early in the morning, and apart from the large tourist cafés, the majority close by around 10pm. They serve drinks and food all day long from a short menu of salads, sandwiches, omelets, and grills. At lunch most also offer a small choice

of hot daily specials. Café prices vary from area to area, in direct proportion to the number of tourists. Upscale cafés, like Café de Flore and Les Deux Magots serve food until late at night. Those cafés specializing in beer almost always include onion tarts, French fries, and hearty bowls of steamed mussels on the menu. Brunch is now served in many places on weekends, from around €17.

Wine bars are informal. They usually have a moderately priced, simple lunch menu and serve wine by the glass. Some serve snacks at any time of day – such as marvelous open sandwiches (*tartines*) made with sourdough Poilâne bread topped with cheese, sausage, or pâté. A few are open for dinner.



A typical bistro menu

Tea salons open for breakfast or mid-morning until the early evening. Many offer lunch, as well as a selection of sweet pastries for afternoon tea. They are at their best in the middle of the afternoon and offer coffee and hot chocolate as well as fine teas. Some, like Le Loir dans la Thèière, are casual with sofas and big tables, while Mariage Frères is more formal. Angéline on the Rue de Rivoli is famous for its hot chocolate, and Ladurée has excellent macaroons. (For addresses see pp318–19.)

VEGETARIAN FOOD

Wholly vegetarian restaurants in Paris are still relatively few, and standard restaurant menus typically offer only a few vegetarian options. You can often fare well by ordering two courses from the list of *entrées* (first courses). North African restaurants will serve *cous cous* with vegetables only, but these may have come out of the meat pot.

Never be timid about asking for a change in a dish. If you see a salad with ham, bacon, or *foie gras*, ask the waiter for it without the meat. If you are going to a fancy restaurant, telephone ahead and ask the manager if it is possible to prepare a special meal for you. Most restaurants will be happy to oblige.

Organic produce is increasingly used in French cuisine – look out for *biologique* or *bio* on the menu. Some places can also provide gluten-free dishes.

HOW MUCH TO PAY

Prices for meals in Paris range from extremely economic to astronomical. You can still enjoy a hearty restaurant or café lunch for €18, but a typical good bistro, brasserie or restaurant meal in central Paris will average €30–€40 with wine. (Remember that



Le Carré des Feuillants (see p304)

the better French wines will increase the size of your bill significantly.)

More expensive restaurants begin at about €45 with wine and go up to €200 for the top places. Many places offer a *formule* or *prix-fixe* (fixed price) menu, especially at lunch, and this will almost always offer the best value. Some restaurants feature two course menus for under €15 – a few at this price include wine. Coffee usually carries an extra charge.

All French restaurants are obliged by law to display their menu outside. The posted rates include service but a tip for particularly good service will always be appreciated (any amount from one euro to five percent of the total).

The most widely accepted credit card is Visa. Few restaurants accept American Express, and some bistros do not accept credit cards at all, so it is wise to enquire when you reserve. Travelers' checks are not accepted either, and many cafés require cash.

MAKING RESERVATIONS

It is best to reserve a table in all restaurants, brasseries, and bistros. Although you can usually get into a

brasserie without making a reservation, you may have to wait for a table.

DRESS CODE

Except for some chic restaurants which can be rather formal, you can dress up or down in Parisian restaurants – within reason. Even when dressed casually, the French are generally well turned out. The restaurant listings (see pp300–19) indicate which places require formal dress.

READING THE MENU AND ORDERING

Menu boards in small restaurants and bistros, and even in big brasseries, are often handwritten and can be difficult to decipher, so ask for help if necessary.

The waiter usually takes your choice of *entrée* (first



The Angéline restaurant, also known for its tea room (see p318)

course), then the *plat* (main course). Dessert is ordered after you have finished your main course, apart from some hot desserts that have to be ordered at the start of the meal. The waiter will tell you this, or the dessert section of the menu will be marked *à commander avant le repas*.

The first course generally includes a choice of seasonal salads or vegetables, pâté, and small hot or cold vegetable dishes or tarts. Small fish dishes like smoked salmon, grilled sardines, herring, fish salads, and tartares are also offered. Brasseries have shellfish such as oysters, which can also be eaten as a main course.



The stunning Senderens restaurant (see p312)



Le Train Bleu station restaurant in the Gare de Lyon (see p315)

Main dishes usually include a selection of meat, poultry, and fish and upscale restaurants offer game in the fall. Most restaurants also offer daily specials (*plats du jour*). These dishes will incorporate fresh, seasonal produce and are usually good value.

Cheese is eaten either as a dessert or as a pre-dessert course. Some people have a green salad with their cheese. Coffee is served after, not with, dessert. You will need to ask specifically if you want it *au lait* (with milk). Decaffeinated coffee (*décaféiné*) and herbal teas (*tisanes*) are also popular after-dinner beverages.

In most restaurants you will be asked if you would like a drink before ordering food. A typical *apéritif* is *kir* (white wine with a drop of *crème de cassis*, a blackcurrant liqueur)



An elegant Parisian restaurant

or *kir royal* (champagne with *crème de cassis*). Beer, however, is rarely drunk before a meal in France (see What to Drink in Paris pp298-9).

Bistros and brasseries usually include the wine list with the menu. The more expensive restaurants have separate wine lists, which are generally brought to the table by the wine waiter (*sommelier*) after you have seen the meal menu. The wine waiter will be able to advise on choosing the wine if you wish.

SERVICE

The lunchtime service in popular Paris eateries is generally very brisk, if sometimes a little brusque due to the sheer pressure of numbers. Evening service can usually be enjoyed at a more leisurely pace.

CHILDREN

French children are introduced early to eating in restaurants and as a rule are well-behaved. Consequently, children are usually very welcome, but are expected to behave sensibly. However, there may be little room inside a busy restaurant to bring in strollers, and few restaurants provide

special facilities such as high-chairs or booster seats.

SMOKING

France has now joined several other countries in enforcing strict anti-tobacco laws. It is therefore against the law to smoke inside public places such as bars and restaurants. Smoking is permitted, however, on restaurant, café, and pub terraces provided that they are not enclosed.

WHEELCHAIR ACCESS

Parisian restaurants are generally accommodating, and a word when you reserve should ensure that you are given a conveniently situated table when you arrive. It is always worth checking that restrooms can also be used by wheelchair users, since access can be restricted.

PICNICS

Picnicking is the best way to enjoy the wonderful fresh produce, local bread, cheeses, *charcuterie*, and pastries from the markets and enticing stores to be found all over the city. For more details see pages 333-5. It is also a good way of eating cheaply and enjoying the many parks that Paris has to offer.

The Flavors of Paris

From the glittering temples of haute cuisine to the humblest neighborhood bistro, Paris is a paradise for food lovers, whether you dine on foie gras and truffles or steak-frites, a seafood platter or a perfumed Moroccan cous cous. France is immensely proud of its food, from classic haute cuisine to the most rustic of regional dishes. All are available in the capital and, though the French themselves will debate endlessly about the ideal sauce to complement meat or fish, or the right wine to accompany them, they will always be in total agreement that theirs is the best food in the world.



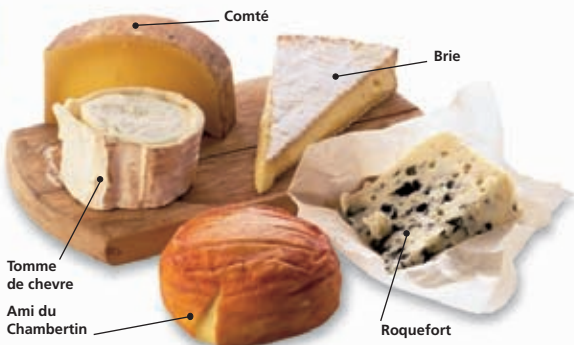
Girolles (chanterelles) on a stall in rue Mouffetard market

What all French chefs agree on is the importance of using the finest quality ingredients, and there is no better place to appreciate the quality of French produce than in the markets of Paris. Here, top chefs may be seen early in the morning, alongside local shoppers, seeking inspiration and the prize ingredients of

the season. Even if you are not shopping for food to cook, the markets are worth browsing and, after an hour or so in the crowded, narrow streets of the rue de Bucy or rue Mouffetard you will be more than ready for lunch.

The food of the French provinces, once despised for its rusticity, is now celebrated and almost every region is represented in the capital,

from the rich, bourgeois cuisines of Burgundy and Lyon to the celebrated healthy Mediterranean diet of Provence. Paris itself is surrounded by top quality market gardens which supply young peas, carrots and potatoes. Salmon, asparagus, and wild mushrooms come from the Loire; Normandy brings salt-marsh lamb, apples and Camembert.



Selection of fine French cheeses in perfect condition

CLASSIC FRENCH CUISINE



What is usually thought of as classic French cuisine developed in royal palaces and noble châteaux, with the emphasis on luxury and display, not frugality or health. Dishes are often bathed in rich sauces of butter or cream, enhanced with luxurious ingredients like truffles, foie gras, rare mushrooms and alcohol. Meat is treated with reverence, and you will usually be asked how you want your beef, lamb or duck cooked; the French tend to like their beef rare (*bleu* or *saignant*) and their lamb and duck pink (*rose*). For well-cooked meat, ask for "*bien cuit*" but still expect at least a tinge of pinkness. The most famous country classics include slowly cooked casseroles like *coq au vin* and *boeuf bourguignonne*, as well as the bean, sausage, and baked duck dish *cassoulet*, from the southwest.



Escargots à la Bourguignonne are plump Burgundy snails served in their shells with garlic, butter and parsley.

Salers beef and lentils come from the Auvergne; beef and Bresse chickens from Burgundy; not forgetting Basque ham, Collioure anchovies, lamb from the Pyrenees, or fragrant Provençal melons.

THE NEW STYLE

In recent years, innovative chefs have developed new styles of cooking, reacting against the richness of traditional cookery, and using fresh ingredients, lightly cooked to retain their flavor.



Sealed jars of whole duck-liver foie gras, a luxury item

Sauces are made of light reductions to enhance, not obscure, the main ingredient of a dish. A wave of invention and originality has resulted in a plethora of unusual ingredients, fresh twists on the classics, and



Mouthwatering display in a Parisian patisserie

sometimes wonderful new combinations and flavors, such as sea bass with bean purée and red wine sauce, or with fermented grape juice; sole with quince juice and tarragon; tempura of langoustines with cinnamon beurre blanc; rabbit with Indian spices and tomato polenta; and rosemary ice cream or lavender sorbet.

FOREIGN FOOD

Paris can also offer diners an amazing selection of world flavors, especially those of France's former colonies – for example, Moroccan tajines and Cambodian fish with coconut milk. Most fascinating of all is to observe how these cuisines are developing, as young chefs adapt and combine traditional ingredients and culinary styles with those of France.

ON THE MENU

Andouillettes Sausages made from pork intestines

Blanquette de veau Veal stew with a creamy sauce

Crottin chaud en salade Goat's cheese on toast with salad

Cuisses de grenouille Frogs' legs in garlic butter

Iles flottantes Meringues floating in a custard sauce

PlatEAU de fruits de mer Platter of raw and cooked seafood

Ris de veau Veal sweetbreads

Rognons à la moutarde Kidneys in mustard sauce

Salade frisée aux lardons Endive salad with fried bacon

Sole meunière Fried sole with melted butter



Moules marinière are mussels steamed in a fragrant sauce of white wine, garlic, parsley and sometimes cream.



Coq au vin is a male chicken braised with red wine, herbs, garlic, baby onions and button mushrooms.



Tarte tatin is a caramelized upside-down buttery apple tart, created at the hotel Tatin in the Loire Valley.

What to Drink in Paris

Paris is the best place in France to sample a wide range of the country's many different wines. It's cheapest to order wine by the carafe, normally referred to by size: 25cl (*quart*), 33cl (*fillette*), 50cl (*demi*) or 75cl (*pichet*, equivalent to a bottle). Cafés and wine bars usually offer wine by the glass – *un petit blanc* is a small glass of white, a larger glass of red, *un ballon de rouge*. House wine is nearly always reliable.



Paris's last vineyard, near Sacré-Coeur (see p222)



RED WINE

Some of the world's finest red wines come from the Bordeaux and Burgundy regions, but for everyday drinking choose from the vast range of basic southern French or Côtes du Rhône wines. Or try one of the Beaujolais *crus*, such as Morgon or Fleurie from southern Burgundy, or lighter reds from the Loire, such as Chinon or Samur-Champigny.

Distinctive bottle shapes for Bordeaux and Burgundy



Beaujolais Nouveau, the fruity first taste of the year's new wine, is released on the third Thursday of November.



The Loire has very good red wines from the area around Chinon. They are usually quite light and very dry.



Bordeaux châteaux include Margaux, which makes some of the world's most elegant red wines.



Burgundy includes some big, strong red wines from the village of Gevrey-Chambertin in the Côte de Nuits.



Southern Rhône is famous for its dark, rich red wines from Châteauneuf-du-Pape, north of Avignon.



Northern Rhône has some dark, spicy red wines, best aged for at least 10 years, from Côte-Rôtie near Vienne.

FINE WINE VINTAGE CHART

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
BORDEAUX									
Margaux, St-Julien, Pauillac, St-Estèphe	9	7	8	6	7	8	7	7	7
Graves, Pessac-Léognan (red)	9	7	6	6	7	8	7	8	7
Graves, Pessac-Léognan (white)	9	8	7	6	7	8	8	7	8
St-Emilion, Pomerol	9	7	6	5	8	8	7	7	7
BURGUNDY									
Chablis	9	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
Côte de Nuits (red)	9	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8
Côte de Beaune (white)	9	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	9
LOIRE									
Bourgueil, Chinon	9	7	7	8	7	8	8	7	9
Sancerre (white)	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	9
RHONE									
Hermitage (red)	9	7	7	4	7	7	8	8	7
Hermitage (white)	9	7	6	4	8	9	7	8	8
Côte-Rôtie	9	7	6	4	7	8	9	8	7
Châteauneuf-du-Pape	9	7	6	3	7	8	7	8	7

The quality scale from 1 to 10 represents an overall rating for the year and is only a guideline



WHITE WINE

The finest white Bordeaux and Burgundies are best with food, but for everyday drinking try a light dry wine such as Entre-Deux-Mers from Bordeaux, or Anjou Blanc or Sauvignon de Touraine from the Loire. Alsace makes some reliable white wines. Sweet wines such as Sauternes, Barsac, or Coteaux du Layon are delicious with *foie gras*.

Alsace Riesling and Burgundy



Alsace wines are usually labelled by grape variety. Gewürztraminer is one of the most distinctive.



Loire wines include Pouilly-Fumé, from the east of the region. It is very dry, often with a slightly smoky perfume.



Burgundy wines include Chablis, a fresh, full-flavored dry wine from the northernmost vineyards.



The Loire has the perfect partner to seafood dishes in Muscadet, a dry white wine from the Atlantic Coast.

SPARKLING WINE

In France champagne is the first choice for a celebration drink, and styles range from non-vintage to deluxe. Many other wine regions make sparkling wines by the champagne method which tend to be a lot cheaper. Look out for Crémant de Loire, Crémant de Bourgogne, Vouvray Mousseux, Saumur Mousseux, and Blanquette de Limoux.

Champagne



Champagne vineyards east of Paris produce the famous sparkling wine. Billecart-Salmon is a light, pink Champagne.



Sweet Bordeaux are luscious, golden-colored dessert wines, the most famous being Barsac and Sauternes.

APERITIFS AND DIGESTIFS

Kir, white wine mixed with a small amount of blackcurrant liqueur or *crème de cassis*, is the ubiquitous aperitif. Also common is aniseed-flavored *pastis* which is served with ice and a pitcher of water and can be very refreshing. Vermouths, especially Noilly-Prat, are also common aperitifs. *Digestifs*, or after-dinner drinks, are often ordered with coffee and include *eaux-de-vie*, the strong colorless spirits infused with fruit, and brandies such as Cognac, Armagnac, and Calvados.

Kir: white wine with cassis



BEERS

Beer in France is sold either by the bottle or, more cheaply, on tap by the glass – *un demi*. The cheapest is lager-style *bière française*, and the best brands are Meteor and Mutzig, followed by “33”, “1664”, and Kronenbourg. Pelforth makes very good dark beer and lager. Some bars and caés specialize in foreign beers, especially from Belgium, and these are very malty and strong – Leffe, for example, comes as *brune* (dark, fully flavored) or as a lighter *blonde* (lager). There are bars that brew their own beer. (For beer bars see p317.)

OTHER DRINKS

The brightly colored drinks consumed in cafés all over Paris are mixtures of flavored syrups and mineral waters, called *sirops à l'eau*. The emerald-green drinks use mint syrup, the red ones grenadine. Fruit juices and tomato juice are sold in bottles unless you specify *citron pressé* or *orange pressée* (freshly-squeezed lemon or orange), which is served with a pitcher of water and with sugar or sugar syrup for you to dilute and sweeten to taste. If you ask for water, you will be served mineral water, sparkling (*gazeuse*) or still (*naturelle*); if you don't want to be charged, ask for tap water (*eau de robinet*).



Fresh lemon juice is served with water and sugar syrup

Choosing a Restaurant

The restaurants listed on the following pages have been selected for their good value or exceptional food. The chart below lists restaurants in Paris by area, and the entries are alphabetical within each price category. Details on snack and sandwich bars are in Light Meals and Snacks on pages 316–19.

PRICE CATEGORIES

For a three-course meal per person, with a half-bottle of house wine, including tax and service.

- € under €25
- €€ €26–€35
- €€€ €36–€50
- €€€€ €51–€75
- €€€€€ over €75

ILE DE LA CITÉ AND ÎLE SAINT-LOUIS

La Charlotte de l'Isle



24 Rue St-Louis en l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 43 54 25 83

Map 13 C4

This little tea room founded in 1972 serves the most potent hot chocolate in town, with a little pot of milk to thin it near-solid consistency. The rustic cakes are also delicious, though these are probably best enjoyed with one of the flavored teas. Puppet shows are held on Wednesdays.

Le Fin Gourmet



39 Rue St-Louis en l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 43 26 79 27

Map 13 C4

Beamed ceilings, an 18th-century vaulted ceiling, and delicious cuisine make this eatery a popular choice with both Parisians and tourists. The €20, €25, and €34 set menus are excellent value. A la carte dishes include loin of lamb with black truffle juice, St. Jacques scallops with citrus fruit sauce, and a deliciously gooey chocolate tart.

Isami



4 Quai Orléans, 75004 Tel 01 40 46 06 97

Map 13 C4

As you walk through the door of this little Seine-side restaurant the hostess will warn you that they "serve only raw fish here," which is why this restaurant is so popular with Japanese expats and locals who come here for sushi of a quality rarely found in Paris. Japanese crockery lines the shelves and a peaceful atmosphere prevails.

Mon Vieil Ami



69 Rue St-Louis en l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 40 46 01 35

Map 13 C4

This fabulous, minimalist dining room is not vegetarian, but vegetables take pride of place on the inventive menu. Tuck into dishes such as slow-braised shoulder of roebuck with celery, quince, and prunes or an Alsatian casserole served with garlicky white beans and tomatoes topped with squid. Closed Mon, Tue, three weeks in Jan and Aug.

Nos Ancêtres les Gaulois



39 Rue St-Louis en l'Île, 75004 Tel 01 46 33 66 07

Map 13 C4

This restaurant has a jolly atmosphere and caters to big appetites. Only one set menu, which includes assorted salads, a buffet of cooked meats, one grilled meat, cheeseboard, fruit, dessert, and plenty of wine. Satisfying and entertaining. Children's menu available for €10.

THE MARAIS

Chez Hannah



54 Rue des Rosiers, 75004 Tel 01 42 74 74 99

Map 13 C3

L'As du Falafel down the street is better known, but Chez Hannah serves falafel sandwiches to rival any in this street filled with Jewish delis. They come packed with crunchy chickpea balls, tahini sauce, melting aubergine, and chilli, to be eaten in the lively dining room or standing in the street. A locals' favorite.

Caves St-Gilles



4 Rue St-Gilles, 75003 Tel 01 48 87 22 62

Map 14 D3

Soak up St-Gille's lively atmosphere with locals waiting at the bar for a table and friendly waiters shouting "chaud devant!" (it's hot, move out of the way) as they bring out copious dishes of Spanish tapas and paella laden with seafood. Other dishes include pork, lamb, and chicken *brochettes*, and stuffed peppers and courgettes.

Chez Jenny



39 Blvd du Temple, 75003 Tel 01 44 54 39 00

Map 14 D1

This huge brasserie on the Place de la République has been a bastion of Alsatian cooking since it was founded over 60 years ago. Service by women in Alsatian dress adds to the atmosphere. The *choucroute* (sauerkraut) *spéciale Jenny* makes a hearty meal with a fruit tart or sorbet, served with a fruit liqueur for dessert.

Le Colimaçon


44 Rue Vieille du Temple, 75004 **Tel** 01 48 87 12 01**Map** 13 C3

Le Colimaçon (snail) refers to the restaurant's centerpiece: a corkscrew staircase. A registered historic building dating to 1732, it has period wooden beams in the ceiling. Snails are also on the menu along with frogs' legs in parsley and tomato sauce and *gigot de sept heures* (seven-hour lamb).

Le Petit Marché



9 Rue de Béarn, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 72 06 67**Map** 14 D3

Around the corner from the Place des Vosges, this is one of the few bistros in Paris to open every day of the week, all year round. There is a pavement terrace and a cozy Moroccan-style lounge downstairs for cold days. Service can be rushed, but the modern bistro fare, such as sesame-crusting tuna, is reliable. Gluten-free dishes are available.

Les Philosophes



28 Rue Vieille du Temple, 75003 **Tel** 01 48 87 49 64**Map** 13 C3

Among the many cafés run by Xavier Denamour in this street, Les Philosophes is the most popular at mealtimes for its above-average bistro fare: the steak-frites are just as they should be and tomato *tarte tatin* is a specialty. The terrace is perfect for people-watching and service is jovial if rushed. Finish with the creamy vanilla *crème brûlée*.

Le Potager du Marais


22 Rue Rambuteau, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 72 17 79**Map** 13 C3

Organic vegetarian food gets pride of place in this popular restaurant. The food is delicious and imaginative, and comes in generous portions. Specialties include aubergine curry, leek gratin, and chocolate mousse. Their wines are organic as well. Gluten-free dishes are available. Even meat eaters aren't disappointed. Advance booking is recommended.

Bistrot de L'Ouette



38 Rue des Tournelles, 75004 **Tel** 01 42 71 43 33**Map** 14 E3

A tiny restaurant with good quality food at reasonable prices. The fixed-price menu is particularly good value. The Southwestern cuisine includes a delicious homemade cassoulet and braised oxtail. For dessert, delights include caramelized pears with spiced bread or chocolate and raspberry fondant.

Brasserie Bofinger




3 Rue de la Bastille, 75004 **Tel** 01 42 72 87 82**Map** 14 E4

Established in 1864, Bofinger claims to be the oldest brasserie in Paris. It is certainly one of the prettiest, with stained glass, leather banquettes, brass decorations, and murals by the Alsatian artist Hansi. It serves good shellfish, as well as respectable *choucroute*, and grilled meats.

Chez Cham




3 Rue du Roi Doré, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 74 31 22**Map** 14 D2

Off the beaten tourist track, Chez Cham wins all round: an intimate dining room in a medieval building that serves fine contemporary French cuisine like *magret* of duck in honey and coriander sauce and a dreamy salted caramel *panna cotta*. All ingredients are organic. Caters for vegetarians and those on gluten-free diets. Excellent wine list.

La Guirlande de Julie




25 Pl des Vosges, 75003 **Tel** 01 48 87 94 07**Map** 14 D3

Consummate restaurant professional Claude Terrail of the Tour d'Argent (see p306) has employed a good chef here, and the decor is fresh and appealing. For the best views, ask for a table near the window in the first dining room. In good weather meals are served under the cool vaulted stone arcades.

Le Dôme du Marais



53bis Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 75004 **Tel** 01 42 74 54 17**Map** 14 D3

Come here for serious French cuisine: sweetbreads, wild boar, and *tête de veau* are all regulars on the menu. Other, more delicate features include fillet of sea bream with a spiced crust, and cod cooked in champagne. Decent service and the remarkable domed building contribute to a truly memorable dining experience. Book ahead.

Le Gaigne





12 Rue Pecquay, 75004 **Tel** 01 44 59 86 72**Map** 13 C2

Young chef Mickaël Gaignon had years of haute cuisine training under his belt before opening this intimate ivory-and-plum dining room with food paintings on the walls. His inventive cooking focuses on the quality of the ingredients, such as scallop tartare flavored with citron and served with red chicory.

Le Repaire de Cartouche





8 Blvd des Filles du Calvaire, 75011 **Tel** 01 47 00 25 86**Map** 14 D2

Like its sister establishment, Le Villaret, this restaurant is run by former employees of Astier, to the same excellent standards. It too has a changing seasonal menu, which includes roast pigeon with leeks in a vinegar sauce and rabbit terrine with chocolate. Its decor is reassuringly traditional.

L'Ambroisie







9 Pl des Vosges, 75004 **Tel** 01 42 78 51 45**Map** 14 D3

Housed in a former jewelry shop restored by Chef Monsieur Pacaud, this is one of only ten Michelin three-star restaurants in Paris. The cuisine includes a mousse of sweet red peppers, *truffe feuilleté* (layered pastry), and langoustines. Reservations are accepted one month in advance.

BASTILLE

Bistrot du Peintre116 Ave Ledru Rollin, 75011 **Tel** 01 47 00 34 39**Map** 14 F5

This laid-back bistro with Art Deco moldings is popular with local artists and media types who are drawn here by the decent prices and busy terrace. Simple but good quality food is served such as steak as well as some excellent fish dishes, all accompanied by *frites* and vegetables.

L'Encrier55 Rue Traversière, 75012 **Tel** 01 44 68 08 16**Map** 14 F5

The specialty at this local's haunt is pear served with Roquefort and a glass of sweet Jurançon wine. Other dishes include traditional recipes of lamb roasted in herbs, and salmon with poached eggs and warm lentils. This place is very popular so make sure you book and expect to get to know your neighbors on the tightly squeezed tables.

Le Souk1 Rue Keller, 75011 **Tel** 01 49 29 05 08**Map** 14 F4

There are many North African restaurants to choose from in Paris, but few have the atmosphere of this buzzy Moroccan den with its mosaic tables, ochre walls, and cushioned banquettes. The food is not that cheap but very good: try the lamb tagine with almonds and prunes or the mixed couscous. Friendly service.

Le Bistrot Paul Bert18 Rue Paul Bert, 75011 **Tel** 01 43 72 24 01

This bistro's popularity is not surprising, given its combination of vintage decor – complete with zinc bar – and classic bistro cooking. Staff are welcoming, the steak-*frites* are some of the best in town, and the dining room is always buzzing with a mix of Parisians and international gourmets. The wine list is exceptional too.

BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES

Café Beaubourg100 Rue St-Martin, 75004 **Tel** 01 48 87 63 96**Map** 13 B2

With views of the animated piazza of the Beaubourg museum, Café Beaubourg has an elegant and contemporary decor. Simple and reliable, if slightly overpriced, fare is guaranteed – a variety of tartares, grilled meats, and fish. The menu even offers a Thai salad.

La Fresque100 Rue Rambuteau, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 33 17 56**Map** 13 A2

Possibly the best value lunch menu in Les Halles (€14 for two courses and coffee) and wine is just €2. Tables are packed in like sardines and the jovial staff run around with their arms laden with plates full of French fare like salmon tartare and lamb with *ratatouille* and potatoes. The evening menu is more expensive but still good value.

Le Hangar12 Impasse Berthaud, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 74 55 44**Map** 13 B2

Anyone who has found this locals' favorite in its quiet spot next door to the doll museum is sure to go back for the simple yet seductive cooking: two trademark dishes are the pan-fried *foie gras* on olive oil mash and the runny chocolate cake. There isn't much in the way of decor, but the food more than makes up for it.

Le Tambour41 Rue Montmartre, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 33 06 90**Map** 13 A1

This Halles institution, decorated with wacky Parisian memorabilia, serves food until 3.30am (until 1am Sun and Mon), making it a prized destination for Paris's nighthawks. Its late night hours don't reduce the quality of the hearty bistro fare which includes such staples as steak-*frites*.

Le Tir Bouchon22 Rue Tiquetonne, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 21 95 51**Map** 13 A1

The chef elaborates on various regional classics adding a gourmet touch. *Confit de canard*, prawns in puff pastry with saffron sauce, and roast pigeon with morels. One of the popular dishes served at the restaurant is the honey-roasted *Magret de canard au miel*.

Les Fines Gueules43 Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs 75001 **Tel** 01 42 61 35 41**Map** 12 F1

Since it was taken over by Arnaud Bradol in 2007, this bright corner bistro has become the place in Paris to eat hand-chopped steak tartare. Made with beef from master-butcher Hugo Desnoyers, the dish is served with roasted mini-potatoes and salad dressed with truffle oil. The "natural" wines come from small producers. Frequent live jazz.

Au Pied de Cochon

€€€

6 Rue Coquillière, 75001 **Tel** 01 40 13 77 00**Map** 12 F1

This colorfully restored brasserie was once popular with high society, who came to observe the workers in the old market and to relish the onion soup. Although touristy, this gigantic place is fun, and has a menu with something for everyone (including excellent shellfish). Still one of the best places after a night out. Open 24/7.

Deda

€€€

8–10 Rue Coquillière, 75001 **Tel** 01 53 40 82 40**Map** 12 F1

Georgian cuisine was almost unknown in Paris until this restaurant, wine cellar, and *epicerie* with its own traditional bread oven opened in 2008. Perhaps the best way to discover the east-meets-west cuisine is with the *Supra*, a set menu of multiple dishes to be shared with everyone at the table. The Georgian wines are worth trying too.

Le 404

€€€

69 Rue Gravilliers, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 74 57 81**Map** 13 B1

Magnificently located in the *hôtel particulier* built for Gabrielle d'Estrées (Henri IV's mistress) in the 16th century, Le 404 is impeccably run by debonair actor Smaïn, who also owns London's Momo restaurant. The food is deeply rooted in his native Morocco: genuine-tasting *couscous*, *tajine*, and vegetarian delicacies. Cheaper lunches.

Le Grizzli

€€€

7 Rue St-Martin, 75004 **Tel** 01 48 87 77 56**Map** 13 B3

A change of ownership has breathed new life into the Grizzli, founded in 1903 when it was one of the last Parisian places to have dancing bears! The owner orders much produce from his native Southwest including local ham, lamb chops, cooked on a sizzling slate, cheeses, and wines made by his family.

Le Pharamond

€€€

24 Rue de la Grande-Truanderie, 75001 **Tel** 01 40 28 45 18**Map** 13 A1

Founded in 1870, this bistro is a charming remnant of its age, with tiles and mosaics, handsome woodwork, and mirrors. Specialties include *tripes à la mode de Caen* (tripe cooked with onions, leeks, cider, and Calvados) and *boeuf en daube* (beef stew). The Normandy cider is strongly recommended.

Chez la Vieille

€€€€

1 Rue de Bailleul, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 60 15 78**Map** 12 F2

Portions are getting smaller in Paris restaurants, but not in this old-fashioned bistro where diners are encouraged to help themselves to pâtés, salads, and desserts such as chocolate mousse and homemade tarts. Main dishes are equally hearty; think tripe stew or *blanquette de veau* (veal in white sauce).

Benoît

€€€€€

20 Rue St-Martin, 75004 **Tel** 01 42 72 25 76**Map** 13 B2

A gem of a Parisian bistro, super-chef Alain Ducasse has retained the faux-marbre, polished-brass, and lace-curtain decor created in 1912. The menu includes house *foie gras*, *riz de veau* (calves' sweetbreads), and *cassoulet* (white bean and meat stew). The wine list is outstanding.

Georges

€€€€€

19 Rue Beaubourg, 75004 **Tel** 01 44 78 47 99**Map** 13 B2

On the top floor of the Pompidou Center, the Georges offers stunning views. Light and inspired cuisine, such as cherry tomato and goat's cheese cake, *sole meunière*, lamb with chutney, and macaroons. Roasted scallops with lemon butter is a hit. Terrace seating too. Decor is minimalist, with lots of steel and aluminum. Reservations required.

TUILERIES QUARTER

Salon de Thé Angéline226 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 60 82 00**Map** 11 C1

The specialty of this smart tearoom is the *Mont Blanc*: a soft, chewy meringue topped with whipped cream and chestnut cream. The hot chocolate is also one of the best in town, and the Belle Epoque setting is the ideal background for a quick lunch or a sticky treat.

La Muscade

€€

36 Rue Montpensier, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 97 51 36**Map** 12 E1

The epitome of French classicism: a Regency-style dining room nestled at the heart of the Palais Royal gardens. Mediterranean-inspired food such as the orange, glazed tomatoes, and veal tagine. Tearoom in the afternoon, with pastries such as fig pastilla (in filo).

Le Fumoir

€€

6 Rue de l'Amiral Coligny, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 92 00 24**Map** 12 F2

A café by day and a rather sultry restaurant-bar at night, Le Fumoir serves remarkably good food with a Scandinavian touch that often appears in condiments such as cranberries or horseradish. Cocktails are good and there is an intimate library at the back with big leather armchairs.

1 Place Vendôme1 Place Vendôme, 75001 **Tel** 01 55 04 55 00**Map** 12 D1

In the middle of the world's most expensive square, 1 Place Vendôme is a haven of fine dining. The talented chef Nicolas Rucheton prepares dishes like truffle risotto with mature parmigiano and veal with cabbage canelloni. Finish off with a chestnut soufflé and cognac sorbet. The bar has the biggest collection of whiskeys in Paris.

Café Marly93 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 49 26 06 60**Map** 12 E2

Wonderful views of the Louvre and inventive French cuisine: *carpaccio*, caramel, and coconut duck, salmon with spinach cream, and raspberry macaroons. Beef with Roquefort cream sauce is one of the main draws, while for the raw-fish lovers, there's spiced avocado and tuna *tartare*.

Goumard9 Rue Duphot, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 60 36 07**Map** 5 C5

Opened in 1872 and still possessing many original features such as glass chandeliers and inlaid wood paneling. Quality seafood on the menu including *bouillabaisse* and sea bass with oyster sauce as well as plenty of champagne (over 150 vintages).

Le Grand LouvreLe Louvre, 75001 **Tel** 01 40 20 53 41**Map** 12 F2

It's unusual to find such a good restaurant situated under the Louvre's glass pyramid entrance. The menu draws inspiration from Southwest France – stuffed goose neck, *foie gras*, *boeuf en daube* (beef stew), prune ice cream with Armagnac – and was originally developed by André Daguin, one of the region's gastronomic stars.

Restaurant du Palais Royal110 Galerie de Valois, 75001 **Tel** 01 40 20 00 27**Map** 12 F1

This contemporary bistro has an enviable setting inside the Palais Royal gardens: the terrace tables are hotly sought-after in summer, though the jewel-toned dining room is just as pleasant in cooler weather. Classics on the menu include steak with *pommes Pont Neuf* (thick chips), seasonal variations on risotto and rum baba.

Le Grand Véfour17 Rue de Beaujolais, 75001 **Tel** 01 42 96 56 27**Map** 12 F1

This 18th-century restaurant is considered by many to be Paris's most attractive. The chef Guy Martin effortlessly maintains his third Michelin star with dishes such as scallops with Beaufort cheese, cabbage ravioli with a truffle cream, and endive *galette* (pancake).

Le Meurice228 Rue de Rivoli, 75001 **Tel** 01 44 58 10 55**Map** 12 D1

Yannick Alleno has established himself as one of the finest chefs in Paris, and a meal here is as carefully orchestrated as a ballet. Alleno has a subtle yet elegant style, as illustrated in his signature dish: crabmeat in citrus dressing with herb cream and caviar. *Millefeuilles* assembled before your eyes are a delicious specialty.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÈS**Coco & Co**11 Rue Bernard Palissy, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 44 02 52**Map** 12 E4

Paris's one and only egg-themed restaurant is perfect for a homely snack. Nothing but eggs are served with over 22 varieties of omelette, omelet-en-cocotte (baked eggs in cream or wine), boiled, scrambled, or fried eggs and much more. To match the menu, the minimalist décor is also egg-themed.

La Crèmerie9 Rue Quatre Vents, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 54 99 30**Map** 12 F4

A former dairy store dating from 1880, this little shop with a painted glass ceiling has been a wine bar since the 1950s. The current owners, a pair of former architects, focus on "natural" wines served with bread and butter from Brittany, hams from Spain, sausage from the Ardèche, and burrata cheese from Puglia in Italy.

Le Petit Saint-Benoît4 Rue St-Benoît, 75006 **Tel** 01 42 60 27 92**Map** 12 E3

This is the place for anyone who wants to mix with the locals; the waitresses speak their mind and you might be seated at a table with others. Not much has been done to the decor, but the good-value food is simple and homely. Its *cuisine du marché* offers *six plats du jour*, different every day.

Aux Charpentiers10 Rue Mabillon, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 30 05**Map** 12 E4

There are no surprises at this old-established bistro, popular with St-Germain-des-Près locals. The menu changes daily but you can count on bistro stand-bys such as Marengo veal, *boeuf à la mode*, and homely pastries, served at reasonable prices. Extra charges for dinner.

L'Epigramme

9 Rue de l'Eperon, 75006 **Tel** 01 44 41 00 09**Map** 12 F4

With terracotta tiles, wood beams and windows looking onto a leafy courtyard, L'Epigramme has plenty of Left Bank charm. The glassed-in kitchen turns out impeccable modern bistro food such as Basque farmer's pork on a bed of turnip *choucroute*; also look for game in season. Service is equally polished.

Polidor

41 Rue Monsieur le Prince, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 95 34**Map** 12 F5

Once frequented by Verlaine and Rimbaud, this is bohemian Paris incarnate. The place has kept its reputation by sticking to traditional cuisine at affordable prices. Grilled steak, *daube de boeuf*, and *blanquette de veau*. Various tarts such as chocolate, lemon, or apple.

Alcazar

62 Rue Mazarine, 75006 **Tel** 01 53 10 19 99**Map** 12 F4

A fashionable club in the 1970s, Alcazar was bought by Sir Terence Conran in 1999. He converted it into a new brasserie-bar, and the result is this huge, elegant, and thoroughly modern establishment which serves simple but well-made cuisine. Cheaper lunches.

Bouillon Racine

3 Rue Racine, 75006 **Tel** 01 44 32 15 60**Map** 12 F5

Stuffed roast suckling pig, liquorice-flavored lamb and seafood risotto are all served at Bouillon Racine. This was where the *bouillons*, the popular meat-flavored soups, first made an appearance. Its registered historic building, dating to 1906, is an Art Nouveau masterwork.

J'Go

Rue Clément, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 19 02**Map** 12 E4

This lively Toulousian wine bar doubles as a *rotisserie* serving juicy spit-roasted lamb from Quercy, whole-roasted chicken, and black pig from Bigorre. The set menu is excellent value, offering pâté, a giant salad, and delicious lamb with creamy white beans. Tapas are also served and the wine (by the bottle or the glass) is consistently excellent.

Le Timbre

3 Rue Ste-Beuve, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 49 10 40**Map** 16 D1

British chef Chris Wright runs this wonderful "stamp-sized" (*timbre*) restaurant on a quiet street near the Luxembourg Gardens. Only the finest regional products go into his cuisine – *andouillette* with Puy lentils, panfried grolle mushrooms, and scallops with parsnip purée. The wine list is consistently excellent, too.

Rôtisserie d'en Face

2 Rue Christine, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 40 98**Map** 12 F4

Jacques Cagna's *rôtisserie* is located opposite his eponymous gastronomic restaurant. Perfectly mastered traditional recipes on the menu: veal chop with morel sauce and mashed potato and pan-fried red mullet with capers, lemon, and caramelized chicory (*endive*).

Joséphine Chez Dumonet

117 Rue du Cherche-Midi, 75006 **Tel** 01 45 48 52 40**Map** 11 C5

Pre-World War II bistros with old-fashioned menus have become a rarity in Paris, which explains the popularity of Joséphine. Start with the help-yourself marinated herrings before superb steak tartare or perhaps a rib-sticking cassoulet; desserts are equally gargantuan. The wine list is lengthy and expensive.

Procope

13 Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, 75006 **Tel** 01 40 46 79 00**Map** 12 F4

Opened in 1686, Paris's oldest café welcomed literary and political figures such as Voltaire and Diderot. Nowadays, it's still a hub for the intelligentsia, who sit alongside those curious about this historical monument. *Coq au vin* is the specialty. Shellfish platters, too.

Tan Dinh

60 Rue de Verneuil, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 44 04 84**Map** 12 D3

The relatively high prices in this Franco-Vietnamese restaurant run by the discreet Vifian family are due to a combination of the good quality cuisine and an outstanding wine list with one of the biggest collections of Pomerols in the city. There are no Oriental lanterns here – the interior decor is sober.

Jacques Cagna

14 Rue des Grands Augustins, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 49 39**Map** 12 F4

This elegant 17th-century townhouse showcases chef-owner Jacques Cagna's trinkets and excellent classic-cum-modern cuisine. Try the red mullet salad with *foie gras*, pigeon *confit* with turnips, and a classic Paris-Brest (choux pastry filled with praline-flavored cream). The wine list is admirable.

Lapérouse

51 Quai des Grands Augustins, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 26 68 04**Map** 12 F4

This famous establishment from the 19th century was once one of the glories of Paris. Under the impeccable management of owner-chef Alain Hacquard, this is still the case. The series of salons have kept their 1850s decor. The best tables are by the window. Valet parking available.

LATIN QUARTER

Breakfast In America

17 Rue des Ecoles, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 50 28

Map 13 A5

For all-day breakfasts of crispy bacon, sausages, eggs, hotdogs, burgers, steaks, pancakes, maple syrup, and crispy fries, head to this wonderful American diner. It is so popular with Parisian families that waiting in line is inevitable – but it's worth it once you're inside. There's a second address in the Marais on Rue Malher.

Le Grenier de Notre Dame

18 Rue de la Bûcherie, 75005 Tel 01 43 29 98 29

Map 13 A4

Le Grenier de Notre Dame opened in the 1970s and still exudes its original hippie atmosphere. Mostly organic ingredients are used to make the filling meals such as fish gratin, vegetarian casserole, or vegetarian escalope in breadcrumbs. The wine list offers a good choice of reasonably priced labels, including Château Chaurignac Bordeaux.

Itinéraires

5 Rue de Pontoise, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 59 47

Map 13 B5

Chef Sylvain Sendra had a hard act to follow when he opened this modern bistro in 2008: his own success with his first restaurant Le Temps au Temps near the Bastille. Despite the occasional ill-judged dish, Itinéraires has quickly become one of the best places to eat in the area. Solo diners can sit at the bar or the long shared table.

Le Pré Verre

19 Rue du Sommerard, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 59 47

Map 13 A5

The brothers Marc and Philippe Delacourcelle run this plum-walled bistro whose cooking draws liberally on Asian ingredients – a signature dish is salt cod roasted with cassia bark and served with smoked potato purée. Wines come from small producers and the dining room is always lively.

Loubane

29 Rue Galande, 75005 Tel 01 43 26 70 60 or 01 43 54 21 27

Map 13 A4

A Lebanese restaurant where specialties include delicious and generous mezzes, served under the watchful eye of a patron whose main aim in life actually seems to be the happiness of his customers. Live Lebanese music is often performed in the basement.

Perraudin

157 Rue St-Jacques, 75005 Tel 01 46 33 15 75

Map 16 F1

From the red-and-white tablecloths to the zinc-topped bar and the cuisine, everything at Perraudin looks and feels like a genuine 1900s bistro. On the menu are staples like carré of lamb and frites, carpaccio of beef with parmesan, and creamy riz au lait (rice pudding). Reservations for 7–8pm only – or wait at the bar (tables turn over quickly).

Christophe

8 Rue de Descartes, 75005 Tel 01 43 26 72 49

Map 13 A4

You must not be put off by the somewhat lacklustre decor, because it is what they present on the plates that makes Christophe's a restaurant not to be missed. The menu includes a wide range of imaginative dishes, such as sautéed langoustines in filo pastry and wonderful 66 percent chocolate moelleux that oozes onto the plate.

Le Petit Pontoise

9 Rue Pontoise, 75005 Tel 01 46 29 25 20

Map 13 B5

Popular neighborhood venue. Inventive use of herbs and spices: pan-fried quail with honey, dried fruits and nuts, and prawns Provençal. A perfect menu will probably be composed of a Risotto à la Truffe, followed by a duck parmentier and stir-fried foie gras and, finally, a hot vanilla soufflé. Reservations recommended.

Rôtisserie du Beaujolais

19 Quai de la Tournelle, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 17 47

Map 13 B5

Facing the Seine and owned by Claude Terrail of the Tour d'Argent next door, the restaurant has a large rôtisserie for roasting poultry and meats. Many of the meats and cheeses are ordered specially from the best suppliers in Lyon. A Beaujolais is, of course, the wine you should order here.

Brasserie Le Balzar

49 Rue des Ecoles, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 13 67

Map 13 A5

Located in the heart of the Latin Quarter is this bistro with dark wooden paneling, vast mirrors, and banquette seating. In a dining room that bustles with a mix of locals from the nearby Sorbonne and tourists, friendly waiters serve classic dishes such as onion soup, pepper steak, sauerkraut with sausages, and for dessert, tarte tatin.

La Tour d'Argent

15–17 Quai de la Tournelle, 75005 Tel 01 43 54 23 31

Map 13 B5

Established in 1582, the Tour appears to be eternal. Owner André Terrail has hired young chefs who have rejuvenated the classic menu. The first-floor bar is also a gastronomic museum; from here take the elevator to the panoramic restaurant. One of the finest wine cellars. Lunch is much cheaper than dinner.

JARDIN DES PLANTES QUARTER

La Mosquée de Paris



39 Rue Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 31 18 14

Map 17 B2

On a sunny day there are few more agreeable places to sip mint tea in Paris than under the fig tree of the Paris Mosque café. Inside, you can choose your sticky pastry at the counter or have a more substantial meal in the warren of warmly decorated dining rooms.

Marty Restaurant



20 Ave des Gobelins, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 31 39 51

Map 17 B3

Authentic Art Deco interior but the cuisine steals the show. Serves a hearty fare, such as roast duck or rabbit casserole. Insist on seasonal dishes such as gazpacho. Excellent *crème brûlée*. The Marty was established by E. Marty in 1913 and is still family-run.

Mavrommatis



42 Rue Daubenton, 75005 **Tel** 01 43 31 17 17

Map 17 B2

With an elegant decor, this restaurant is manned by the Mavrommatis brothers, one in the kitchen, the other welcomes guests. Its Greek specialties include roast lamb and *moussaka*. The Hellenic excursion continues with Greek yogurt and *baklava* for dessert.

MONTPARNASSE

La Cantine du Troquet



101 Rue de l'Ouest, 75014

Map 15 B4

This is the third restaurant of Christian Etchebest, best known for his bistro Le Troquet in the 15th arrondissement (see p308). Here, long shared tables and a menu of simple bistro classics creates a canteen-like atmosphere, but Etchebest's expert chef's touch still shines through. No reservations so get there early or prepare to wait in line.

La Cerisaie



70 Blvd Edgar Quinet, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 20 98 98

Map 16 D2

Somewhat overshadowed by the Montparnasse tower, this bistro serves generous portions of traditional dishes such as mackerel with creamy potato purée and pork with asparagus. The excellent wine list includes many small but talented producers.

La Cagouille



10-12 Pl Constantin Brancusi, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 22 09 01

Map 15 C3

This large venue, on the stark new Place Brancusi in the rebuilt Montparnasse district, is one of Paris's best fish restaurants. Big fish are served simply with few fancy sauces or adornments. You might also find unusual seasonal delicacies like black bay scallops and *vendangeurs* (tiny red mullet). There's a cognac cellar too.

La Coupole



102 Blvd du Montparnasse, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 20 14 20

Map 16 D2

This famous brasserie has been popular with the fashionistas, artists, and thinkers since its creation in 1927. Under the same ownership as Brasserie Flo, it has a similar menu: shellfish, smoked salmon, and good desserts. Lamb curry is a specialty. Open from breakfast to 2am.

Restaurant l'Assiette



181 Rue du Château, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 22 64 86

Map 15 C4

Long run by cigar-smoking chef Lulu and frequented by socialist politicians, this insider's bistro was taken over by the Alain Ducasse-trained David Rathgeber in 2008. His menu of bistro classics such as marinated herrings with warm potato salad and crème caramel "revisited" is attracting a younger set of celebrities.

Le Jeu de Quilles



45 Rue Boulard, 75014 **Tel** 01 53 90 76 22

Map 16 D4

This lunch-only restaurant with an *epicerie* at the front is the perfect illustration of a trend in Paris: top-notch ingredients, simply prepared and served in simple surroundings. Meat from star-butcher Hugo Desnoyer finds its way into dishes such as veal with fresh porcini mushrooms and golden *frites*.

Le Parc aux Cerfs



50 Rue Vavin, 75006 **Tel** 01 43 54 87 83

Map 16 D1

Parc aux Cerfs means "deer park." Although the area surrounding this bistro is quite built up, the inner courtyard, perfect for an alfresco dining experience, adds a touch of the outdoors. The menu is good value and the food inventive, with creative twists on traditional French dishes.

Wadja10 Rue de la Grande-Chaumière, 75006 **Tel** 01 46 33 02 02**Map** 16 D2

This is a favorite hangout for local families and arty types on a budget, thanks to its excellent-value *menu du jour*. Game, meat, and fish are permanent fixtures, the wine list is suitably eclectic, and the waiters are always ready to advise on the right wine to go with the dishes you have chosen.

INVALIDES AND EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER**Sip Babylone**46 Bd Raspail, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 48 87 17**Map** 12 D4

Close to Le Bon Marché and great for a tasty shopping break, this is more a snack bar than a restaurant. Tea and pastries are served all day long in the elaborate dining room. For lunch, try the cheese platters, bacon and Parmesan salad or a plate of smoked salmon, *taramasalata*, and eggplant (aubergine).

La Billebaude29 Rue de l'Exposition, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 55 20 96**Map** 10 F3

This friendly restaurant offers good home-cooking, using the freshest ingredients at reasonable prices. Specialties from Burgundy include excellent homemade foie gras, scallops, and rabbit, as well as a perfect pot-roasted calves' liver served with a confiture d'oignons.

Les Cocottes de Christian Constant135 Rue St-Dominique, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 50 10 31**Map** 10 F3

If you love bistro food but don't have two hours to spare, Les Cocottes has the answer. Here, star-chef Christian Constant has cooked up a series of *cocottes* (dishes served in cast-iron casseroles), soups, and salads for the diner in a hurry. It is all served at a long counter to keep turnover high. No reservations.

Au Bon Accueil14 Rue Montpensier, 75007 **Tel** 01 47 05 46 11**Map** 10 E2

Au Bon Accueil looks like a bistro from the outside with its terrace looking onto the Eiffel Tower but, once inside, the quality of the food and chic contemporary decor make it feel like a mini *haute cuisine* restaurant. If you are on a budget try the amazing-value *prix fixe* menus at lunch and dinner, which don't skimp on ingredients.

L'Ami Jean27 Rue Malar, 75007 **Tel** 01 47 05 86 89**Map** 10 F2

This Basque-style restaurant with a tavern-like interior is one of the most popular bistros in Paris: try to reserve a table about 10 days in advance. The man behind its success is Stéphane Jégo, who puts an innovative spin on southwestern French cooking with dishes such as lamb sweetbreads with paper-thin chorizo "leaves."

La Villa Corse164 Bd de Grenelle, 75015 **Tel** 01 53 86 70 81**Map** 10 E5

In a pleasant neighborhood, La Villa Corse is regarded as one of the city's best, serving fresh and strongly flavored Corsican-Mediterranean cuisine. The menu features wild boar stew, olive veal, Brocciu cheese, and chestnut bread, a specialty from the city of Bonifacio. Good choice of Corsican wines.

Le Troquet21 Rue François Bonvin, 75015 **Tel** 01 45 66 89 00**Map** 10 F5

This is a jewel in an unlikely, quiet residential street with a view of the Eiffel Tower. Locals soak up the friendly atmosphere and devour Basque chef Christian Etchebest's fabulous cooking. Expect unusual dishes such as smoked eel tart with avocado purée and apples.

Thoumieux79 Rue St-Dominique, 75007 **Tel** 01 47 05 49 75**Map** 11 A2

This bustling traditional French bistro with Art Deco mirrors, crystal chandeliers, and velvet booth seating is run by star chef Jean-François Piège (ex-Crillon). The menu is both inventive (think a gourmet, inflated pizza) and refined – the *Chateaubriand* melts in your mouth. One of the best tables in town.

L'Arpège84 Rue de Varenne, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 51 47 33**Map** 11 B3

Alain Passard's three-star restaurant near the Musée Rodin is one of the most highly regarded in Paris. It has striking pale-wood decor and sprightly young service as well as good food. Passard's lobster and turnip vinaigrette and duck Louise Passard are classics. Don't miss the apple tart, smothered in pastry roses.

Le Jules Verne2nd platform, Eiffel Tower, 75007 **Tel** 01 45 55 61 44**Map** 10 D3

This is no tourist trap: the Jules Verne on the second platform of the Eiffel Tower is now one of the hardest dinner reservations to obtain in Paris. The sleek, all-black decor suits the monument perfectly and the pretty, flavorful cuisine is very good indeed. Reserve at least three months in advance.

Key to Price Guide see p300 **Key to Symbols** see back cover flap

Vin sur Vin

T €€€€€€

20 Rue de Montessuy, 75007 Tel 01 47 05 14 20

Map 10 E2

Owner Patrice Vidal is justly proud of his eight-table restaurant. The menu is seasonal and original, the wine list fabulous with interesting wines at reasonable prices. Dishes might include *pot-au-feu de foie gras*, *salade folle*, and *côte de veau de Cantal*.

CHAILLOT AND PORTE MAILLOT**6 New York**

T €€€€

6 Ave de New York, 75116 Tel 01 40 70 03 30

Map 10 E1

A trendy restaurant, with an impressive minimalist interior, 6 New York marries pale wood and soft tones of gray. Though known to be a fashionable venue, it serves a surprisingly traditional cuisine, featuring pig's trotters (feet), Niçoise sole, and vegetable risotto.

Chez Géraud

€€€€

31 Rue Vital, 75016 Tel 01 45 20 33 00

Map 9 B3

Géraud Rongier, the jovial owner, is a scrupulous observer of *cuisine du marché*, using what's best at the market that day to create dishes like shoulder of lamb cooked on a spit, *sabodet* sausage in red wine sauce, skate with mustard, roast pigeon with port sauce, and bitter chocolate cake. The mural was specially created.

La Grande Armée

T & €€€€

3 Ave de la Grande Armée, 75016 Tel 01 45 00 24 77

Map 4 D4

A few steps from the Arc de Triomphe and opposite the Champs-Élysées, this brasserie run by the Costes brothers is a handy address to have up your sleeve. Napoleon's army is the theme of the slightly tongue-in-cheek decor, and the menu has something for everyone, from Caesar salad to Argentinian steak.

La Plage

T & €€€€

Port de Javel 75015 Tel 01 40 59 41 00

Map 9 B5

A spectacular site facing the Statue of Liberty on the Ile aux Cygnes. Thankfully, the cuisine's as good as the view. The huge terrace is the place to be seen at lunchtime, as well as an idyllic spot for a candlelit dinner on a balmy summer's eve. The decor is an attractive mix of wood and pastel tones.

L'Huïtrier

P & €€€€

16 Rue Saussier Leroy, 75017 Tel 01 40 54 83 44

Map 4 E2

This freshly-decorated restaurant specializes in shellfish, especially oysters which you order by the half-dozen or dozen. It also serves several hot fish dishes and makes a good restorative stop before or after visiting the animated market in the nearby Rue Poncelet.

Le Timgad

T & €€€€€

21 Rue Brunel, 75017 Tel 01 45 74 23 70

Map 3 C3

This has been Paris's best-known, most elegant Maghrebian restaurant for years, hence the need to reserve in good time. The menu has many different briks, tagines, and couscous dishes as well as specialties like grilled pigeon, *pastilla*, and *méchoui* (whole roast lamb), which needs to be ordered in advance.

Prunier

P & €€€€€

16 Ave Victor Hugo, 75116 Tel 01 44 17 35 85

Map 4 D4

One of the prettiest seafood restaurants, Prunier was founded in 1925. Its dazzling Art-Deco interior features wooden panels in the upstairs dining room. Wonderful seafood including smoked salmon and a variety of caviars. The menu changes with the season. Valet parking available.

Zebra Square

P & €€€€€

3 Pl Clément Ader, 75016 Tel 01 44 14 91 91

Map 9 B4

Part of the Hotel Square complex, a modern building with minimalist decor spiced up by splashes of zebra prints. Equally modern fare: crab cakes, aubergine (eggplant) *carpaccio*, and salmon tartare. Brunch on Sundays. Stylish rooms done up in rich, soothing colors. A hit with the fashion and media crowd.

Antoine

T & €€€€€€

10 Ave de New York, 75116 Tel 01 40 70 19 28

Map 10 E1

This chic seafood restaurant offers views across the Seine onto the Eiffel Tower. Gourmands will love the tempura langoustines in a mango dressing, red mullet with thyme risotto, and *bouillabaisse* (fish soup) made with saffron from Quercy. Desserts are good, too, especially the *rhum baba* with roasted pineapple.

L'Astrance

P & €€€€€€

4 Rue de Beethoven, 75016 Tel 01 40 50 84 40

Map 9 C3

The inventive cuisine of L'Astrance's two chefs has made it so popular that you must book at least a month ahead. Dishes include sautéed pigeon with a caramelized hazelnut sauce and apple and celery minestrone with roasted spice ice cream. The Menu Surprise is as lovely as the mountain flower this restaurant is named after.

Le Relais du Parc55–57 Ave Raymond Poincaré, 75016 **Tel** 01 44 05 66 10**Map** 9 C1

This historic townhouse was originally run by Alain Ducasse and Joel Robuchon, who joined forces to create a menu of “classic” dishes. Ducasse-trained Alexandre Nicolas took over in 2009 and has added a light, modern touch to the restaurant. In summer opt for one of the lovely terrace tables.

CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES**Granterroirs**30 Rue Miromesnil, 75008 **Tel** 01 47 42 18 18**Map** 5 B4

In the modish Champs-Élysées area it is a surprise to come across this *epicerie*-restaurant decorated like a country kitchen, with long, shared wooden tables. More than 800 products line the shelves, many of which can be tasted in salad and open sandwich plates; a different hot dish is served every day. Lunch only.

Ladurée75 Ave des Champs-Élysées, 75008 **Tel** 01 40 75 08 75**Map** 4 F5

Celebrated as one of the best tearooms in town since 1862, Ladurée hasn't lost any of its class. This elegant tearoom, famous for its Renaissance-style interior, still serves its renowned macaroons, which come in all sorts of inventive flavors: aniseed, caramel, chestnut, lime, and basil.

Atelier Renault52 Ave des Champs-Élysées, 75008 **Tel** 08 11 88 28 11**Map** 4 F5

This futuristic-looking café, clad in glass and aluminum, awaits car lovers above the Renault showroom. It is ideal for a quick bite on the Champs Élysées with everything from sandwiches to pasta dishes and, for something more filling, three-course menus offering a French take on World food; think scallops served in a tagine with lemon zest.

Bistrot Napolitain18 Ave Franklin D Roosevelt, 75008 **Tel** 01 45 62 08 37**Map** 5 A5

In a neighborhood where looks often count more than substance it is a surprise to come across this restaurant with paper tablecloths and arguably the best pizza in town (try the rocket-topped version). The dining room is always crowded and noisy, and the waiters can seem brusque, but it is all part of the fun.

Les Saveurs de Flora36 Avenue George V, 75008 **Tel** 01 40 70 10 49**Map** 4 E5

At this restaurant with a romantic pink decor, chef Flora Mikula's menu reflects her Provençal cooking roots as well as her travels around the world, with combinations like grilled sea bass with North African-style aubergine. End with the excellent cheese board or a show-stopping dessert. The set menu is great value.

Savy23 Rue Bayard, 75008 **Tel** 01 47 23 46 98**Map** 10 F1

Opened in 1923, this Art-Deco restaurant with cozy booths in the front room is dedicated to the hearty cooking of the Aveyron region in central France. Order a marbled steak or the lamb shoulder for two, served with crisp shoestring *frites*, with one of the excellent wines from the cellar, perhaps a Mercury from Burgundy.

Flora Danica142 Ave des Champs-Élysées, 75008 **Tel** 01 44 13 86 26**Map** 4 E4

On the first floor of the House of Denmark, this venue is more relaxed and less pricey than Copenhagen upstairs. Original Scandinavian cuisine, with just a touch of France. Specialties include grilled salmon and strawberries with mulled wine. Interiors are prettily done in Danish style. Valet parking available.

La Fermette Marbeuf 19005 Rue Marbeuf, 75008 **Tel** 01 53 23 08 00**Map** 4 F5

Fabulous Belle Époque mosaics, tiles, and ironwork were discovered beneath the formica walls of this Champs-Élysées bistro. La Fermette Marbeuf also serves good brasserie-style food including a commendable set menu with many *appellation contrôlée* wines – a measure of their quality.

L'Avenue41 Ave Montaigne, 75008 **Tel** 01 40 70 14 91**Map** 10 F1

Located at the hub of *couture* fashion, L'Avenue attracts an elegant crowd. The unusual Neo-1950s decor is fresh and colorful. Service can get a bit hectic at peak lunch and dinner times, but then this is a brasserie. The cuisine is varied and supper is served until late.

Guy Savoy18 Rue Troyon, 75017 **Tel** 01 43 80 40 61**Map** 4 D3

A handsome dining room and professional service further complement the remarkable cuisine of Guy Savoy himself. The three-starred Michelin menu includes iced, poached oysters, steam-baked Bresse chicken with lemongrass, stuffed pigeon breast studded with black radish, and then an extraordinary dessert.

La Maison Blanche

P A & T Y €€€€€€

15 Ave Montaigne, 75008 Tel 01 47 23 55 99

Map 10 F1

The popular Maison Blanche restaurant affixed 15 Avenue Montaigne to its name when it moved here. Although the decor is modern, the restaurant is almost opulently vast. The cuisine, with its Provençale and Southwestern influences, is flavorful and is the main attraction for its worldly clientele.

Lasserre

T Y €€€€€€

17 Ave Franklin D. Roosevelt, 75008 Tel 01 43 59 02 13

Map 11 A1

Built for the 1937 World Fair to imitate the interior of a luxury liner, this Michelin-starred restaurant, once favored by Marc Chagall and Dali, combines opulent décor with deliciously refined cuisine by chef Jean-Louis Nomicos. His dishes are inspired by 19th-century recipes such as macaroni with black truffles. Service is flawless.

Le Cinq

P A & T Y €€€€€€

31 Ave George V, 75008 Tel 01 49 52 70 00

Map 4 E5

For a rare splurge, it is hard to do better than this sumptuous restaurant in the George V. The technically stunning food is not stuck in a time warp; ingredients such as wasabi and harissa make their way into some dishes. The €35 lunch menu is something of a bargain, given the quality of the food.

Pavillon Ledoyen

P A T Y €€€€€€

1 Ave Dutuit, 75008 Tel 01 53 05 10 02

Map 11 B1

The refined cuisine at Pavillon Ledoyen mainly features turbot breast and mashed potatoes with truffle *butte* (a sea fish recipe) and *mille-feuilles de Krampouz croustillante avec crème de citron*. Ask for a table in the dining room – a re-creation of a 1950s grill room – or on the terrace.

OPÉRA QUARTER**Chartier**

A & €

7 Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, 75009 Tel 01 47 70 86 29

Map 6 F4

Despite its impressive, listed 1900s decor, Chartier still caters to people on a budget, mostly students and tourists, though some of the old habitués still come for the basic cuisine (hard-boiled eggs with mayonnaise, house pâté, roast chicken, and pepper steak). No frills, and expect to wait: the waiters are very busy.

Le Grand Colbert

€€€€

2–4 Rue Vivienne, 75002 Tel 01 42 86 87 88

Map 6 F5

Situated in the restored Galerie Colbert owned by the Bibliothèque Nationale, this must be one of the prettiest brasseries in Paris. The menu offers classic brasserie fare – herring filets with potatoes or cream, snails, onion soup, classic whiting Colbert (in breadcrumbs), and grilled meats.

Le Vaudeville

A T Y €€€€

29 Rue Vivienne, 75002 Tel 01 40 20 04 62

Map 6 F5

This is one of seven brasseries owned by Paris's reigning brasserie king, Jean-Paul Bucher. Good shellfish, Bucher's famous smoked salmon, many different fish dishes, as well as classic brasserie standbys like pig's trotters and *andouillette*. A quick, friendly service and noisy ambience make it lots of fun.

Les Alchimistes

A €€€€

16 Rue Favart, 75002 Tel 01 42 96 69 86

Map 6 F5

In the shadow of the Opéra Comique, this friendly restaurant offers dishes such as veal parmentier with oyster mushrooms, and warm chocolate tart with white-chocolate ice cream. The decor is a mix of old and new, with red walls and dark furniture.

Les Noces de Jeannette

A & €€€€

14 Rue Favart, 75002 Tel 01 42 96 36 89

Map 6 F5

A typical Parisian bistro, named for the one-act curtain-raising opera performed at the Opéra Comique across the street. An ornate interior belies the cozy atmosphere. The fixed-price menu offers a wide choice of classic dishes. Try the *vichyssoise* or *terrine de crustacés à la crème d'Oseille*. Menu changes regularly.

Willi's Wine Bar

A €€€€

13 Rue des Petits-Champs, 75001 Tel 01 42 61 05 09

Map 12 F1

Original wine posters cover the walls and over 250 vintages are in the cellar at Willi's Wine Bar. The menu includes onion tart with a salad topped with pine nuts, beef *fricassée* with braised chicory (endive) and rosemary sauce, and bitter chocolate terrine.

La Fontaine Gaillon

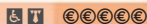
P A & T Y €€€€€€

1 Rue de la Michodière, 75002 Tel 01 47 42 63 22

Map 6 E5

In a 17th-century mansion, Fontaine Gaillon is partly owned by legendary film actor, Gérard Depardieu. The menu showcases sautéed John Dory, Merlan Colbert with sorrel purée, *confit de canard*, and lamb chops. Comfortable interiors and a good wine list.

Senderens

9 Pl de la Madeleine, 75008 **Tel** 01 42 65 22 90**Map** 5 C5

Super-chef Alain Senderens has just given up the Michelin stars of his Lucas Carton restaurant to open this more informal eatery, on the same spot as its famous predecessor. His legendary creations include *foie gras* with cabbage, spicy duck Apicius and a mango *mille-feuille vanille*. The Belle-Époque decor is stunning and the crowd glamorous.

MONTMARTRE

Un Zèbre à Montmartre

38 Rue Lepic, 75018 **Tel** 01 42 23 97 80**Map** 6 E1

This Lyonnais café, with its traditional zinc bar and bohemian clientele, is one of the best value eateries in Montmartre. For just €15 (lunch) and €17 (evening), you can enjoy a two course meal of dishes such as Lyonnais sausage, confit of duck, and a scrumptious chocolate mousse. The cocktails are recommended.

Musée de la Halle St-Pierre

2 Rue Ronsard, 75018 **Tel** 01 42 58 72 89**Map** 7 A1

Formerly a covered market, this venue now hosts a library, an Art Brut museum, and a café. This is a popular spot for afternoon tea and pastries. At lunch, the menu is more substantial with savory bites such as quiche, pies, and tarts. Children's activities provided.

Rose Bakery

46 Rue des Martyrs, 75009 **Tel** 01 42 82 12 80**Map** 6 F3

Who knew that Parisians would develop such a soft spot for British baking? Ever since Rose and Jean-Charles Carrarini opened this industrial-looking café in 2004, Paris locals have come from far and wide for the carrot cake and scones. Quiches, salads, risotto, and soups are equally delicious. Brunch on weekends.

La Bourse ou la Vie

12 Rue Vivienne, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 60 08 83**Map** 6 F5

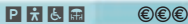
You may well find the best steak-*frites* in Paris at this restaurant with a red-and-yellow 1940s decor near the old stock exchange. The secret here is top-quality meat (order your steak doused in creamy cracked-peppercorn sauce) and the animal fat used for the *frites*. A soundtrack of French *chansons* adds to the atmosphere.

Le Ch'ti Catalan

4 Rue Navarin, 75009 **Tel** 01 44 63 04 33**Map** 6 F2

Two friends, one from the north of France and the other from the north of Spain, run this ochre-walled restaurant in popular Pigalle. Ingredients from these opposing regions meet in dishes such as *endives gratiné* with manchego. The friendly, English-speaking co-owner will be happy to explain the menu.

Le Wepler

14 Pl de Clichy, 75018 **Tel** 01 45 22 53 24**Map** 6 D1

Retro-style brasserie open until late into the night. Good for afternoon tea, early evening cocktails, and pre- or post-show suppers. Large shellfish platters as well as sauerkraut, *andouillette*, and *confit de canard*. An institution, established in 1892.

Une Journée à Peyrassol

13 Rue Vivienne, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 60 12 92**Map** 6 F5

The Commanderie de Peyrassol, one of the best vineyards in Provence, runs this restaurant dedicated to truffles, wine, and other products from the area. The two rustic-meets-modern dining rooms have a warm Provençal atmosphere, reinforced by the earthy aroma of dishes such as truffle-laced scrambled eggs.

Drouant

16–18 Place Gaillon, 75002 **Tel** 01 42 65 15 16**Map** 6 E5

This former Alsatian brasserie founded in 1880 is now a contemporary restaurant run by Antoine Westermann (who is also behind the bistro Mon Vieil Ami, see p300). Order à *la carte* to sample his generous hors d'œuvres, which fill the table with little bowls and plates. Upstairs are several private salons for groups.

FARTHER AFIELD

Au Pied de Fouet

96 Rue Oberkampf, 75011 **Tel** 01 48 06 46 98**Map** 14 F1

The latest addition to the eponymous bistro trio (with sister addresses on Rue de Babylone in the 7th, and Rue Saint-Benoît in the 6th), Au Pied de Fouet offers a traditional zinc bar, red-checked tableclothes, hearty daily specials, and a friendly welcome (complete with the house *apéritif*).

Beyrouth16 Rue de la Vacquerie, 75011 **Tel** 01 43 79 27 46

In a residential street near the cemetery of Père Lachaise, this is a wonderful Lebanese restaurant frequented by a mixture of locals, media types (from the TV studio next door), and drama students. The food is as copious and delicious as it is well priced, and the service is friendly.

Chez Gladines30 Rue des Cinq Diamantes, 75013 **Tel** 01 45 80 70 10

Map 17 C4

In the villagey Butte-aux-Cailles quarter, hidden behind the high-rises of Place d'Italie, this is a haven of decent, no-frills food. The place is so popular, it is always busy. Giant salads are among the favorite items on the menu: they are served in massive bowls and are often covered in sautéed potatoes.

Le Baron Rouge1 Rue Théophile Roussel, 75012 **Tel** 01 43 43 14 32

Map 14 F5

Right next to the lively Marché d'Aligre (see p338), Parisians rush here on weekends to sample the divine oysters, brought straight from Cap Ferret on the Atlantic coast. These can be eaten out on the sidewalk, standing around large wine barrels. Also a good wine bar during the week.

Astier44 Jean-Pierre Timbaud, 75011 **Tel** 01 43 57 16 35

Map 14 E1

Quality here is among the best for the price in Paris, and the dining rooms are always full in this hugely popular bistro. The food is very good, including mussel soup with saffron, rabbit in mustard sauce, duck breast with honey, and good cheeses and wines.

Chez Prune36 Rue Beaurepaire, 75010 **Tel** 01 42 41 30 47

Map 8 D4

With wonderful views of Canal Saint-Martin, this is a top spot for brunch on Sundays, with a choice of smoked salmon or ham with croissants. Upscale cuisine for lunch: saffron and lime fish and three-cheese ravioli. Platters of cold meats and cheeses in the evening. Daily food based on *cuisine du marché*.

Favela Chic18 Rue Faubourg du Temple, 75011 **Tel** 01 40 21 38 14

Map 8 D5

Not much of Brazil is missing from this lively haven, where the food is accompanied by loud music and dancing. The *caipirinha* (fresh lime, cane-sugar alcohol and lots of crushed ice) has lost none of its buzz, and the *feijoada* tastes just as it does back in Salvador Bahia. The place gets noisy as the evening progresses, so come early.

La Marine55 Quai Valmy, 75010 **Tel** 01 42 39 69 81

Map 8 D5

For several years now this establishment has been a popular mainstay of the Canal St-Martin district, and as such, is usually packed, so book ahead. The main courses are good and mainly fishy, such as red mullet in puff pastry, fish steak with a creamy nettle sauce, and fish stew.

La Maroquinerie23 Rue Boyer, 75002 **Tel** 01 40 33 35 05

This former workshop has been converted into an excellent restaurant with a shaded terrace. Modern French food includes hearty portions of pork *mignon* with vanilla, artichokes, and mushrooms and a delicious Nutella *crème-brûlée*. The venue also houses a club, a café, and a very popular concert space.

La Mère Lachaise78 Bd de Ménilmontant, 75020 **Tel** 01 47 97 61 60

This is a friendly bistro with a split personality. A great terrace and two dining rooms – one traditional and the other plastered in aluminium. Uncomplicated food includes asparagus and citrus fruit salad, beef with potato gratin, charcuterie, and crumble with seasonal fruit.

Le Baratin3 Rue Jouye Rouve, 75020 **Tel** 01 43 49 39 70

The haunt of top Paris chefs such as pastry maestro Pierre Hermé, this wine bar-bistro focusing on small producers is worth the hike to the top of Belleville. Argentinian-born Raquel Carena turns out dishes such as *pollack tartare* with sea urchin "tongues" and roast Basque lamb with baby potatoes and spinach.

Le Clocher Pereire42 Blvd Pereire, 75017 **Tel** 01 44 40 04 15

Two chefs with an impressive *haute cuisine* background run this restaurant on the edge of Paris. The slightly old-fashioned dining room is nearly always packed with locals who come for the great-value €29 menu. The best dishes include scallop carpaccio, stuffed vegetables with courgette (zucchini) mousse, and cold Grand Marnier soufflé.

Le Clos Morillons50 Rue des Morillons, 75015 **Tel** 01 48 28 04 37

This discreet family-run restaurant's menu evolves constantly. The Far Eastern travels of chef Philippe Delacourcelle are evident in specialties such as cod roasted with cinnamon, pigeon with sesame and monkfish and lobster with ginger. Other dishes are more French. Respectable Loire wines complement the set menu, which changes regularly.

Le Volant Basque13 Rue Beatrix Dussane, 75015 **Tel** 01 45 75 27 67**Map** 10 D5

The owner of Le Volant Basque (*volant* means steering wheel) is fanatical about motor racing. There's nothing racy, however, about the cooking: it is simple, traditional French cuisine at its best; *boeuf bourguignon*, mouth-watering homemade fruit tarts, and the never-to-be-forgotten chocolate mousse.

L'Ourcine92 Rue Broca, 75013 **Tel** 01 47 07 13 65**Map** 17 A3

The cream-and-red decor of this little bistro is unassuming but welcoming and you can see the young chef at work in his small kitchen at the back. Expect exemplary bistro dishes such as pork cheeks with lentils and *foie gras*, and lime cream with an orange *tuile* for dessert. Wines are a bit pricey.

Ma Pomme/Colimaçon107 Rue de Ménilmontant, 75020 **Tel** 01 40 33 10 40

It is worth the 10-minute walk up steep Rue de Ménilmontant to get to this well-kept secret. Excellent food is served with a smile in a bright-yellow dining room with temporary art collections on the walls. Expect unusual dishes with ingredients such as ostrich and kangaroo.

Pause Café41 Rue de Charonne, 75011 **Tel** 01 48 06 80 33**Map** 14 F4

Since the shooting of the 1996 film *Chacun Cherche son Chat*, this has been a top spot to be seen. Luckily this has not ruined the friendly ambience nor the fine cuisine: light dishes such as steak tartare, tarts with salads, and excellent homemade pastries. The stone and glass interior lends a rustic-elegant charm.

Brasserie Flo7 Cour des Petites-Ecuries, 75010 **Tel** 01 47 70 13 59**Map** 7 B4

This authentic Alsatian brasserie is situated in a passageway in a slightly unsavory neighborhood. But it is worth the effort to find it: the rich wood and stained-glass decor is unique and very pretty and the straightforward brasserie menu includes good shellfish and *choucroute* (sauerkraut).

Brasserie Julien16 Rue du Faubourg St-Denis, 75010 **Tel** 01 47 70 12 06**Map** 7 B5

With its superb 1880s decor, Julien is upscale but reasonable. Under the same ownership as Brasserie Flo, it has the same friendly service and wide dessert variety. The imaginative brasserie cuisine includes hot *foie gras* with lentils, breaded pig's trotter and Julien's version of *cassoulet*.

Le 20ème Art46 Rue des Vignoles, 75020 **Tel** 01 43 67 22 29

Don't be put off by the surroundings of this excellent locals' restaurant; the area is being revamped and looks a little the worse for wear. The square where the restaurant is located is, however, charming, as is the decor inside, with art by local artists on the stone walls. Both the meat and fish dishes are innovative, mixing unexpected flavors.

Le Bistro d'à Côté Flaubert10 Rue Gustave Flaubert, 75017 **Tel** 01 42 67 05 81**Map** 4 E2

This was the first and remains the most appealing of star-chef Michel Rostang's boutique bistros. Many Lyonnais dishes are served including lentil salad, *cervelas* or *sabodet* sausage, *andouillette*, and macaroni gratin. Popular with executives at lunch and with the upper layers of the bourgeoisie at night.

Le Bistro des Deux Théâtres18 Rue Blanche, 75009 **Tel** 01 45 26 41 43**Map** 6 D3

If you are on a strict budget this formula restaurant in the theater district is a real find. The reasonable set menu includes an apéritif, a choice of first and main courses, cheese or dessert, and a half bottle of wine. The food is reliably good, including duck *foie gras* and smoked salmon with *blinis* (small savory pancakes).

Le Chardenoux1 Rue Jules Vallès, 75011 **Tel** 01 43 71 49 52

This classic bistro, run by celebrity TV chef Cyril Lignac, is one of the prettiest in Paris. Both fish and meat feature on the traditional French menu, with dishes such as roasted cod, preserved duck and fricassée of kidney. The wine list covers all of France's wine regions. The menu changes depending on the market.

Le Paprika28 Ave Trudaine, 75009 **Tel** 01 44 63 02 91**Map** 6 F2

Gourmet Hungarian cuisine and live gypsy music (October–April and June). A dish such as the *csáky bélszín* (beef with morels and *foie gras*) is familiar to the French palate, but desserts such as apple and cinnamon strudel offer a taste of Central Europe.

Le Villaret13 Rue Ternaux, 75011 **Tel** 01 43 57 89 76**Map** 14 E2

Tucked away on the Oberkampf district's northern fringes, this restaurant is run by the former staff from nearby Astier. Well-known for its *cuisine du marché* (using the freshest ingredients from the day's market), carefully chosen and prepared meat, and big cheese selection. Packed on weekends.

Les Zygomates

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7 Rue Capri, 75012 **Tel** 01 40 19 93 04

This former butcher's shop is now a popular eatery – surprising, given its out-of-town-center address. The ceiling is painted tin and the dining room is filled with other interesting touches. Food is plentiful and wonderfully innovative, with dishes such as turkey in a salted rosemary crust or snail and mushroom ravioli.

Villa Pereire

€€€€

116 Blvd Pereire, 75017 **Tel** 01 43 80 88 68**Map** 4 E1

The perfect place if you are looking to rub shoulders with the chic locals. The French fusion menu includes delights such as crayfish and vegetable spring rolls in sweet and sour sauce and *confit de canard* with truffle oil and mashed potatoes. It is also open for breakfast.

La Gazzetta

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29 Rue de Cotte, 75012 **Tel** 01 43 47 47 05**Map** 14 F5

The young chef at this delightful restaurant is Petter Nilsson and he creates a superb gastronomic harmony with contemporary French dishes, such as venison with polenta, dried figs, and dandelion leaves. The food is served in a relaxing neo-Art Deco setting.

Le Chalet des Îles

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14 Chemin de Ceinture du Lac Inférieur du Bois de Boulogne, 75116 **Tel** 01 42 88 04 69**Map** 3 A4

Idyllic setting, nestled on an island in the middle of a lake. The country-style interior suits the bucolic environment, but the cuisine showcases a modern approach: pan-fried sole with a Creole-style sauce, coconut and lemon chicken with red rice, and chocolate cake with a red berry *coulis*.

Le Pavillon Montsouris

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20 Rue Gazan, 75014 **Tel** 01 43 13 29 00

This restored building once counted Trotsky, Mata Hari, and Lenin among its clientele. Today the attractive interior and terrace make fine surroundings for a good value set menu. Specialties include fish tartar, wild boar with bacon and wine sauce, and *crème brûlée à la vanille Bourbon*.

Le Train Bleu

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Pl Louis Armand, 75012 **Tel** 01 43 43 09 06**Map** 18 E1

Train station restaurants were once grand places for a meal. Today this is not usually so, but the Train Bleu (named for the fast train that once took the elite to the Riviera) in the Gare de Lyon is a pleasant exception. Upscale brasserie cuisine such as hot Lyonnais sausage, with excellent pastries. The Belle Époque décor is a landmark.

L'Oulette

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15 Pl Lachambeaudie, 75012 **Tel** 01 40 02 02 12

L'Oulette's vast new premises may lack intimacy, but Chef Marcel Baudis's cuisine, reflecting his native Quercy, remains excellent. Dishes include duck *foie gras* cooked en terrine and jurançon sauce, lamb from the Pyrénées, and *pain d'épices* (a kind of spiced cake).

Murano Urbano Hotel Restaurant

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13 Bvd du Temple, 75003 **Tel** 01 42 71 20 00**Map** 14 D1

Mediterranean cuisine is on the menu inside this trendy restaurant, whose funky décor complements that of the adjoined hotel. Opt for a table inside the almost all-white dining room, or on a sunny day, relax and enjoy your meal instead in the outdoor courtyard.

Augusta

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98 Rue de Tocqueville, 75017 **Tel** 01 47 63 39 97**Map** 5 A1

This reliable restaurant serves excellent fish and a few meat dishes. The *salade augusta* is generously garnished with shellfish and the house specialty *bouillabaisse* with potatoes must be one of the best in Paris. An unusual dish is langoustines flavored with tarragon and saffron.

Au Trou Gascon

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40 Rue Taine, 75012 **Tel** 01 43 44 34 26

This authentic 1900s bistro owned by star-chef Alain Dutournier (of Carré des Feuillants) is one of Paris's most popular places. The delicious Gascon food includes ham from the Chalosse region, great *foie gras*, lamb from the Pyrénées, and local poultry. Dutournier's desserts are also worth finding room for.

Dessirier

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9 Pl du Maréchal Juin, 75017 **Tel** 01 42 27 82 14**Map** 4 E1

Dedicated to seafood since 1883, this is one of Paris's best-known fish restaurants. Oyster risotto, whole grilled sea bass, and langoustine salad feature. A combination of fish brasserie and wet-fish market, it offers a variety of fish-based dishes, depending on the season. Affordable wine list available. Valet parking.

Le Pré Catelan

€€€€€€

Route de Suresnes, Bois de Boulogne, 75016 **Tel** 01 44 14 41 14

This elegant Belle Époque restaurant in the Bois is a delight, either in midsummer when you can dine on the terrace, or in midwinter when the lights inside are magical. The menu is luxurious, with huge langoustines, special Duclair duck with spices, and sea urchin soufflé. Divine desserts. There is a cheaper menu at lunchtime.

Cafés, Tea Salons, and Bars

Good food and drink are so much a part of everyday life in Paris that you can eat and drink well without ever going to a restaurant. Whether you want to enjoy a meal or casual drink at a café, wine bar or tearoom, buy a crêpe from a street stand or a quiche or crusty *baguette* sandwich from a bakery, or buy a market picnic of cheeses, breads, salads and *pâtés*, informal eating is one of the city's great gastronomic strengths.

Paris is also a wonderful city for drinking. Wine bars in every quarter offer various wines by the glass. Beer bars have astounding selections, and Irish pubs are much-loved spots which serve Guinness in a relaxed, sometimes rowdy atmosphere. Or choose from chic hotel bars or fun late-night bars. (See also pp298-9.)

CAFES

Paris is famous for its cafés, and rightly so. You can't walk far in this city without passing one. They range in size from tiny to huge, some with pin-ball machines, a tobacconist and betting stations, some with elegant Belle Epoque decorations and immaculately attired waiters. Every Parisian has their favorite local café and these establishments function as the heart of any neighborhood. The life of a café changes throughout the day and it's always fascinating to check out the locals at leisure, sipping their morning espresso, tucking into a hearty lunch or drinking an *apéritif* after work. Most cafés will serve you light food and drink at any time of day.

Breakfast definitely is one of the busiest times and fresh croissants and *pains au chocolat* (chocolate-filled pastries) sell fast. The French often eat these dipped in a bowl or large cup of milky coffee or hot chocolate. Eating breakfast out at a café, or at least grabbing a quick caffeine fix in the morning, is a fundamental part of the French lifestyle.

The café lunch usually includes *plats du jour* (daily specials) and, in the smaller cafés, there are great Parisian bargains, rarely costing more than €16 for two courses. The specials are often substantial meat dishes such as *sauté d'agneau* (sautéed lamb) or *blanquette de veau* (veal with a white sauce), with

fruit tarts for dessert. For a simpler lunch, salads, sandwiches, and omelettes are usually available at any time of day. One of the best places for this kind of food is **Le Bourdonnet Pascal** in St-Germain-des-Prés. **Le Rostand** by the Luxembourg Gardens is also an excellent place to eat as is **Café Constant** (see p319) in the Invalides district.

Most museums have reliable cafés, but those at the Pompidou Center (see pp110-11) and the Musée d'Orsay (see pp144-5) are especially good. When visiting the Louvre, it is worth waiting till you re-emerge from the galleries and stopping at the upmarket **Café Marly** in front of the glass pyramid under the arcades for an expensive, yet memorable drink or meal. Should you find yourself in the department store **Galeries Lafayette** (see p321), it's worth going to the café for the fabulous views over Paris.

Cafés in the main tourist and nightlife areas (Boulevard St-Germain, Les Halles, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Boulevard Montparnasse, the Opéra and Bastille) generally stay open late – some not closing their doors until 2am.

It is important to note that prices change depending on where in the café you choose to enjoy your drink. Standing at the bar is usually a little cheaper than sitting at one of the outside tables, and heading outside to the terrace will normally cost you more again.

TEA SALONS

Tearooms have become increasingly popular in Paris over the last few years and the selection of teas is normally impressive. Some tea salons also offer light lunches, as well as breakfast and afternoon tea, including **Angéline**, with its Belle Epoque decor. **Mariage Frères** in the Marais is well known for its exhaustive drink list and also sells loose tea and lovely teapots to take home. **Ladurée** on the Champs Élysées is a Parisian institution where well-heeled ladies sip tea and nibble the house specialty macarons. For a more exotic atmosphere, visit the mosaic-tiled **Café de la Mosquée**, at Paris's mosque in the Jardin des Plantes area, for sticky pastries and excellent mint tea.

WINE BARS

Most Parisian wine bars are small, convivial neighborhood places. They open early, many doubling as cafés for breakfast, and offer a small, good-quality lunch menu. It's best to get there early or after 1.30pm if you want to avoid the crowd. Most wine bars are usually closed by 9pm.

Wine bar owners tend to be passionate about wine, most of them buying directly from producers. Young Bordeaux wines and those from the Loire, Rhône, and the Jura can be surprisingly good, and wine bar owners usually seek out interesting tipples. The **L'Ecluse** chain specializes in Bordeaux, but for the most part you will find delicious lesser-known wines at very reasonable prices. Serious oenophiles might like to visit wine bars attached to wine shops so that any interesting vintages tasted can be ordered by the case-load and enjoyed at home. There are several examples of this type of place in Paris – **Juvenile's**, **Lavinia**, and **Legrand Filles et Fils** in the Opéra district are among the finest. Juveniles

is a small shop with a zinc bar run by a Scotsman. The selection is very good, especially for wines from the New World, and great food is also served here. Lavinia is Europe's largest wine store, the choice is vast, there are regular tastings and the sleek bar serves many wines by the glass. Legrand is an old-fashioned vintner whose bar is extremely popular with Parisian wine buffs. Another fashionable wine bar of this type is **Wine and Bubbles** in the Beaubourg and Les Halles district. The delightful **Rouge Passion**, situated below Montmartre, is a great place to spend a whole evening. Wine-tasting classes with guest *sommeliers* are a regular feature in this bar.

BEER BARS AND PUBS

Paris has both pubs and beer bars. Whereas pubs are simply for drinking, beer bars also serve a particular style of food and are larger. *Moules-frites* (a generous bowl of steamed mussels served with French fries), *tarte aux poireaux* (leek tart), and *tarte aux oignons* (onion tart) are classic examples of the food they serve. The chief reason for going to a beer bar, however, is for the beer. The lists are often vast: some specialize in Belgian *gueuze* (heavy, malty, very alcoholic beer), others have beers from all around the world.

Some beer bars are open from noon, whereas pubs may open later in the afternoon. Pubs are usually open every day, often until 1 or 2am. The pubs in Paris have a good mix of expatriate and French clients. Some pubs are also micro-breweries serving beer brewed on the premises. The **Frog and Princess** and the **Frog and Rosbif** are good examples of this type of pub, serving several types of home-brewed beer. The bar staff are very friendly and will happily help you choose the beer that's right for you. Aside from traditionally English pubs such as **The Bombardier** in the Latin Quarter, Paris has

dozens of Irish pubs and a few Scottish pubs. The best Irish pubs include **Coolin** and **Corcoran's** in St-Germain-des-Prés, **Kitty O'Sheas** and **Carrs** in the Tuileries district and **O'Sullivan's by the Mill** in Montmartre. A Highland fling and good whisky can be found in the **Highlander** in St-Germain-des-Prés and **The Auld Alliance** in the Marais.

BARS

Being such an elegant city, it's no surprise that Paris has more than its share of cocktail and late-night bars too. Some pretty Paris brasseries, such as **La Coupole**, **La Rotonde** and **La Closerie des Lilas**, have long wood or zinc bars, accomplished bartenders, a glamorous ambience, and a sense of distinguished times past. Hotel bars are some of the loveliest places for cocktails in Paris. **The Hemingway Bar** at the Ritz (see p285) is the most famous hotel bar in Paris. It is full of nostalgia, small, intimate, lined with heavy wood, and has been run since 1994 by one of the world's top barmen, Colin Peter Field. The cocktails here are wonderful and each drink for a woman comes complete with a fresh flower. Other hotel bars of note include the bar at the Four Seasons George V (see p290) where the bartenders will shake your martini at your table and present it in an individual silver shaker; the perennially popular bar in the hotel Balzac (see p290); and the fashionable bar at the hotel Plaza Athénée (see p291).

La Mezzanine de l'Alcazar is one of Paris's most fashionable bars, while **Yono** is young and trendy. Other hip bars include **Le Fumoir** next to the Louvre with its long elegant bar and excellent cocktails, **Andy Wahloo** which is tiny with a Moroccan design, **De LaVille** café which is popular as a pre-club destination, **Le China**, which has a wonderful cocktail menu, and **The Lizard Lounge**, which attracts a noisy, young crowd. The Philippe Starck-designed bar

and restaurant **Kong**, on top of the Kenzo store near the Pont Neuf, is currently Paris's trendiest place for drinks.

Bars which are less trendy but great for a relaxing drink include the tiny, stone-clad **Stolly's** in the Marais and legendary **Harry's Bar**, which claims to have invented the Bloody Mary.

TAKE-OUT FOOD

Crêpes are the traditional Parisian street food. Although there are fewer good crêpe stands than there used to be, they still exist. Sandwich bars provide *baguettes* with a wide range of fillings; a Parisien – a type of *baguette* – is normally Emmental cheese with ham. Camembert-filled sandwiches tend to be delicious, but beware the misguidingly named *crudités* (salad) which may include nonvegetarian ingredients, too. The best fast food in Paris is freshly baked flat *fougasse* (focaccia) bread sprinkled with savory flavorings. It is sold fresh from a wood-burning oven and filled with one or more fillings of your choice. You can buy it at **Così** in Rue de Seine. Busy tourist areas also have their share of kabob shops for a speedy snack.

Ice-cream stands open around noon, and stay open late in summer. It's worth waiting for the city's best ice cream at **Maison Berthillon**. Seasoned gourmets come from across the city to line around the block for a scoop or two of their delicious concoctions. Chocoholics will be delighted with their intense cocoa ice cream, while fruit fans can expect sorbets packed with flavor. There are several branches of Berthillon in the city but the Ile St Louis store is recommended: nothing beats strolling along the Seine catching the drips from a divine ice-cream cone. Ice-cream obsessives might also like to head to **Amorino** which makes Italian-style *gelati*. Don't miss the Italian-style *amaretto gelato* which comes sprinkled with crushed *amaretti* cookies.

DIRECTORY

ILE DE LA CITÉ AND ILE ST-LOUIS

TEA SALONS

Le Flore en l'Isle
42 Quai d'Orléans 75004.
Map 13 B4.

ICE-CREAM PARLORS

Amorino
47 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île
75004.
Map 13 C4.

Maison Berthillon
31 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île
75004.
Map 13 C4.

TUILERIES QUARTER

CAFÉS

Café Marly
93 Rue de Rivoli Cour
Napoleon du Louvre
75001.
Map 12 F1.

WINE BARS

**La Cloche des
Halles**
28 Rue Coquillière 75001.
Map 12 E2.

Le Rubis
10 Rue du Marché St-
Honoré 75001.
Map 12 D1.

Juvenile's
47 Rue de Richelieu
75001. **Map** 12 E1.

TEA SALONS

Angéline
226 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 12 D1.

Ladurée
16 Rue Royale 75008.
Map 5 C5.

PUBS

Carr's
1 Rue Mont Thabor
75001. **Map** 12 D1.

Kitty O'Sheas
10 Rue des Capucines
75002. **Map** 6 D5.

BARS

Bars du Ritz
15 Pl Vendôme 75001.
Map 6 D5.

Harry's Bar
5 Rue Daunou 75002.
Map 6 E5.

THE MARAIS

CAFÉS

Au Petit Fer à Cheval
30 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. **Map** 13 C3

L'Etoile Manquante
34 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Ma Bourgogne
19 Pl des Vosges 75004.
Map 14 D3.

Le Trésor
7 Rue du Trésor 75004.
Map 13 C3.

TEA SALONS

**Le Loir dans la
Théière**
3 Rue des Rosiers
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Mariage Frères
30–32 Rue du Bourg-
Tibourg 75004.
Map 13 C3.

BEER BARS

Café des Musées
49 Rue de Turenne
75003. **Map** 14 D3.

WINE BARS

La Belle Hortense
31 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Le Coude Fou
12 Rue du Bourg-
Tibourg 75004.
Map 13 C3.

**Le Temps des
Cerises**
31 Rue de la Cerisaie
75004. **Map** 14 D4.

PUBS

The Auld Alliance
80 Rue François Miron
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Stolly's
16 Rue Cloche Perce
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

BARS

L'Apparement Café
18 Rue des Coutures
St-Gervais 75003.
Map 14 D2.

Les Philosophes
28 Rue Vieille du Temple
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

The Lizard Lounge
18 Rue du Bourg-Tibourg
75004. **Map** 13 C3.

Yono
37 Rue Vieille du
Temple 75004.
Map 13 C3.

BEAUBOURG AND LES HALLES

CAFÉS

Café Beaubourg
100 Rue St Martin 75004.
Map 13 B2. (See p108).

WINE BARS

La Garde Robe
41 Rue de l'Arbre Sec
75001.
Map 12 E2.

Wine and Bubbles
3 Rue Français 75001.
Map 13 A1.

PUBS

Frog and Rosbif
116 Rue Saint-Denis
75002. **Map** 13 B1.

Quigley's Point
5 Rue du Jour 75001.
Map 13 A2.

BARS

Andy Wahloo
69 Rue des Gravilliers
75003. **Map** 13 B1.

Kong
1 Rue du Pont Neuf
75001. **Map** 13 A2.

Le Comptoir
37 Rue Berger 75001.
Map 12 F2.

Le Fumoir
6 Rue de l'Amiral-de-
Coligny 75001.
Map 12 F2.

ST-GERMAIN- DES-PRÉS

CAFÉS

**Le Bourdonnec
Pascal**
75 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.

Café de Flore
(See p139).

Café de la Mairie
8 Place St-Sulpice 75006.
Map 12 E4.

Les Deux Magots
(See p138).

La Palette
43 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.

SANDWICH BARS

Cosi
54 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.

WINE BARS

Au Sauvignon
80 Rue des Sts-Pères
75007.
Map 12 D4.

**Bistro des
Augustins**
39 Quai des Grands-
Augustins 75006.
Map 12 F4.

PUBS

Coolin
15 Rue Clément 75006.
Map 12 E4.

Corcoran's
28 Rue Saint-André
des Arts 75006.
Map 12 F4.

Frog and Princess
9 Rue Princesse 75006.
Map 12 E4.

Highlander
8 Rue de Nevers 75006.
Map 12 F3.

The Moosehead
16 Rue des Quatre-Vents
75006. **Map** 12 F4.

BARS

Le Bar Dix
10 Rue de l'Odéon
75006.
Map 12 F4.

Birdland
8 Rue Guisarde
75006. **Map** 12 E4.

Café Mabillon
164 Blvd St-Germain
75006.
Map 12 E4.

Don Carlos
66 Rue Mazarine 75006.
Map 12 F4.

DIRECTORY

Fubar

5 Rue St Sulpice 75006.
Map 12 F4.

La Mezzanine de l'Alcazar

62 Rue Mazarine 75006.
Map 12 F4.

Zéro de Conduite

14 Rue Jacob 75006.
Map 12 E3.

LATIN QUARTER

CAFÉS

Panis

21 Quai Montebello
 75005. **Map** 13 A4.

WINE BARS

Les Pipois

2 Rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique 75005. **Map** 13 A5.

Le Vin qui Danse

4 Rue des Fossés-St-Jacques 75005.
Map 17 A1.

BEER BARS

La Gueuze

19 Rue Soufflot 75005.
Map 12 F5.

PUBS

The Bombardier

2 Place du Panthéon
 75005. **Map** 17 A1.

BARS

Le Caveau des Oubliettes

52 Rue Galande 75005.
Map 13 A4.

JARDIN DES PLANTES

CAFÉS

Café Littéraire de l'Institut du Monde Arabe

1 Rue des Fossés-St-Bernard 75005.
Map 13 C5.

TEA SALONS

Café de la Mosquée
 39 Rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire
 75005. **Map** 17 C2.

PUBS

Bière Academy

7 Rue des Ecoles 75005.
Map 13 B5.

ICE-CREAM PARLORS

Häagen-Dazs

3 Pl de la Contrescarpe
 75005. **Map** 17 A1.

LUXEMBOURG QUARTER

CAFÉS

Au Petit Suisse

16 Rue de Vaugirard
 75006. **Map** 21 F5.

Le Rostand

6 Place Edmond
 Rostand 75006.
Map 12 F5.

BEER BARS

L'Académie de la Bière

88 Blvd de Port-Royal
 75005. **Map** 17 B3.

MONTPARNASSE

CAFÉS

Café de la Place

23 Rue d'Odessa 75014.
Map 15 C2.

La Rotonde

7 Pl 25 Août 1944 75014.
Map 16 D2.

Le Sélect Montparnasse

99 Blvd du Montparnasse
 75006.
Map 16 D2.

WINE BARS

Le Rallye Peret

6 Rue Daguerre
 75014.
Map 16 D4.

TEA SALONS

Justine

96 Rue Oberkampf
 75011.
Map 14 E1.

BARS

La Closerie des Lilas

171 Blvd du
 Montparnasse 75006.
Map 16 D2.

La Coupole (Café Bar)

102 Blvd du
 Montparnasse 75014.
Map 16 D2.
 (See p178).

Cubana Café

45 Rue Vavin 75006.
Map 12 F5.

Le Café Tournesol

9 Rue de la Gaîté 75014.
Map 2 E2.

INVALIDES AND EIFFEL TOWER QUARTER

CAFÉS

Café Constant

139 Rue St-Dominique
 75007. **Map** 11 B2.

PUBS

O'Brien's

77 Rue Saint-Dominique
 75007. **Map** 10 F3.

BARS

Café Thoumieux

4 Rue de la Comète
 75007. **Map** 11 A3.

CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

WINE BARS

L'Ecluse

64 Rue François Premier
 75008. **Map** 4 F5.

Ma Bourgogne

133 Blvd Haussmann
 75008. **Map** 5 B4.

TEA SALONS

Ladurée

75 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 4 F5.

BARS

Le Bar du Plaza at the Plaza Athénée

(See p291).

Le V at Four Seasons George V

(See p290).

OPÉRA QUARTER

CAFÉS

Café de la Paix

12 Blvd des Capucines
 75009. **Map** 6 E5.
 (See p213).

WINE BARS

Bistro du Sommelier

97 Blvd Haussmann
 75008. **Map** 5 C4.

Lavinia

3-5 Blvd de la Madeleine
 75001. **Map** 6 D5.

Legrand Filles et Fils

1 Rue de la Banque
 75002. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 60 07 12.

MONTMARTRE

CAFÉS

Le Saint Jean

16 Place des Abbesses
 75018. **Map** 6 F1.

Le Sancerre

35 Rue des Abbesses
 75018. **Map** 6 E1.

WINE BARS

Rouge Passion

14 Rue Jean Baptiste
 75009.
Map 6 D2.

PUBS

O'Sullivan's by the Mill

92 Blvd de Clichy 75018.
Map 6 E21.

FARTHER AFIELD

WINE BARS

Le Verre Volé

67 Rue de Lancry 75010.
Map 8 D4.

BARS

L'Autre Café

62 Rue Jean-Pierre
 Timbaud 75011.
Map 8 F5.

Café Charbon

109 Rue Oberkampf
 75011.
Map 14 E1.

Chez Prune

36 Rue Beaurepaire
 75010. **Map** 8 D4.

Le China

50 Rue de Charenton
 75012. **Map** 14 F5.

Pause Café

41 Rue de Charonne
 75011. **Map** 14 F4.

GLUTEN FREE

Des Si et des Mets

63 Rue Lépic 75018.
Map 6 E1.

SHOPS AND MARKETS

Paris seems to be the very definition of luxury and good living. Beautifully dressed people sip wine by the banks of the Seine against a backdrop of splendid architecture, or hurry down gallery-lined streets carrying parcels from specialist stores. The least expensive way of joining the chic set is to create French style with accessories or costume jewelry.



Alternatively, splash out on the fashion, or the wonderful food and related items from kitchen gadgets to tableware. Remember, too, that Parisian stores and markets are the ideal place to indulge in the French custom of strolling through the streets, seeing and being seen. For high fashion there are exquisite *couture* house window displays on Avenue Montaigne, or you can browse at the bookstalls along the Seine. A survey of some of the most famous places to shop follows.

OPENING HOURS

Stores are usually open from 10am to 7pm, Monday to Saturday, but hours can vary. Many department stores stay open late on Thursday, while boutiques may shut for an hour or two at midday. Markets and local neighborhood stores close on Mondays. Some places shut for the summer, usually in August, but they may leave a note on the door suggesting an open equivalent nearby.

HOW TO PAY

Cash is readily available from the ATMs in most banks, which accept both credit and bank debit cards. Visa and MasterCard are the most widely accepted credit cards.

VAT EXEMPTION

A sales tax (TVA) of 5.5–19.6 percent is imposed on most goods and services in EU

countries. Non-EU residents shopping in France are entitled to a refund of this if they spend a minimum of €175 in one shop in one day. You must have been resident in France for less than six months and either carry the goods with you out of the country within three months of purchase or get the store to forward them to you. If shopping in a group, you can usually buy goods together in order to reach the minimum.

Larger stores will generally supply a form (*bordereau de détaxe* or *bordereau de vente*) and help you to fill it in.

When you leave France or the EU you present the form to Customs, who either permit you to be reimbursed straight away, or forward your claim to the place where you bought the merchandise; the store eventually sends you a refund. If you know someone in Paris it may be quicker if they can pick up the refund for you at the



Shopping in Avenue Montaigne

store. Alternatively at large airports such as Orly and Roissy some banks may have the facilities to refund you on the spot. Though the process involves a lot of paperwork, it can be worth it. There is no refund on food, drink, tobacco, cars, and motorbikes. Bicycles, however, can be reimbursed.

SALES

The best sales (*soldes*) are held in January and July, although you can sometimes find sale items before Christmas. If you see goods labelled *Stock*, it means that they are stock items. *Dégriffé* means designer labels marked down, frequently from the previous year's collections. *Fripes* indicates that the clothes are second-hand. The sales tend to occupy prime floor space for the first month and are then relegated to the back of the store.



Au Printemps, the *grande dame* of Parisian department stores

DEPARTMENT STORES

Much of the pleasure of shopping in Paris is derived from going to the small specialist stores. But if time is short, try the *grands magasins* (department stores). Some still operate a ticket system for selling goods. The shop assistant writes up a ticket for goods from their own boutique which you take to one of the cashiers. You then return with your validated ticket to pick up your purchase. This can be time-consuming, so go early in the morning and don't shop on Saturdays. The French don't pay much attention to lines, so be assertive! One peculiarity of a visit is that the security guards may ask to inspect your bags as you leave. These are random checks and should not be taken as an implication of theft.

Department stores vary in style and content, but all have places to eat. **Au Printemps** is noted for its exciting and innovative household goods section, and large menswear store. The clothes departments for women and children are well-stocked. The lovely domed restaurant in the cupola often hosts chic after-hours parties;



Snails from the *charcuterie*



Apollonia Poilâne's bread bearing her trademark "P" (see pp333-5)



Kenzo designerwear in the Place des Victoires (see pp324-5)

these are private, but do visit the restaurant during store hours.

BHV (Le Bazar de l'Hôtel de Ville) is a DIY enthusiast's paradise. It also sells a host of other items related to home decor. The Left Bank **Le Bon Marché** was Paris's first department store and today is its most chic. The designer clothing sections are well-sourced, the high-end accessories are excellent and the own-brand linen has a good quality to price ratio. The prepared food sections serve restaurant-quality fare to take out.

Galeries Lafayette is perhaps the best-known department store and has a wide range of clothes available at all price levels. Its first-floor trends section plays host to lots of innovative designers. Having taken over part of the old Marks & Spencer, **Galeries Lafayette** boasts a wonderful food hall, **Lafayette Gourmet**, which offers a vast array of mouthwatering goodies.

Virgin Megastore is open until late and has an excellent record selection and an impressive book section. **FNAC** sells records, books (foreign editions can be found at Les Halles) and electronic equipment. The branch on the Champs-Élysées specializes in music, videos, and DVDs and concert tickets. **FNAC Digitale** sells a wide range of the latest technological equipment.

ADDRESSES

Au Printemps

64 Blvd Haussman 75009.
Map 6 D4. Tel 01 42 82 50 00.

BHV

52-64 Rue de Rivoli 75004.
Map 13 B3. Tel 01 42 74 90 00.

Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007.
Map 11 C5. Tel 01 44 39 80 00.



Bookstall, Vanves market (see p339)

FNAC

Forum des Halles, 1 Rue Pierre Lescot 75001. Map 13 A2.
Tel 0825 02 00 20.
74 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008.
Map 4 F5. Tel 0825 02 00 20.

FNAC Digitale

77-81 Blvd St-Germain 75006.
Map 13 A5. Tel 0825 02 00 20.

Galeries Lafayette

40 Blvd Haussmann 75009.
Map 6 E4. Tel 01 42 82 34 56.

Virgin Megastore

52-60 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. Map 4 F5.
Tel 01 49 53 50 00.

Paris's Best: Shops and Markets

By turns ultraconservative and wackily avant-garde, Paris is a treasure trove of quality stores and boutiques. Time-honored emporia mix with modern precincts in a city that buzzes with life in its inner quarters, not least in the markets. Here you can buy everything from exotic fruit and vegetables to fine china and vintage treasures. Whether you're shopping for handmade shoes, perfectly cut clothes, or traditionally made cheeses, or simply soaking up the atmosphere, you won't be disappointed.



Place de la Madeleine

Top-class groceries and delicacies are sold on the north side of this square. (See p214.)

THE CENTER OF PARIS COUTURE



Chanel

Coco Chanel (1883–1971) reigned over the fashion world from No. 31 Rue Cambon. The main boutique is in the Avenue Montaigne. (See p325.)



Invalides and Eiffel Tower Quarter



Rue de Rivoli

Inexpensive mementos like this Paris snow shaker can be found in the shops on the Rue de Rivoli. (See p130.)



Marché de la Porte de Vanves

This charming and relaxed market sells old books, linen, postcards, china, and musical instruments. (Weekends only – see p339.)



Kenzo

The Japanese designer has colorful apparel for men, women, and children in his clothes stores. (See p325.)



Cartier

The early Cartier jewelry designs with their beautifully cut stones are still highly sought after. This store in the Rue de la Paix sells all the Cartier lines. (See p329.)

Rue de Paradis

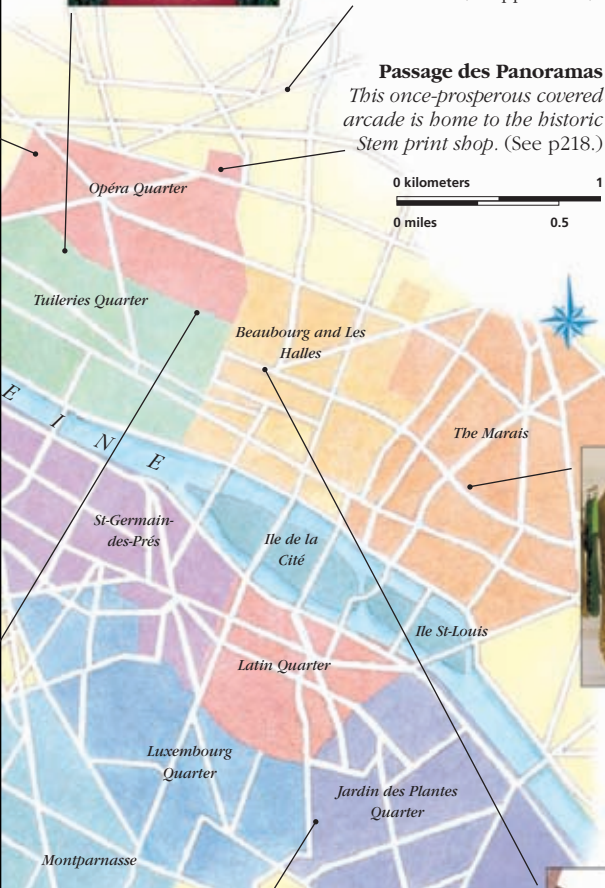
Here you can buy porcelain and crystal at reduced prices at the company showrooms.

Look out for Lumicristal, which stocks Baccarat and Bernardaud. (See pp330–32.)



Passage des Panoramas

This once-prosperous covered arcade is home to the historic Stem print shop. (See p218.)



0 kilometers 1
0 miles 0.5



Rue des Francs-Bourgeois

Stylish fashion stores (see pp324–5) line this thoroughfare in the Marais.



Rue Mouffetard

The market sells cheeses and other quality foods. (See p339.)

Forum des Halles

This modern glass arcade has many shops. (See p109.)



Clothes and Accessories

For many people Paris is synonymous with fashion and Parisian style is the ultimate in chic. More than anywhere else in the world, women in Paris seem to be in tune with current trends and when a new season arrives they rush, as one, to don the look. Though less trend-conscious generally, Parisian men are aware of style and mix and match patterns and colors with *élan*. Finding the right clothes at the right price means knowing where to shop. For every luxury boutique on the Avenue Montaigne, there are ten young designers' shops waiting to become the next Jean-Paul Gaultier – and hundreds more selling imitations.

HAUTE COUTURE

Paris is the home of *haute couture*. Original *couture* garments, as opposed to imitations and adaptations, are one-off creations, designed by one of the *haute couture* houses listed with the Fédération Française de la Couture. The rules for being classified by the Fédération are fairly strict, and some top brands are not included. Astronomical prices put *haute couture* beyond the reach of all but a few immensely deep pockets, but it's still the lifeblood of the fashion industry providing inspiration for the mass market.

The fashion seasons are launched with the *couture* shows in January and July. Many shows are held in the Carrousel du Louvre (see p123). If you want to see a show, you stand a much better chance of getting a seat at the private *couture* shows (the main shows are for buyers and the press). To do this call the press offices of the *haute couture* houses a month in advance. You can only be sure you have a place when you receive the ticket. Alternatively, telephone the fashion house or, if you're in Paris, try going to the boutique and asking if there's a show – and do remember to dress the part.

Most *couture* houses make *prêt-à-porter* clothes as well – ready-to-wear clothes fitted on a standard model. They're still not cheap, but give you an idea of some of the designer elegance and creativity at a fraction of the cost.

WOMEN'S CLOTHES

The highest concentration of *couture* houses is on the Right Bank. Most are on or near the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré and the classier Avenue Montaigne: **Christian Dior**, **Pierre Cardin**, **Chanel**, **Gianni Versace**, **Givenchy**, **Louis Féraud**, **Nina Ricci**, and **Yves Saint Laurent**. This is where you will rub shoulders with the rich and famous.

Hermès offers timeless chic. **MaxMara's** Italian elegance is quite popular in France and no one can resist a **Giorgio Armani** suit. **Karl Lagerfeld** has a shop where the latest creations from his own line, Lagerfeld Gallery, are exhibited.

The theatrical **Paco Rabanne** and chic **Prada** have also stuck to the Right Bank, but many other fine fashion houses prefer the Left Bank. Try **Sonia Rykiel** for knitwear, **Junko Shimada** for sporty casuals, and **Barbara Bui** for soft, feminine clothes.

Many designers have a Left Bank branch in addition to their Right Bank bastions, and there are many ready-to-wear shops here. For sheer quality there's **Georges Rech**, but don't forget **Yves Saint Laurent** or **Jil Sander** for their exquisite tailoring. Try Armani's St-Germain temple of fashion, or Prada's affordable boutique, **Miu Miu**, in the Rue St Honoré. **Joseph** has its cult following for well-cut clothes, and **Irié** is the place for reasonably-priced clothes which are trendy but will stand the test of time. Also

in the Saint-Germain-des-Près district, the **Comptoir des Cotonniers** stocks excellent basics, **Maje** has everything from boho chic to stylish cuts, and **Vanessa Bruno** is extremely popular for feminine flair. Simple cuts with quirky details can be found at **Zadig et Voltaire**, which has a following amongst French fashionistas.

Ready-to-wear stores blanket Paris, and in the beautiful Place des Victoires they thrive off shoppers looking to escape the crowds on Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré. The **Victoire** boutique offers one of the best collections of current designer labels with Michael Klein, Helmut Lang, and Thierry Mugler among many others. **Kenzo** is here (its flagship store is near the Pont Neuf), along with fellow Japanese designers **Comme des Garçons**, with its avant-garde, quirky fashion for both sexes, and **Y-3** just down the street, near Ventilo. The nearby Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau has now become one of the city's prime shopping stops.

Moving east to the Rue du Jour, **Agnès B** and **Claudie Pierlot's** clothes have timeless elegance. There are also many stores selling inexpensive copies of new designs in the center. **Martin Margiela** carries excellent quality basics with a twist.

The Marais is a haven for up-and-coming designers and is always busy on Saturdays. One of the best streets is the Rue des Rosiers, which includes the wonderful **Zadig et Voltaire**, **L'Eclaireur** and a branch of **Tehen** for clothes. **Nina Jacob** is on the neighboring Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, and daring designer **Azzedine Alaïa's** shop is just around the corner. **Abou d'Abi Bazar** stocks a range of designers, and **Muji** sells stylishly-simple staple items and accessories.

The Bastille area has trendy boutiques, as well as some more established names. Designer **Jean-Paul Gaultier**

DIRECTORY

WOMEN'S CLOTHES**Abou d'Abi Bazar**

124 Rue Vieille du Temple
75003. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 71 13 26.

Agnès B

2-19 Rue du Jour 75001.
Map 13 A1.
Tel 01 45 08 56 56.
www.agnesb.com
One of several branches.

Azzedine Alaïa

7 Rue de Moussy 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 72 19 19.

Barbara Bui

23 Rue Etienne-Marcel
75001. **Map** 13 A1.
Tel 01 40 26 43 65.
www.barbarabui.com
One of several branches.

Chanel

42 Ave Montaigne
75008.
Map 5 A5.
Tel 01 47 23 47 12.
www.chanel.com
One of several branches.

Christian Dior

30 Ave Montaigne
75008.
Map 10 F1.
Tel 01 40 73 73 73.
www.dior.com

Claudie Pierlot

1 Rue Montmartre 75001.
Map 13 A1.
Tel 01 42 21 38 38.
www.claudie-pierlot.com
One of three branches.

Colette

213 Rue St-Honoré
75001.
Map 12 D1.
Tel 01 55 35 33 90.
www.colette.fr

Comme des Garçons

54 Rue du Faubourg
St-Honoré 75008.
Map 4 E3.
Tel 01 53 30 27 27.

Comptoir des Cotonniers

33 Rue des Francs
Bourgeois 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 76 95 33.

L'Eclairer

3 ter Rue des Rosiers
75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 48 87 10 22.

Eres

2 Rue Tronchet 75008.
Map 5 C5.
Tel 01 47 42 28 82.
One of two branches.

Gaëlle Barré

17 Rue Keller 75011.
Map 14 F4.
Tel 01 43 14 63 02.

Georges Rech

54 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 43 26 84 11.
www.georges-rech.fr
One of several branches.

Giorgio Armani

18 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.
Tel 01 42 61 55 09
www.giorgioarmani.com

Givenchy

3 Ave Georges V 75008.
Map 4 E5.
Tel 01 44 31 50 00.
www.givenchy.com

H&M

15 Rue du Commerce
75015. **Map** 10 E5.
Tel 01 40 57 24 60.
One of several branches.

Hermès

24 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008.
Map 5 C5.
Tel 01 40 17 46 00.
www.hermes.com
One of several branches.

Irié

8 Rue du Pré-aux-Clercs
75007. **Map** 12 D3.
Tel 01 42 61 18 28.

Isabel Marant

16 Rue de Charonne
75011.
Map 14 F4.
Tel 01 49 29 71 55.

Jay Ahr

2 Rue du 29 Juillet 75001.
Map 12 D1.
Tel 01 42 96 95 23.

Jean-Paul Gaultier

6 Rue Vivienne 75002.
Map 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 86 05 05.
One of several branches.

Jil Sander

56 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 10 F1.
Tel 01 44 95 06 70.

Joseph

147 Blvd St-Germain
75006. **Map** 12 E4.
Tel 01 55 42 77 55.

Junko Shimada

13 Rue St-Florentin
75008. **Map** 11 C1.
Tel 01 42 60 94 12.
One of two branches.

Kenzo

3 Pl des Victoires 75001.
Map 12 F1.
Tel 01 40 39 72 03.
One of several branches.

Kookaï

82 Rue Reaumur 75002.
Map 13 B1.
Tel 01 45 08 93 69.
One of several branches.

La City

141 Rue de Rennes
75006. **Map** 16 D1.
Tel 01 45 44 71 18.
One of several branches.

Les Petites

10 Rue du Four 75006.
Map 13 A1.
Tel 01 55 42 98 78.

Louis Féraud

90 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. **Map** 4 E3.
Tel 01 44 71 03 86.

Mac Douglas

9 Rue de Sèvres 75006.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 14 09.
One of several branches.

Maje

42 Rue du Four 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 42 22 43 69.

Mango

6 Blvd des Capucines
75009. **Map** 6 E5.
Tel 01 53 30 82 70.
One of several branches.

Martin Margiela

25 Rue de Montpensier
75001. **Map** 12 E1.
Tel 01 40 15 07 55.

MaxMara

31 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 5 A5.
Tel 01 47 20 61 13.
One of several branches.

Miu Miu

219 Rue St Honoré
75001. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 58 62 53 20.
www.miumiu.com

Muji

47 Rue des Francs-
Bourgeois 75004.
Map 14 D3.
Tel 01 49 96 41 41.

Nina Jacob

23 Rue des Francs-
Bourgeois 75004.
Map 14 D3.
Tel 01 42 77 41 20.

Nina Ricci

39 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 10 F1.
Tel 01 40 88 67 60.
www.ninaricci.fr

Pierre Cardin

27 Ave de Marigny
75008. **Map** 5 B5.
Tel 01 42 66 68 98.
www.pierrecardin.com

Prada

10 Ave Montaigne
75008. **Map** 3C5.
Tel 01 53 23 99 40.

Promod

60 Rue Caumartin 75009.
Map 6 D4.
Tel 01 45 26 01 11.
One of several branches.

Ragtime

23 Rue de l'Echaudé
75006. **Map** 12 E4.
Tel 01 56 24 00 36.

Sinéquanone

16 Rue du Four 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 56 24 27 74.
One of several branches.

Sonia Rykiel

175 Blvd St-Germain
75006. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 49 54 60 60.
www.soniarykiel.com
One of several branches.

Stella Cadente

93 Quai de Valmy 75010.
Map 13 C4.
Tel 01 42 09 66 60.
www.stella-cadente.com
One of two branches.

has a boutique in the Rue du Faubourg St-Antoine. His "senior" and "junior" collections reflect price and attitude. **Isabel Marant's** boutique is renowned for its originality, and **Gaëlle Barré** is a stylist with a fast-growing reputation. *The swimsuit store* is **Eres**, while for leather, it's **Mac Douglas**.

Young designers' clothes are found at **Colette**, **Stella Cadente** and **Jay Ahr** (where you will find great evening dresses), while **Zucca** now has several boutiques. For fabulous, if somewhat pricey, clothes from the 1920s to the 1950s, try **Ragtime**.

Not all Parisians have pocketbooks that allow them to shop on the Avenue Montaigne, but those on smaller budgets still manage to look chic in clothes from some chain stores. There are many large chain stores here which have branches in other European cities. Chain stores tend to stock each store differently, depending on the desires and buying patterns of the local clientele. Because of this it is possible to find quintessentially French fashion in large chains such as **Zara**, particularly at the branches on Rue de Rennes and near the Opera.

Mighty Swedish retailer **H&M** has an exciting concept store for young fashion in Paris's 15th arrondissement and stocks designs by Sonia Rykiel in some of its larger shops, which are hugely popular. French chain stores are also numerous. Well-known names such as **Kookaï** and **Mango** stock fresh and funky items. **Sinéquanone** and **LA City**, on the other hand, are rather classic in their designs, while **Promod** is a very cheap store for fun merchandise.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Lots of options for children exist in various styles and many price ranges. Many top designers of adult clothes also have boutiques for children. These include **Kenzo**, **Baby Dior**, **Agnès B**, **Sonia Rykiel**, and **Teddy's**.

Ready-to-wear shops such as **Jacadi** and **Du Pareil au Même** are serviceable and wide-ranging; **Tartine et Chocolat** offers delectable classics with a contemporary twist. **Bonpoint** stocks adorably chic clothing for mini-Parisians. **Petit Bateau** is coveted as much by grown-ups as it is by children. The inevitable has finally happened – children now have their own concept store in **Bonton**, which stocks baby toiletries, stylish clothing, toys, and furniture for children's rooms.

For little feet, **Froment-Leroyer** probably offers the best all-round classics. **Six Pieds Trois Pouces** has a vast choice of styles.

MEN'S CLOTHES

Men's fashions are a mix of bespoke tailoring and ready-to-wear, with menswear collections by the top designers every bit as coveted as their feminine counterparts.

On the Right Bank, there's **Giorgio Armani**, **Pierre Cardin**, **Kenzo**, **Lanvin** (also good for accessories), and **Yves Saint Laurent**. On the Left Bank, **Michel Axael** and **Jean-Charles de Castelbajac** are known for their ties and **Francesco Smalto's** elegant creations are worn by some of the world's leading movie stars. **Y-3's** clothes (designed by Yohji Yamamoto) are for those who are intent on making a serious fashion statement, while **Gianni Versace** offers classic, suave Italian style. **APC**, **Paul Smith**, and **Ron Orb** garments are rather more contemporary, and **Olivier Strelli**, **Polo by Ralph Lauren**, and **Loft Design By** are chic without being overtly trendy, and thus are likely to have a longer shelf-life.

The ultimate in Parisian elegance for men is a suit, custom-made shirt or silk tie from **Charvet**. A trip to the **Place Vendôme** store is a pleasure in itself. Be sure to ask the charming and friendly staff for a tour around their atelier for an insight into how such exquisite creations are crafted. **Madeliros** is a

great department store for men that mixes designer and chain store brands.

LIFESTYLE STORES

Since **Colette** first burst on to the Parisian shopping scene in the late 1990s, the fad for lifestyle shops has shown no sign of slowing down. Concept stores tend to be high-end affairs crammed with designer labels, some obscure, some household names, all grouped together to kit you out with everything you could possibly need. From fashionable books to shoes, beauty products, household goods, music, and furniture via designer mineral water, purses, sneakers, and evening gowns, the one-stop shopping experience provides the ultimate in retail therapy.

Spree in Montmartre mixes fashion, art, and design so that you can buy a great outfit and some interesting art at the same time, while **Montaigne Market** brings together the best of *haute couture* and new designers.

VINTAGE AND SECOND-HAND STORES

The vintage craze hit Paris some time back and there are some wonderful shops to plunder for a retro look. The best of the bunch is **Didier Ludot**, where an Aladdin's Cave of chic *haute couture* is elegantly displayed. From vintage Courrèges dresses to excellent condition Chanel suits, this is the place for top of the range retro. The **Depôt-Vente de Bucy-Bourbon** is another good place to bargain hunt. A cheaper option and a way to access more recent looks is to head for one of the many second-hand or consignment stores in the city. Chic Parisians discard their outfits with the seasons so it is very easy to pick up some quality items which are normally in top condition from places such as **Réciproque** in Passy or **Alternatives** in the Marais. Sample pieces, sale stock, and last season's collection pieces can be found at **Le Mouton à Cinq Pattes**.

DIRECTORY

Vanessa Bruno

25 Rue St-Sulpice 75006.

Map 12 E5.**Tel** 01 43 54 41 04.www.vanessabruno.com**Ventilo**

27 bis Rue du Louvre

75002. **Map** 12 F2.**Tel** 01 44 76 83 00.www.ventilo.fr*One of six branches.***Versace**

41 Rue François Premier

75008. **Map** 10 F1.**Tel** 01 47 42 88 02.www.versace.com**Victoire**

12 Place des Victoires

75002. **Map** 12 F1.**Tel** 01 42 86 92 51.www.victoire-paris.com*One of several branches.***Yohji Yamamoto**

25 Rue du Louvre 75001.

Map 12 F1.**Tel** 01 42 21 42 93.**Yves Saint Laurent**

38 Rue du Faubourg-St-

Honoré 75008. **Map** 5 C5.**Tel** 01 42 65 74 59.www.ysl.com*One of several branches.***Zadig et Voltaire**

3 Rue des Rosiers 75004.

Map 13 C3.**Tel** 01 44 59 39 06.*One of several branches.***Zara**

45 Rue de Rennes 75006.

Map 16 D1. **Tel** 01 44 3903 50. www.zara.fr*One of several branches.***Zucca**

8 Rue St-Roch 75001.

Map 12 E1.**Tel** 01 44 58 98 88.**CHILDREN'S
CLOTHES****Agnès B***(See p325).***Baby Dior***(See p325 Christian Dior).***Bonpoint**

320 Rue St-Honoré

75001.

Map 13 A2.**Tel** 01 49 27 94 82.www.bonpoint.com**Bonton**

82 rue de Grenelle

75007.

Map 10 F3.**Tel** 01 44 39 09 20.www.bonton.fr**Du Pareil au Même**

1 Rue St-Denis 75001.

Map 13 A3. **Tel** 01 42 3607 57. www.dpam.fr**Froment-Leroyer**

7 Rue Vavin 75006.

Map 16 E1.**Tel** 01 43 54 33 15.www.froment-leroyer.fr*One of several branches.***Jacadi**

17 Rue Tronchet 75008.

Map 5 C5.**Tel** 01 42 65 84 98.www.jacadi.fr**Kenzo***(See p325).***Petit Bateau**

116 Ave des Champs

Elysées 75008.

Map 4 E4.**Tel** 01 40 74 02 03.www.petit-bateau.com**Six Pieds Trois
Pouces**

78 Ave de Wagram

75017. **Map** 4 E2.**Tel** 01 46 22 81 64.*One of several branches.***Tartine et Chocolat**

84 Rue du Faubourg-St-

Honoré 75008.

Map 5 B5.**Tel** 01 45 62 44 04.**Teddy's**

38 Rue François-1er

75008. **Map** 10 F1.**Tel** 01 47 20 79 79.**MEN'S CLOTHES****APC**

38 Rue Madame 75006.

Map 12 E5. **Tel** 01 42 2212 77. www.apc.fr**Celio**

26 Rue du Faubourg

St-Antoine 75012.

Map 14 E4.**Tel** 01 43 42 31 68.**Charvet**

28 Place Vendôme 75001.

Map 6 D5.**Tel** 01 42 60 30 70.**Francesco Smalto**

44 Rue François-1er

75008. **Map** 4 F5.**Tel** 01 47 20 70 63.www.smalto.com**Gianni Versace**

41 Rue François Premier

75008. **Map** 10 F1.**Tel** 01 47 42 88 02.www.versace.com**Giorgio Armani***(See p325).***Jean-Charles de
Casteljajac**

10 Rue de Vauvilliers

75001.

Tel 01 55 34 10 10.www.jedecasteljajac.com**Kenzo***(See p325).***Lanvin**

22 Rue du Faubourg

St-Honoré 75008.

Map 14 F4.**Tel** 01 44 71 31 33.www.lanvin.com*One of several branches.***Loft Design By**

175 Blvd Pereire 75017.

Map 3 C3.**Tel** 01 46 22 44 20.*One of several branches.***Michel Axael**

121 Blvd St-Germain

75006.

Map 12 E4.**Tel** 01 41 00 00 00.**Olivier Strelli**

7 Blvd Raspail 75007.

Map 12 D4.**Tel** 01 45 44 62 21.www.strelli.be*One of two branches.***Paul Smith**

22 Blvd Raspail 75007.

Map 12 D4.**Tel** 01 42 84 15 30.**Pierre Cardin***(See p325).***Ron Orb**

147 Rue du Temple

75003.

Map 13 B2.**Tel** 01 40 28 09 33.**Y-3**

47 Rue Etienne

Marcel 75001.

Tel 01 45 08 82 45.**Yves Saint Laurent**

6 and 12 Pl St-Sulpice

75006.

Map 12 D4.**Tel** 01 43 29 43 00.**LIFESTYLE STORES****Colette***(See p325).***Montaigne Market**

57 Ave Montaigne

75008. **Map** 5 A5.**Tel** 01 42 56 58 58.**Spree**

16 Rue de La Vieuville

75018.

Map 6 F1.**Tel** 01 42 23 41 40.**VINTAGE AND
SECOND-HAND
STORES****Alternatives**

18 Rue du Roi-de-Sicile

75004.

Map 13 C3.**Tel** 01 42 78 31 50.**Depôt-Vente de
Buci-Bourbon**

6 Rue de Bourbon-le-

Château 75006.

Map 12 E4.**Tel** 01 46 34 45 05.**Didier Ludot**

19-24 Galerie

Montpensier 75001.

Map 12 E1.**Tel** 01 42 96 06 56.**Le Mouton à
Cinq Pattes**

8 Rue St-Placide

75006.

Map 11 C5.**Tel** 01 45 48 86 26.*One of several branches.***Réciproque**

95 Rue de la Pompe

75016.

Map 9 A1.**Tel** 01 47 04 30 28.**JEWELRY****Agatha**

97 Rue de Rennes 75006.

Map 12 D5.**Tel** 01 45 48 92 57.www.agatha.fr*One of several branches.*

JEWELRY

The *couture* houses probably stock some of the best jewelry and scarves. **Chanel's** jewels are classics while **Hermès** offers elegant designs in natural materials. **Boutique YSL** is a great place for accessories.

Among the main expensive Paris jewelry outlets are **Boucheron**, **Mauboussin**, and **Poiray**. They are for the serious jewelry buyer. Other top retailers include **Harry Winston** and **Cartier**. **Dinh Van** has some quirky pieces, whilst **Mikimoto** is a must for pearls and **H Stern** has some innovative designs using semiprecious and precious stones. For a range of more unusual jewelry and accessories, try the **Daniel Swarovski Boutique**, which is owned by the Swarovski crystal family.

Trends and imitations can be found around the Marais, the Bastille, and Les Halles, in that order for quality. Those of note include **Scooter**, where chic young Parisians shop, **Métal Pointu's**, which sells great fantasy jewelry, and **Agatha** for copies of Chanel designs and basics.

Imitations in precious metals are available at **Verlor**, a cheap jeweler where one can find copies of pieces by top jewelers using genuine stones. Another reasonably priced Parisian jeweler is **Pietra Dura**, where stunning, handmade pieces, which incorporate semiprecious stones, can be found at affordable prices.

SHOES, BAGS, AND BELTS

Fair trade sneakers (organic cotton and natural Amazonian rubber) by **Veja** can be found in **Le Bon Marché**. Go to **Repetto** for cult pumps in a host of colors, or to **Sidonie Larizzi** who will make up shoes from one of numerous leather swatches. Current favorites with the fashion set include **Michel Perry**, **Bruno Frisoni**, and **Robert Clergerie**. **Christian Louboutin** and **Rodolphe Ménéudier** are mainstays for sexy stilettos.

Carel stocks smart basics, **Cosmo Paris** sell trendy models, and **Jonak** is a must for good imitations of designer footwear. **Bowen** has a selection of traditional men's shoes and **Fenestrier** creates chic versions of classics. **J M Weston** or **Berluti** are the last words in elegance for many Parisian men.

Beautifully made leather goods can be found at **Longchamp**, **Gucci**, and **Hermès**, who still make special orders in their Paris workshops. For ladies' purses, nothing beats **Chanel** or **Dior** at the top end of the scale, although **Goyard** comes close. Mid-range bags from **Furla** are a great compromise, as are the colorful bags from **Karine Dupont**. Fabric bags from **Jamin Puech**, **Vanessa Bruno**, or **Hervé Chapelier** are a feature in every chic Parisian closet. For a great range of shoes, accessories, and bags at reasonable prices, **Lollipop's** boutiques can be found across Paris.

HATS

One of Paris's favorite milliners is **Marie Mercié**. **Anthony Peto** now creates men's hats at her old shop in Rue Tiquetonne. For quirky creations in wool try **Grevi**, who sell matching scarves and gloves.

LINGERIE

For a delightful selection of beautiful, modern lingerie go to **Fifi Chachnil**, whose shop is filled with colorful underwear. **La Boîte à Bas** sells fine French stockings, whereas **Princesse Tam Tam** offers trendy, quality items at reasonable prices, whilst divine designer underwear can be found at cult store **Sabbia Rosa**. The ultimate in magnificent Parisian lingerie can be bought off the peg or made to order at **Cadolle**, the store which invented the bra. For a more raunchy number, try **Yoba** on the Rue du Marché St-Honoré.

SIZE CHART

For Australian sizes follow the British and American conversions.

Children's clothing

French	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12	14	14+	(years)
American	2-3	4-5	6-6x	7-8	10	12	14	16	(size)
British	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12	14	14+	(years)

Children's shoes

French	24	25½	27	28	29	30	32	33	34
American	7½	8½	9½	10½	11½	12½	13½	1½	2½
British	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Women's dresses coats and skirts

French	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
American	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
British	6	8	10	12	14	16	18

Women's blouses and sweaters

French	81	84	87	90	93	96	99 (cms)
American	6	8	10	12	14	16	18 (size)
British	31	32	34	36	38	40	42 (inches)

Women's shoes

French	36	37	38	39	40	41
American	5	6	7	8	9	10
British	3	4	5	6	7	8

Men's suits

French	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
American	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
British	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

Men's shirts

French	36	38	39	41	42	43	44	45
American	14	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18
British	14	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18

Men's shoes

French	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
American	7	7½	8	8½	9½	10½	11	11½
British	6	7	7½	8	9	10	11	12

DIRECTORY

Boucheron

26 Pl Vendôme 75001.
Map 6 D5.
Tel 01 42 61 58 16.
 www.boucheron.com
One of several branches.

Boutique YSL

38 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 75008. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 65 74 59.

Cartier

13 Rue de la Paix 75002. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 58 18 23 00. www.cartier.fr
One of several branches.

Chanel

(See p325).

Daniel Swarovski Boutique

52 Rue Bonaparte 75006. **Map** 12 E3. **Tel** 01 56 24 15 60. www.daniel-swarovski.com

Dinh Van

16 Rue de la Paix 75002. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 42 86 02 66. www.dinhvan.com
One of several branches.

H Stern

3 Rue Castiglione 75001. **Map** 12 D1. **Tel** 01 42 60 22 27. www.hstern.net
One of several branches.

Harry Winston

29 Ave Montaigne 75008. **Map** 10 F1. **Tel** 01 47 20 03 09. www.harrywinston.com

Mauboussin

20 Pl Vendôme 75001. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 44 55 10 00. www.mauboussin.com

Métal Pointu's

2 Rue du Marché St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 D1. **Tel** 01 42 60 01 42. www.metalpointus.com

Mikimoto

8 Pl Vendôme 75001. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 42 60 33 55. www.mikimoto.fr

Pietra Dura

6 Rue Deponthieu 75008. **Map** 5 A5. **Tel** 01 45 63 18 18.

Poiray

1 Rue de la Paix 75002. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 42 61 70 58. www.poiray.com

Scooter

10 Rue de Turbigo 75001. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 45 08 50 54.
One of several branches.

Verlor

57 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 40 41 03 26.

SHOES, BAGS, AND BELTS**Berluti**

26 Rue Marbeuf 75008. **Map** 4 F5. **Tel** 01 53 93 97 97. www.berluti.com

Bowen

46 Rue Pierre Charon 75008. **Map** 4 F5. **Tel** 01 47 20 45 90.

Bruno Frisoni

34 Rue de Grenelle 75007. **Map** 12 D4. **Tel** 01 42 84 12 30.

Carel

4 Rue Tronchet 75008. **Map** 6 D4. **Tel** 01 43 66 21 58.
One of several branches.

Christian Louboutin

38-40 Rue de Grenelle 75007. **Map** 10 F3. **Tel** 01 42 22 33 07.

Cosmo Paris

25 Rue du Four 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 56 24 15 49.

Eden Shoes

71 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 4 F5. **Tel** 01 43 59 98 86.

Fenestrier

23 Rue du Cherche-Midi 75006. **Map** 12 D5. **Tel** 01 42 22 66 02. www.fenestrier.com

Furla

8 Rue de Sèvres 75006. **Map** 11 C5. **Tel** 01 40 49 06 44. www.furla.com
One of several branches.

Goyard

233 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 60 57 04. www.goyard.com

Gucci

23 Rue Royale 75001. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 44 94 14 70. www.gucci.com

Hermès

(See p325).

Hervé Chapelier

1bis Rue du Vieux-Colombier 75006. **Map** 12 D4. **Tel** 01 44 07 06 50.

Jamin Puech

61 Rue de Hauteville 75010. **Map** 7 B4. **Tel** 01 40 22 08 32.

Jonak

70 Rue de Rennes 75006. **Map** 16 D1. **Tel** 01 45 48 27 11.

Karine Dupont

16 Rue du Cherche-Midi 75006. **Map** 12 D4. **Tel** 01 42 84 06 30.

Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007. **Map** 11 C5. **Tel** 01 44 39 80 00.

Lollipop

60 Rue Tiquetonne 75002. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 42 33 15 72. www.lollipops.fr

Longchamp

21 Rue du Vieux-Colombier 75006. **Map** 12 D4. **Tel** 01 42 22 74 75. www.longchamp.com

Michel Perry

42 Rue de Grenelle 75007. **Map** 10 F3. **Tel** 01 42 84 12 45.

Repetto

22 Rue de la Paix 75002. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 44 71 83 12.

Robert Clergerie

5 Rue du Cherche-Midi 75006. **Map** 12 D1. **Tel** 01 42 84 03 14.

Rodolphe Ménéudier

14 Rue de Castiglione 75001. **Map** 12 D1. **Tel** 01 42 60 86 27.

Vanessa Bruno

(See p327).

HATS**Anthony Peto**

56 Rue Tiquetonne 75002. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 40 26 60 68.

Grevi

1 Place Alphonse-Deville 75006. **Map** 14 D3. **Tel** 01 42 22 02 49. www.grevi.com

Marie Mercié

23 Rue St-Sulpice 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **Tel** 01 43 26 45 83.

LINGERIE**La Boîte à Bas**

27 Rue Boissy-d'Anglas 75008. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 66 26 85.

Cadolle

4 Rue Cambon 75001. **Map** 6 D5. **Tel** 01 42 60 94 22.

Fifi Chachnil

68 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau 75001. **Map** 12 F2. **Tel** 01 42 21 19 93.

Princesse Tam Tam

5 Rue Montmartre 75001. **Map** 13 A1. **Tel** 01 45 08 50 69.

Sabbia Rosa

73 Rue des Sts-Pères 75006. **Map** 12 D4. **Tel** 01 45 48 88 37.

Yoba

11 Rue du Marché St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 D1. **Tel** 01 40 41 04 06.

Gifts and Souvenirs

Paris has a wealth of stylish gifts and typical souvenirs, from designer accessories and perfume to French foods and Eiffel Tower paperweights. Shops on the Rue de Rivoli and around major tourist attractions such as Nôtre Dame or Sacré Coeur offer a range of cheap vacation trinkets. **Les Drapeaux de France** sells historic uniformed and costumed figurines. For upscale mementos, try quality reproductions of artwork and jewelry in museum boutiques – **Le Musée du Louvre**, **Musée d'Orsay**, **Les Arts Decoratifs**, or **Musée Carnavalet**.

GIFTS

Au Printemps has excellent own-brand accessories, especially ladies purses. The luxury floor is ideal for window-shopping or high-end purchases such as Tiffany jewelry or Cartier watches. It also stocks small, reasonably-priced items.

For those looking to take home gastronomic tasters, the famed food hall at **Le Bon Marché**, La Grande Epicerie, offers anything and everything you might need for a gourmet feast or quick snack.

Galleries Lafayette now boasts the world's biggest lingerie department.

PERFUME AND COSMETICS

Many shops advertise discounted perfume and cosmetics. Some even offer duty-free perfume to shoppers from outside the EU, with discounts on the marked prices when you show your passport. They include **Eiffel Shopping** near the Eiffel Tower. The **Sephora** chain has a big selection, or try the department stores for a range of designers' perfumes. In particular, the beauty department at **Au Printemps** is one of Europe's biggest with one of the world's largest perfume selections. It stocks many beauty brands that are hard to find elsewhere.

If you fancy stepping back in time, **Detaille 1905** is the place for you. This old-fashioned perfumery filled to the brim with fragrant goodies personifies Belle Epoque style and charm. The store's own

range of six main fragrances for women and for men is still made from original recipes.

Parfums Caron also has many scents created over 100 years ago, which are unavailable elsewhere, so this is the place to find exclusive presents that you will almost certainly decide to keep for yourself. Beautifully packaged perfumes made from natural essences are available from **Annick Goutal**. **Guerlain** has the ultimate in beauty care, while the elegant shops of **L'Artisan Parfumeur** specialize in exquisitely packaged scents that evoke specific memories. They have also reissued favorites from the past, including perfume made to exactly the same formula as one that was worn at the court of Versailles. **Frédéric Malle** is another big name in top-of-the-range scent. Exclusive perfumes can also be found in the beautiful surroundings of the **Salons du Palais Royal**, an upscale Shiseido store. Serge Lutens, the company's creative director and a renowned parfumeur, creates exquisite and exotic scents which can only be bought in this particular store.

Paris is also home to several *haute* cosmetics designers. One of the most renowned is Terry de Gunzberg, whose store **By Terry** stocks fantastic products. Personalize your gift by having a message inscribed on the sleek, silver packaging.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Though certain items are obviously rather delicate to carry home, it is difficult to

ignore some of the world's most elegant tableware, found in Paris's chic shops. If you are wary of loading up your cases with breakable pieces, many shops will arrange to ship crockery overseas.

Luxury household goods can be found on the Rue Royale, where many of the best shops are located. They sell items such as rustic china and reproduction and modern silverware. **Lalique's** Art Nouveau and Art Deco glass sculptures are collected all over the world. Impeccable silverware including fine photograph frames and even chopsticks comes from **Christoffle**.

For significant savings on porcelain and crystal, try **Lumicristal**, which stocks Baccarat, Daum, and Limoges crystal, or go to **Baccarat** itself. Baccarat also has a boutique on the Place de la Madeleine. The interior designer **Pierre Frey** has a showroom displaying fabrics which have been made into a fabulous array of cushions, bedspreads, and tablecloths. Excellent quality bed linen can also be found at **Yves Delorme**.

La Chaise Longue has a selection of well-designed *objets*, along with fun gift ideas. **Ekobo** sells stylish, ethically and ecologically produced tableware and decorative items. **DOM** and **Muskhane** stock hip, ethnic accessories for cool apartments. The extensive interior design store at **Galleries Lafayette** has everything a proud home-owner could need from fancy mops to cutting-edge sofa and armchair sets. **Sentou** stores are full of chic designer pieces for Parisian living. Sentou Raspail, on the Left Bank, offers the store's complete range while Sentou Marais focuses on lighting and furniture.

Kitchen equipment which can't be beaten, including copper pans, comes from **E. Dehillerin**. A must-have item in many Parisian homes is a scented candle from **Diptyque**. **Figuiet** is their most popular fragrance.

The basement at **BHV** (see p321) is full of all sorts of tools and equipment for doing up your house and sprucing up the garden.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND NEWSPAPERS

Many British and American publications can be found at large magazine stands or at some of the bookshops listed. If French is no obstacle the weeklies *Pariscope*, *L'Officiel des Spectacles*, and *Télérama's* Paris supplement, *Sortir*, have the most comprehensive listings for the city.

The *International Herald Tribune*, an English-language daily newspaper, is published in Paris and contains good American news coverage. The *Paris Voice* webzine and the bi-weekly *FUSAC (France-USA Contacts* small ads magazine) are also published in English.

Some of the large department stores have a book section (see Department Stores p321). There is a large branch of British bookseller **W H Smith**, and **Galignani** was the first English bookstore to be established in Europe in 1801. **Shakespeare & Co** is a Left Bank legend facing Notre Dame. The American-influenced **Village Voice** has a good literary and intellectual selection of new books, while **The Abbey Bookshop** does the same for second-hand books. **Tea and Tattered Pages** is a British second-hand bookstore.

French-language bookshops include **La Hune**, specializing in art, design, architecture, photography, fashion, and cinema; **Gibert Joseph**, selling general and educational books; and **Le Divan** which has social science, psychology, literature, and poetry sections. The **Red Wheelbarrow Bookstore** sells a wide range of French-English bilingual books set in France as well as a great selection of classics translated from French. **I Love My Blender** on Rue du Temple is dedicated to English language authors and sells wonderful gifts.

FLOWERS

Some Parisian florists such as **Pascal Mutel** are very well known, so be sure to buy one of their signature vases. **Art Nature Harmonie** and **Monceau Fleurs** offer a good selection at reasonable prices; and **Mille Feuilles** is the place to go to in the Marais. (See also Specialist Shops p332.) Stunning silk flowers can be found at **Hervé Gambis**, whose chic store is brimming over with beautiful artificial blooms.

SPECIALIST SHOPS

For cigars, **A La Civette** is perhaps Paris's most beautiful tobacconist. It is also probably the most devoted to its wares and has humidified shop windows to keep its merchandise in top condition.

Go to **A L'Olivier** in the Rue de Rivoli for a wonderful selection of exotic oils and vinegar. Or, if honey is your favorite condiment, try **La Maison du Miel** where you can buy all sorts of fine honeys, including varieties made from lavender and acacia flowers. You can also buy refreshing beeswax soap and a variety of candles here.

Mariage Frères has become a cult favorite for its 350 varieties of tea; it also sells a number of teapots and its tea shop serves up many tempting treats (see p318).

Couture fabrics can be purchased from a range at **Wolff et Descourts**. For an unusual gift of traditional French card games or tarot cards, go to **Jeux Descartes**.

One of the world's most famous and delightful toystores is **Au Nain Bleu**, while the name **Cassegrain** is synonymous with high-quality stationery and paper products. **Calligrane** sells a tempting range of high-quality desk accessories and paper products.

Hidden away down an atmospheric passage, **Pep's** repairs all broken umbrellas and parasols in France's only broly hospital.

For the ultimate in eccentric shopping, visit **Deyrolle**, Paris's most famous taxidermist, reborn after a fire in 2008. Where else could you find just the right gift for the person who truly has everything – well, almost everything.

DIRECTORY

SOUVENIR AND MUSEUM SHOPS

Les Arts Decoratifs

107 Rue de Rivoli 75001.

Map 12 D1.

Tel 01 44 55 57 50.

Les Drapeaux de France

1 Place Colette 75001.

Map 12 E2.

Tel 01 40 20 00 11.

Musée Carnavalet

(See p97).

Le Musée du Louvre

(See p123).

Musée d'Orsay

(See p145).

GIFTS

Au Printemps

64 Blvd Haussmann 75009.

Map 6 D4.

Tel 01 42 82 50 00.

Le Bon Marché

24 Rue de Sèvres 75007.

Map 11 C5.

Tel 01 44 39 80 00.

Galeries Lafayette

40 Blvd Haussmann

75009.

Map 6 E4.

Tel 01 42 82 34 56.

One of two branches.

PERFUME AND COSMETICS

Annick Goutal

16 Rue de Bellechasse

75007.

Map 11 C3.

Tel 01 45 51 36 13.

One of several branches.

L'Artisan Parfumeur

24 Blvd Raspail 75007.

Map 16 D1.

Tel 01 42 22 23 32.

One of several branches.

By Terry

36 Passage Vérot-Dodat

75001.

Map 12 F2.

Tel 01 44 76 00 76.

Detaille 1905

10 Rue St-Lazare

75009.

Map 6 D3.

Tel 01 48 78 68 50.

DIRECTORY

Eiffel Shopping

9 Ave de Suffren 75007.
Map 10 D3.
Tel 01 45 66 55 30.

Frédéric Malle

21 Rue du Mont Thabor
 75001. **Map** 12 D1.
Tel 01 42 22 77 22.

Guerlain

68 Ave des Champs-
 Elysées 75008. **Map** 4 F5.
Tel 01 45 62 52 57.
One of several branches.
www.guerlain.com

Parfums Caron

34 Ave Montaigne
 75008. **Map** 10 F1.
Tel 01 47 23 40 82.

Salons du Palais Royal Shiseido

142 Galerie de Valois
 75001. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 49 27 09 09.

Sephora

70 Ave des Champs-
 Elysées 75008.
Map 11 B1. **Tel** 01 53 93
 22 50. **www.sephora.fr**
One of several branches.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Baccarat

11 Pl de la Madeleine
 75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 65 36 26.
www.baccarat.com
(See also p201)

La Chaise Longue

30 Rue Croix-des-Petits-
 Champs 75001. **Map** 12
 F1. **Tel** 01 42 96 32 14.
One of several branches.

Christoffle

24 Rue de la Paix 75002.
Map 6 D5.
Tel 01 42 65 62 43.
www.christoffle.com
One of several branches.

Diptyque

34 Bld St Germain 75006.
Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 43 26 77 44.
www.diptyqueparis.com

DOM

21 Rue Ste-Croix de la
 Bretonnerie 75004.
Map 13 B3.
Tel 01 42 71 08 00.

E. Dehillerin

18 Rue Coquillière 75001.
Map 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 36 53 13.
www.e-dehillerin.com

Ekobo

4 Rue Hérold, 75001.
Map 12 F1.
Tel 01 45 08 47 43.

Lalique

11 Rue Royale 75008.
Map 5 C5.
Tel 01 53 05 12 12.
www.cristallalique.fr

Lumicristal

29 Rue de Paradis 75010.
Map 7 B4.
Tel 01 45 23 23 73.

Muskhane

3 Rue Pastourelle 75003.
Map 13 C2.
Tel 01 42 71 07 00.

Pierre Frey

47 Rue des Petits Champs
 75001. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 44 77 36 00.
www.pierrefrey.com

Point à la Ligne

67 Ave Victor Hugo
 75116. **Map** 3 B5.
Tel 01 45 00 87 01.

Sentou

26 Blvd Raspail 75007.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 49 00 05.
 29 Rue François Miron
 75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 78 50 60.

Yves Delorme

8 Rue Vavin 75006.
Map 16 D1.
Tel 01 44 07 23 14.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, AND NEWSPAPERS

Abbey Bookshop

29 Rue de la Parcheminerie
 75005. **Map** 13 A4.
Tel 01 46 33 16 24.

Brentano's

37 Ave de l'Opéra 75002.
Map 6 E5. **Tel** 01 42 61
 52 50. **www.brentanos.fr**

Le Divan

203 Rue de la Convention
 75015. **Map** 12 E3.
Tel 01 53 68 90 68.

Galignani

224 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 60 76 07.

Gibert Joseph

26 Blvd St-Michel 75006.
Map 12 F5.
Tel 01 44 41 88 88.

La Hune

170 Blvd St-Germain
 75006. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 35 85.

I Love My Blender

36 Rue du Temple 75004.
Map 13 C2.
Tel 01 42 77 50 32.
www.ilovemyblender.fr

The Red Wheelbarrow Bookstore

22 Rue St-Paul 75004.
Map 14 D4. **Tel** 01 48 04
 75 08. **www.**
theredwheelbarrow.com

Shakespeare & Co

37 Rue de la Bûcherie
 75005. **Map** 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 25 40 93.

Tea and Tattered Pages

24 Rue Mayet 75006.
Map 15 B1.
Tel 01 40 65 94 35.

Village Voice

6 Rue Princesse 75006.
Map 12 E4. **Tel** 01 46 33
 36 47. **www.villagevoice**
bookshop.com

W H Smith

248 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 11 C1.
Tel 01 44 77 88 99.

FLOWERS

Art Nature Harmonie

1 Rue de l'Épée de Bois
 75005. **Map** 16 F1.
Tel 08 99 65 15 45.

Hervé Gambis

9 bis Rue des Blancs
 Manteaux 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 44 59 88 88.

Monceau Fleurs

84 Blvd Raspail 75006.
Map 12 D4. **Tel** 01 45 48
 70 10. **www.monceau**
fleurs.com

Pascal Mutel

6 Carrefour de l'Odéon
 75006. **Map** 12 F4.
Tel 01 43 26 02 56.
www.pascalmutel.com

SPECIALIST SHOPS

A La Civette

157 Rue St-Honoré
 75001. **Map** 12 F2.
Tel 01 42 96 04 99.

A L'Olivier

23 Rue de Rivoli 75004.
Map 13 C3. **Tel** 01 48 04
 86 59. **www.alolivier.com**

Au Nain Bleu

5 Blvd Malesherbes
 75008. **Map** 5 B3.
Tel 01 42 65 20 00.
www.aunainbleu.com
One of several branches.

Calligrane

6 Rue du Pont-Louis-
 Philippe 75004. **Map** 13
 B4. **Tel** 01 48 04 09 00.

Cassegrain

422 Rue St-Honoré 75008.
Map 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 60
 20 08. **www.cassegrain.fr**

Deyrolle

46 Rue du Bac 75007.
Map 12 D3.
Tel 01 42 22 30 07.

Jeux Descartes

52 Rue des Écoles 75005.
Map 13 A5.
Tel 01 43 26 79 83.
One of three branches.

La Maison du Miel

24 Rue Vignon 75009.
Map 6 D5.
Tel 01 47 42 26 70.
www.maisondumiel.com

Mariage Frères

30 Rue du Bourg-Tibourg
 75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 72 28 11.
www.mariagefreres.com
One of several branches.
(See p316).

Pep's

223 Rue St-Martin 75003.
Map 8 E4.
Tel 01 42 78 11 67.
www.peps-paris.com.fr

Wolff et Descourts

18 Galerie Vivienne
 75002. **Map** 12 F1.
Tel 01 42 61 80 84.

Food and Drink

Paris is as famous for food as it is for fashion. Gastro-nomic treats include *foie gras*, cold meats from the *charcuterie*, cheese, and wine. Certain streets are so overflowing with food shops that you can put together a picnic for 20 in no time: try the Rue Montorgueil (see pp339). The Rue Rambuteau, running either side of the Pompidou Center, has a marvelous row of fish stores, cheese delicatessens, and stores selling prepared foods. (See also What to Eat and Drink in Paris pp296-9 and Cafés, Tea Salons, and Bars pp316-19.)

BREAD AND CAKES

There is a huge range of breads and pastries in France's capital. The *baguette* is often translated as "French bread"; a *bâtard* is similar but thicker, while a *ficelle* is thinner. A *fougasse* is a crusty, flat loaf made from *baguette* dough, often filled with onions, cheese, herbs, or spices. Since most French bread contains no fat it goes stale quickly: the sooner you eat it, the better. The French would never eat day-old bread so be sure to be up in time to make it to the bakery for breakfast!

Croissants can be bought *ordinaire* or *au beurre* - the latter is flakier and more buttery. *Pain au chocolat* is a chocolate-filled pastry eaten for breakfast and *chausson aux pommes* is filled with apples. There are also pear, plum, and rhubarb variations. A *pain aux raisins* is a bread-like wheel filled with custard and raisins.

Poilâne sells perhaps the only bread in Paris known by the name of its baker (the late Lionel, brother of Max) and his hearty wholewheat bread is tremendously popular, with freshly baked loaves being jetted around the world to satisfy the cravings of certain movie stars. There are always big lines on the weekend and at around 4pm when a fresh batch comes out of the oven.

Many think **Ganachaud** bakes the best bread in Paris. Thirty different kinds, including ingredients such as walnuts and fruit, are made in the old-fashioned ovens.

Although **Les Panetons** is part of a larger chain, it is

one of the best of its kind with a broad range of breads. Favorites here include five-grain bread, sesame rolls, and *mouchoir aux pommes*, a variation on the traditional *chausson*.

It is very important to remember that every Parisian has a favorite neighborhood bakery, so when you are buying bread locally simply go for the shop with the longest lines.

Many of the Jewish delicatessens have the best ryes and the only pumpernickels in town. One of the best known is **Sacha Finkelsztajn**.

Le Moulin de la Vierge uses a wood fire to bake organic breads and rich pound cakes. **Boulangerie de l'Ouest** is second only to **Max Poilâne** in the Montparnasse area with *baguettes*, *fougasses*, cakes, and pastries. **Pâtisserie Secco** sells a good selection of filled *baguettes*, salads, and excellent cakes. **Pierre Hermé** is to cakes what Chanel is to fashion, while **Ladurée** macaroons are legendary.

CHOCOLATE

Like all food in France, chocolate is to be savored.

Christian Constant's low-sugar creations are made with pure cocoa and are known to connoisseurs. **Dalloyau** makes all types of chocolate and is not too expensive (it's also known for its pâtisserie and cold meats). **Fauchon** is world famous for its luxury food products. Its chocolates are excellent, as is the pâtisserie. **Lenôtre** makes classic truffles and pralines. Robert Linxe at **La Maison du Chocolat** is constantly

inventing fresh, rich chocolates with mouth-watering exotic ingredients. **Richart** boasts beautifully presented and hugely expensive chocolates, which are usually coated with dark chocolate or liqueur-filled. **Debauve & Gallais** are best known for their wonderful and delicious glacé chestnut treats (*marron glacés*).

CHARCUTERIE AND FOIE GRAS

Charcuteries often sell cheese, snails, truffles, smoked salmon, caviar, and wine as well as cold meats. **Fauchon** has a good grocery, as does the department store **Le Bon Marché**. **Hédiard** is a luxury shop similar to Fauchon, and **Maison de la Truffe** sells *foie gras* and cured salami sausages as well as truffles. For Beluga caviar, Georgian tea, and Russian vodka go to **Petrosian**.

The Lyon and Auvergne regions of France are the best known for their *charcuterie*. Examples can be bought from **C. G. Traiteur**. **Aux Vrais Produits d'Auvergne** has a number of outlets where you can stock up on dried and fresh sausages and delicious Cantal cheese (rather like cheddar). **Pou** is a sparkingly clean and popular shop selling *pâté en croute* (*pâté* baked in pastry), *boudins* (black and white puddings), Lyonnais sausages, ham, and *foie gras*. Just off the Champs-Élysées, **Vignon** has superb *foie gras* and Lyonnais sausages as well as popular prepared foods.

Together with truffles and caviar, *foie gras* is the ultimate in gourmet food, from cheaper *paté de foie gras* to the more expensive whole liver itself. Though most specialty food shops sell *foie gras*, you can be sure of quality at **Comtesse du Barry**, which has six outlets in Paris. **Divay** is relatively inexpensive and will ship overseas. **Labeyrie** has a range of beautifully packaged *foie gras* suitable for giving as presents.

CHEESE

Although Camembert is undoubtedly a favorite, there is an overwhelming range of cheeses available.

A friendly *fromager* will help you choose. **Marie-Anne Cantin** is one of the leading figures in the fight to protect traditional production methods, and her fine cheeses are available from the store that she inherited from her father. Some say that **Alléosse** is the best cheese delicatessen in Paris. It is an Aladdin's cave of cheeses made according to traditional methods and matured in the store's own cellars. **Crèmerie Quatrehomme** sells farm-made cheeses, many of which are in danger of becoming extinct; these include a rare and delicious truffle Brie (when in season). **Le Jardin Fromager** is one of the best shops in Paris for all types of cheese – the *chèvre* (goat's cheese) is particularly good, and outside on the sidewalk the daily specials are offered at remarkably reasonable prices. **Barthelemy** in the Rue de Grenelle has a truly exceptional Roquefort. **Androuet** is a Parisian institution with several branches across the city. Try a pungent Munster or a really ripe Brie. A charming cheese store on the bustling Rue Montorgeuil market street, **La Fermette**, offers a dazzling array of dairy products, which the helpful and friendly staff will happily vacuum-pack for the journey home. This is imperative when bringing cheese through customs, so don't forget to ask your *fromager* to wrap it for you. Well-heeled locals line up in the street to buy oozing *livarot* and sharp *chèvre* from **La Fromagerie d'Auteuil**.

WINE

The chain store which has practically cornered the everyday drinking market is **Nicolas** – there's a branch in every neighborhood with a range of wines to suit all pockets. As a rule, the salespeople are knowledgeable

and helpful. Try the charming **Legrand Filles et Fils** (see p319) for a carefully chosen selection. **Caves Taillevent** on the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré is worth a sightseeing tour. It is an enormous, overwhelming cellar with some of the most expensive wine. **Cave Péret** on the Rue Daguerre has a vast selection of wines and can offer personal advice to help you with your purchase. The beautiful **Ryst-Dupeyron**, in the St-Germain quarter, displays whiskies, wines, ports, and Monsieur Ryst's own Armagnac. He will even personalize a bottle for that special occasion.

Other great wine stores include **Lavinia** (see p319) which is the largest in Europe, and **Renard Michel** at Nation, whose small boutique is well stocked and well connected. The staff in **Les Caves Augé** are also very knowledgeable and friendly.

CHAMPAGNE

Fabulous fizz can be found at most wine stores, but some know their bubbles better than others. The **Nicolas** chain, mentioned above, frequently has great offers on well-known brands, so this is a good place to come and stock up on your favorite famous bubbly. **La Cave des Martyrs** on the Rue Martyrs is a friendly and well-stocked wine store with charming staff to help you with your selection. The **Repaire de Bacchus** on the Rue d'Auteuil is a good place to go for hard-to-find vintages. The *sommelier* here is very knowledgeable and able to provide excellent alternative advice if your preferred brand is out of stock. **Legrand Filles et Fils**, on the Rue de la Banque, is one of the few shops in Paris to stock Salon, a rare high-end champagne. They also sell champagne by Jacques Selosse which is little-known but well-loved by champagne connoisseurs. **Les Caves du Panthéon** on the Rue Saint Jacques is a small but lovely wine store that has

a particularly interesting selection of champagnes. Close by is **Ex Cellar France**, a corner wine-store, which is distinguished both by its charming and helpful staff and also by its frequent deals on champagne. The climate-controlled section of **Hédiard** at Place de la Madeleine is a good place to find rare, fine sparkling wines. **Caprices de l'Instant** is a fashionable wine store, which stocks good quality champagne including bottles by some lesser-known producers. A stroll along the Boulevard St-Germain can be enhanced with a visit to **La Maison des Millésimes**, a wonderful store carrying excellent vintages of household-name champagnes.

OYSTERS

The ultimate aphrodisiac for some, a slippery sea creature for others, there is no doubt that the once humble oyster can cause heated debate. In Paris, the argument tends to be over the best place to purchase the gourmet mollusc, with every seafood fan worth his platter claiming a favorite spot. It is, of course, important to get it right. A deciding factor for some is the grace with which your fish seller will agree to open them for you. In general, a polite request will be honored, although sometimes you may have to wait a while before being presented with a platter perfect for a picnic. The fish seller on the Rue Cler market street, **La Sablaise**, has an excellent reputation as does the **Poissonnerie du Dôme** in the city's 14th arrondissement. Over in the traditionally rough-and-ready area around the Rue Oberkampf, you can find excellent oysters at the **Poissonnerie Lacroix**. If you prefer to eat your oysters on the spot then head to an *huîtrerie* (oyster bar) such as **L'Ecume Saint-Honoré** near chic Rue St-Honoré, where you can tuck into your oysters and a wide range of other shellfish straight away at the few tables tucked into the corner of the store.

DIRECTORY

BREAD AND CAKES

Boulangerie de l'Ouest

4 Pl Constantin Brancusi
75014. **Map** 15 C3.
Tel 01 43 21 76 18.

Ganachaud

226 Rue des Pyrénées
75020.
Tel 01 43 58 42 62.

Max Poilâne

87 Rue Brancion 75015.
Tel 01 48 28 45 90.

Le Moulin de la Vierge

105 Rue Vercingétorix
75014. **Map** 15 A4.
Tel 01 45 43 09 84.
One of several branches.

Les Panetons

113 Rue Mouffetard
75005. **Map** 17 B2.
Tel 01 47 07 12 08.

Pâtisserie Secco

20 Rue Jean-Nicot 75007.
Map 10 F2.
Tel 01 43 17 35 20.

Pierre Hermé

72 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 43 54 47 77.

Poilâne

8 Rue du Cherche-Midi
75006.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 42 59.

Sacha Finkelsztajn

27 Rue des Rosiers
75004. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 72 78 91.
www.laboutiquejaune.fr

CHOCOLATE

Christian Constant

37 Rue d'Assas 75006.
Map 16 E1.
Tel 01 53 63 15 15.

Dalloyau

101 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008.
Map 5 B5.
Tel 01 42 99 90 00.

Debauve & Gallais

30 Rue des Saints-Pères
75007.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 54 67.
One of two branches.

Fauchon

26 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 70 39 38 00.
www.fauchon.com

Lenôtre

36 Ave de la Motte
Picquet 75007. **Map** 10
F4. **Tel** 01 45 55 71 25.
One of several branches.

La Maison du Chocolat

225 Rue du Faubourg-St-
Honoré 75008. **Map** 4 E3.
Tel 01 42 27 39 44.

Richart

258 Blvd St-Germain
75007. **Map** 11 C2.
Tel 01 45 55 66 00.

CHARCUTERIE
AND FOIE GRAS**C. G. Traiteur**

58 Rue des Martyrs
75009. **Map** 6 F2.
Tel 01 48 78 96 45.

Comtesse du Barry

1 Rue de Sèvres 75006.
Map 12 D4. **Tel** 01 45 48
32 04. [www.comtesse
dubarry.com](http://www.comtesse
dubarry.com)
One of several branches.

Divay

4 Rue Bayen 75017. **Map**
4 D2. **Tel** 01 43 80 16 97.

Fauchon

26 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 70 39 38 00.

Hédiard

21 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 43 12 88 88.

Labeurie

11 Rue d'Auteuil 75016.
Tel 01 42 24 17 62.

Maison de la Truffe

19 Pl de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 65 53 22.

Petrossian

18 Blvd Latour-Maubourg
75007. **Map** 11 A2.
Tel 01 44 11 32 22.

Pou

16 Ave des Ternes 75017.
Map 4 D3.
Tel 01 43 80 19 24.

Vignon

14 Rue Marbeuf 75008.
Map 4 F5.
Tel 01 47 20 24 26.

CHEESE

Alléosse

13 Rue Poncelet 75017.
Map 4 E3.
Tel 01 46 22 50 45.

Androuët

134 Rue Mouffetard
75005. **Map** 17 B1.
Tel 01 45 87 85 05.
www.androuet.com

Barthelemy

51 Rue de Grenelle
75007. **Map** 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 56 75.

Crèmerie

Quatrehomme
62 Rue de Sèvres 75007.
Map 11 C5.
Tel 01 47 34 33 45.

La Fermette

86 Rue Montorgeuil
75002. **Map** 13 A1.
Tel 01 42 36 70 96.

**La Fromagerie
d'Auteuil**

58 Rue d'Auteuil 75016.
Tel 01 45 25 07 10.

Le Jardin Fromager

53 Rue Oberkampf
75011. **Map** 14 E1.
Tel 01 48 05 19 96.

Marie-Anne Cantin

12 Rue du Champ-de-
Mars 75007. **Map** 10 F3.
Tel 01 45 50 43 94.

WINE

Cave Péret

6 Rue Daguerre 75014.
Map 16 D4.
Tel 01 43 22 08 64.

Les Caves Augé

116 Blvd Haussman
75008. **Map** 5 C4.
Tel 01 45 22 16 97.

Caves Taillevent

199 Rue du Faubourg-
St-Honoré 75008. **Map** 4
F3. **Tel** 01 45 61 14 09.

Nicolas

35 Blvd Malesherbes
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 42 65 00 85.
www.nicolas.com

Renaud Michel

12 Pl de la Nation 75012.
Map 9 A3.
Tel 01 43 07 98 93.

Ryst-Dupeyron

79 Rue du Bac 75007.
Map 12 D3.
Tel 01 45 48 80 93.

CHAMPAGNE

Caprices de l'Instant

12 Rue Jacques Coeur
75004. **Map** 14 E4.
Tel 01 40 27 89 00.

La Cave des Martyrs

39 Rue des Martyrs
75009. **Map** 6 F3.
Tel 01 40 16 80 27.

**Les Caves du
Panthéon**

174 Rue St Jacques
75005. **Map** 13 A5.
Tel 01 46 33 90 35.

Ex Cellar France

25 Rue des Ecoles 75005.
Map 13 A5.
Tel 01 43 26 99 43.

Hédiard

21 Place de la Madeleine
75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 43 12 88 88.

**La Maison des
Millésimes**

137 Boulevard St-Germain
75006. **Map** 12 F4. **Tel**
01 40 46 80 01.

Repaire de Bacchus

1 Rue de Maistre 75018.
Tel 01 46 06 80 84.

OYSTERS

**L'Ecume Saint-
Honoré**

6 Rue du Marché St-
Honoré 75001. **Map** 12
D1. **Tel** 01 42 61 93 87.

**Poissonnerie du
Dôme**

4 Rue Delambre 75014.
Map 16 D2.
Tel 01 43 35 23 95.

**Poissonnerie
Lacroix**

44 Rue Oberkampf
75011. **Map** 14 E1.
Tel 01 47 00 93 13.

La Sablaise

28 Rue Cler 75007. **Map**
10 F3. **Tel** 01 45 51 61 78.

Art and Antiques

In Paris you can buy art and antiques either from stores and galleries with established reputations, or from flea markets and avant-garde galleries. Many of the prestigious antiques stores and galleries are located around the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré and are worth a visit even if you can't afford to buy. On the Left Bank is Le Carré Rive Gauche, an organization of 30 antiques dealers. *Objets d'art* over 50 years old, worth more than a given amount (values vary for all categories of art object), will require a *Certificat pour un bien culturel* to be exported anywhere in the world (provided by the vendor), plus a *licence d'exportation* for non-EU countries. Seek professional advice from the large antique shops.

EXPORTING

The Ministry of Culture designates *objets d'art*. Export licenses are available from the **Comité National des Conseillers du Commerce Extérieur de la France**. The **Centre des Renseignements des Douanes** has a booklet, *Bulletin Officiel des Douanes*, with all the details.

MODERN CRAFTS AND FURNITURE

One of the best places for furniture and *objets d'art* is **Sentou**, where you can find objects and textiles, as well as furniture by contemporary designers. Another essential venue is the showroom of the Italian designer, **Giulio Cappellini**. **Le Viaduc des Arts** (see pp270-71) is a railroad viaduct, each arch of which has been transformed into a storefront and workshop space. A great place for contemporary metalwork, tapestry, sculpture, ceramics, and much more.

ANTIQUES AND OBJETS D'ART

If you wish to buy antiques, you might like to stroll around the areas that boast many galleries – in Le Carré Rive Gauche around Quai Malaquais, try **L'Arc en Seine** and **Anne-Sophie Duval** for Art Nouveau and Art Deco. Rue Jacob is still one of the best places to seek beautiful objects, antique or modern.

Close to the Louvre, the **Louvre des Antiquaires** (see

p120) sells expensive, quality furniture. On the Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré you will find **Didier Aaron**, expert on furniture from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Village St-Paul between the Quai des Célestins, the Rue Saint Paul and the Rue Charlemagne, is the most charming group of antiques stores and is also open on Sundays.

La Calinière has a superb range of *objets d'art* and old lighting fixtures. Glassware from the 19th century to the 1960s is sold at **Verreglass**. **Le Village Suisse** in the south of the city also groups many art and antiques dealers.

REPRODUCTIONS, POSTERS AND PRINTS

A beautiful, contemporary art gallery called **Artcurial** on the Place des Champs-Élysées has one of the best selections of international art periodicals, books, and prints. On the Boulevard Saint Germain, **La Hune** is a popular bookshop, particularly for art publications. The museum bookshops, especially those in the Palais de Tokyo (see p203), Louvre (see p123), Musée d'Orsay (see p145), and Pompidou Center (see p111) are good places to buy recent art books and posters.

Galerie Documents on the Rue de Seine sells original antique posters. Or leaf through the second-hand bookstalls along the banks of the Seine.

ART GALLERIES

Established art galleries are located on or around the Avenue Montaigne. The **Louise Leiris** gallery on Rue de Téhéran was founded in 1920 by D. H. Kahnweiler, the dealer who "discovered" both Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso.

Artcurial Gallery, located on the ground floor of the Hôtel Dassault, holds regular exhibitions and specializes in limited editions of contemporary sculpture, photography, prints, and multiples. **Galerie Lelong** is devoted to contemporary artists.

On the Left Bank **Adrian Maeght** has a tremendous stock of paintings at prices to suit most budgets; he also publishes fine art books.

Galerie 1900-2000 specializes in works by Surrealist and Dada artists, and **Galerie Jeanne Bucher** represents postwar Abstraction with artists like Nicolas de Staël and Vieira da Silva. **Dina Vierny** is a bastion of Modernism, founded by sculptor Aristide Maillol's famous model of the same name.

Rue Louise-Weiss has become an area for cutting-edge creativity and innovation known as "Scène Est," including the popular **Air de Paris** gallery. In the Marais try **Yvon Lambert**, **Galerie Templon** – specializing in American art, **Galerie Sit Down**, and **Galerie du Jour Agnès B**. In the Bastille, try **Lavignes-Bastille** and **L et M Durand-Dessert**, also a fashionable place to buy catalogs on new artists, if not their actual works.

AUCTIONS AND AUCTION HOUSES

The great Paris auction center, in operation since 1858, is **Drouot-Richelieu** (see p218). Bidding can be intimidating since most of it is done by dealers. Beware of the auctioneer's high-speed patter. *La Gazette de L'Hôtel Drouot* tells you what auctions are coming up when. Drouot-

Richelieu has its own auction catalog as well. The house only accepts cash and French checks, but there is an exchange desk on site. A 10–15 percent commission to the house is charged, so add it on to any price you hear. You may view from 11am to 6pm on the day before the sale, and from 11am to noon on the morning of the sale. Items considered not good enough for the

main house are sold at **Drouot-Nord**. Here auctions take place from 9am to noon and viewing is just 5 minutes before the sales begin. The most prestigious auctions are held at **Drouot-Montaigne**.

The **Crédit Municipal** holds around 12 auctions a month, and almost all the items on sale are small objects and furs offloaded by rich Parisians. The rules follow

those at Drouot. Information can also be found in *La Gazette de L'Hôtel Drouot*.

Service des Domaines sells all kinds of odds and ends, and here you can still find bargains. Many of the wares come from bailiffs and from Customs and Excise (see p366) confiscations. Viewing is from 10am to 11:30am on the day of the sale in St-Maurice, southeast of the city.

DIRECTORY

EXPORTING

Comité National des Conseillers du Commerce Extérieur de la France

22 Ave Franklin Roosevelt 75008. **Map** 5 A4.
Tel 01 53 83 92 92.
www.cncccf.org

Centre des Renseignements des Douanes

Tel 08 11 20 44 44.
www.douane.gouv.fr

MODERN CRAFTS AND FURNITURE

Cappellini

4 Rue des Rosiers 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 78 39 39.
www.cappellini.it

Sentou

26 Blvd Raspail 75007.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 49 00 05.

Le Viaduc des Arts

Ave Daumesnil 750012.
Map 14 F5.
Tel 01 43 40 75 75.
This comprises a series of shops on the Avenue.

ANTIQUES AND OBJETS D'ART

Anne-Sophie Duval

5 Quai Malaquais 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 43 54 51 16.
www.annesophie.duval.com

L'Arc en Seine

31 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 43 29 11 02.

La Calinière

68 Rue Vieille-du-Temple 75003. **Map** 13 C3.
Tel 01 42 77 40 46.

Didier Aaron

118 Rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 75008. **Map** 5 C5.
Tel 01 47 42 47 34.
www.didieraaron-cie.com

Louvre des Antiquaires

2 Pl du Palais Royal 75001. **Map** 12 E2.
Tel 01 42 97 27 27.

Verreglass

32 Rue de Charonne 75011. **Map** 14 F4
Tel 01 48 05 78 43.

Village St-Paul

Between the Quai des Célestins, the Rue St-Paul and the Rue Charlemagne 75004. **Map** 13 C4.

Le Village Suisse

78 Ave de Suffren 75015.
Map 10 E4. www.villagesuisssparis.com

REPRODUCTIONS, POSTERS, PRINTS

Artcurial Gallery

7 Rond Point des Champs-Élysées 75008.
Map 5 A5.
Tel 01 42 99 16 16.

Galerie Documents

53 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 43 54 50 68.

La Hune

170 Blvd St-Germain 75006.
Map 12 D4.
Tel 01 45 48 35 85.

ART GALLERIES

Adrian Maeght

42 Rue du Bac 75007.
Map 12 D3.
Tel 01 45 48 45 15.

Air de Paris

32 Rue Louise-Weiss 75013. **Map** 18 E4.
Tel 01 44 23 02 77.

Dina Vierny

36 Rue Jacob 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 42 60 23 18.
www.galeriedinavierny.com

Galerie 1900–2000

8 Rue Bonaparte 75006.
Map 12 E3.
Tel 01 43 25 84 20.

Galerie Jeanne Bucher

53 Rue de Seine 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 44 41 69 65.

Galerie du Jour Agnès B

44 Rue Quincampoix 75004.
Map 13 B2.
Tel 01 44 54 55 90.

Galerie Lelong

13 Rue de Téhéran 75008. **Map** 5 A3.
Tel 01 45 63 13 19.

Galerie Sit Down

4 Rue Ste-Anastase 75003.
Map 14 D2.
Tel 01 42 78 08 07.

Galerie Templon

30 Rue Beaubourg 75003. **Map** 13 B1.
Tel 01 42 72 14 10.
Open by appt only.

L et M Durand-Dessert

28 Rue de Lappe 75011.
Map 14 F4.
Tel 01 48 06 92 23.

Lavignes-Bastille

27 Rue de Charonne 75011. **Map** 14 F4.
Tel 01 47 00 88 18.

Louise Leiris

47 Rue de Monceau 75008. **Map** 5 A3.
Tel 01 45 63 28 85.

Yvon Lambert

108 Rue Vieille-du-Temple 75003. **Map** 14 D2.
Tel 01 42 71 09 33.

AUCTION HOUSES

Crédit Municipal

55 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois 75004.
Map 13 C3.
Tel 01 44 61 64 00.
www.creditmunicipal.fr

Drouot-Montaigne

15 Ave Montaigne 75008.
Map 10 F1.
Tel 01 48 00 20 80.
www.drouot.fr

Drouot-Nord

64 Rue Doudeauville 75018.
Tel 01 48 00 20 20.

Drouot-Richelieu

9 Rue Drouot 75009.
Map 6 F4.
Tel 01 48 00 20 20.

Service des Domaines

Tel 01 45 11 62 62.

Markets

For eye-catching displays of wonderful food and a lively atmosphere, there is no better place to shop than a Paris market. There are large covered food markets; markets where stalls change regularly; and permanent street markets with a mixture of shops and stalls that are open on a daily basis. Each has its own personality reflecting the area in which it is located. A list of some of the more famous markets, with approximate opening times, follows. For a complete list of markets contact the Paris Office du Tourisme (see p280). And while you're enjoying browsing round the stalls remember to keep an eye on your purse. Bargaining is not automatic, but you might be able to negotiate near closing time.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS

The French treat food with the kind of reverence usually reserved for religion. Many still shop daily to be sure of buying the freshest produce possible, so food markets tend to be busy. The majority of fruit and vegetable markets are open from around 8am to 1pm and from 4pm to 7pm Tuesday to Saturday, and from 9am to 1pm Sunday.

Buy produce loose rather than in boxes, but keep a close eye on what the stallholder puts in your bag. Most outdoor stalls prefer to serve you rather than allow you to handle the produce yourself, but don't be afraid to point to the individual fruit and vegetables of your choice. Your connoisseurship will be respected. A little language is useful for specifying *pas trop mûr* (not too ripe), or *pour manger ce soir* (to be eaten tonight). If you go to the same market every day you'll become familiar to the stall holders and will be less likely to be brushed off with the occasional "reject" fruit or vegetable. You will also get to know the stalls worth buying from and the produce worth buying. Seasonal fruit and vegetables are, of course, usually a good buy, tending to be fresher and cheaper than at other times of the year. Finally, it is best to shop at markets early in the day when the food is freshest and the lines are shortest.

FLEA MARKETS

It's often said that you can no longer find bargains at the Paris flea markets. Though this may be true, it's still worth going to one for the sheer fun of browsing. And bear in mind that the price quoted is not the one that you are expected to pay – it is generally assumed that you will bargain. Most flea markets are located on the city's boundaries. Whether you pick up any real bargains has as much to do with luck as with judgement, and may depend on whether the seller knows the true value of their goods. The biggest, busiest, and most famous market, incorporating several smaller specialist ones, is the *Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen*. Be sure to keep your eye on your wallet since pickpockets frequent these markets.

SPECIALTY MARKETS

Try the *Marché aux Fleurs Madeleine*, the *Marché aux Fleurs on the Ile de la Cité* (see p81), or the *Marché aux Fleurs Ternes* in the Champs-Élysées district for fresh flowers. On the Ile de la Cité on Sundays the *Marché aux Oiseaux* bird market replaces the flower market. Stamp collectors will enjoy the permanent *Marché aux Timbres* where you can also buy old postcards. In Montmartre the *Marché St-Pierre*, famous for cheap fabrics, is patronized by professional designers.

Marché d'Aligre

(See p235.)

Built in 1779, this lively covered market is one of the cheapest in the city. Here traders hawk ingredients such as North African olives, groundnuts, and hot peppers and there are even a few halal butchers. The noise reaches a crescendo on weekends when the cries of the market boys mingle with those of militants of all political persuasions as the latter petition and protest in the Place d'Aligre. The stalls on the square sell mostly second-hand clothes and bric-à-brac. This is a trendy, bohemian area of town with few tourists and many Parisians.

Rue Cler

(See p190.)

This high-class, pedestrianized food market is patronized mainly by the politicians and captains of industry who live and work in the vicinity, so it's good for people-spotting! The produce is excellent – there's a Breton delicatessen and some good *fromageries*.

Marché Enfant Rouges

39 Rue de Bretagne 75003. **Map 14 D2.** **M** Temple, Filles-du-Calvaire. **☉** 8:30am–1pm, 4–7:30pm Tue–Sat (to 8pm Fri, Sat); 8:30am–2pm Sun.

This long-established, charming fruit and vegetable market on the Rue de Bretagne is part covered, part outdoors and dates from 1620. The produce is famous for its freshness, and there are cheap eateries too. On Sunday mornings there are sometimes street performers and accordionists.

Marché aux Fleurs Madeleine

Pl de la Madeleine 75008.

Map 5 C5. **M** Madeleine.

☉ 8am–7:30pm Mon–Sat.

Marché aux Fleurs Ternes

Pl des Ternes 75017. **Map 4 E3.**

M Ternes. **☉** 8am–7:30pm Tue–Sun.

Marché St-Pierre

Pl St-Pierre 75018. **Map 6 F1.**

M Anvers. **☉** 2–7pm Mon,

9am–7pm Tue–Sat.

Marché aux Timbres

Cour Marigny 75008. **Map 5 B5.**

M Champs-Élysées. **☉** 8am–7pm Thu, Sat, Sun, & public hols.

Marché Joinville

Corner of Rue Jomard and Rue de Joinville 75019. **M** *Crimée*.
 ☐ 7am–2:30pm Thu & Sun.

This lively canal-side market is known for its cheap fruit and vegetables. It is situated on the Canal d'Ourcq, near the Parc de la Villette, and is always teeming with shoppers.

Marché St-Germain

4–6 Rue Lobineau 75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** *Mabillon*. ☐ 8am–1pm, 4–8pm Tue–Fri; 8am–1:30pm, 3:30–8pm Sat; 8am–1:30pm Sun.

St-Germain is one of the few covered markets left in Paris and has been enhanced by renovation. Here you can buy Italian, Mexican, Greek, Asian, and organic produce and other goods.

Rue de Lévis

Bld des Batignolles 75017. **Map** 5 B2. **M** *Villiers*. ☐ 8am–1pm, 4pm–7pm Tue–Sat; 9am–2pm Sun.

Rue de Lévis is a bustling, popular food market near the Parc Monceau with a number of good pâtisseries, an excellent cheese delicatessen, and a *charcuterie* which is known for its savory pies. The part of the street that leads to Rue Legendre sells haberdashery and fabrics. The shops on this pedestrianized street also have stalls outside selling their wares.

Rue Montorgueil

75001 & 75002. **Map** 13 A1. **M** *Les Halles*. ☐ usually 9am–7pm Tue–Sun.

The Rue Montorgueil is what remains of the old Les Halles market. The street has now been repaved and restored to its former glory. Here you can buy expensive, exotic fruit and vegetables like green bananas and yams from the market gardeners' stalls. You can also sample the delicious offerings from the delicatessens or from the Stohrer pastry shop.

Rue Mouffetard

(See p166.)

Rue Mouffetard is one of the oldest market streets in Paris. Although it has become touristy and somewhat overpriced, it's still a charming winding street full of quality food products. It's worth waiting in line for the freshly-made bread at Les Panetons bakery at No. 113 (see pp333–5). There is also a lively African market down the nearby side street of Rue Daubenton.

Rue Poncelet

75017. **Map** 4 E3. **M** *Ternes*.
 ☐ 8am–noon, 4pm–7:30pm Tue–Sat; 8am–12:30pm Sun.

The Rue Poncelet food market is situated away from the main tourist areas of Paris but is worth visiting for its authentic French atmosphere. Choose from the many bakeries, pâtisseries, and *charcuteries* or enjoy authentic Auvergne specialties from Aux Fermes d'Auvergnés.

Marché de la Porte de Vanves

Ave Georges-Lafenestre & Ave Marc-Sangnier 75014. **M** *Porte-de-Vanves*. ☐ 7am–7:30pm Sat & Sun.

Porte de Vanves is a small market selling good-quality bric-à-brac and junk as well as some second-hand furniture. It's best to get to the market early on Saturday morning for the best choice of wares. Artists exhibit nearby in the Place des Artistes.

Marché Président-Wilson

Situated in Ave du Président-Wilson, between Pl d'Iéna & Rue Debrousse 75016. **Map** 10 D1. **M** *Alma-Marceau*. ☐ 7am–2:30pm Wed, 7am–3pm Sat.

This very chic food market on Avenue Président-Wilson is close to the Musée d'Art Moderne and the Palais Galliera fashion museum. It has become important because there are no other food shops nearby. It is best for meat.

Marché aux Puces de Montreuil

Porte de Montreuil, 93 Montreuil 75020. **M** *Porte-de-Montreuil*.
 ☐ 7am–7:30pm Mon, Sat & Sun.

Go early to the Porte de Montreuil flea market, where you'll have a better chance of picking up a bargain. The substantial second-hand clothes section attracts many young people. There's also a wide variety of items including used bicycles, bric-à-brac and an exotic spices stand.

Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen

(See p233.)

This is the best known, the most crowded, and the most expensive of all the flea markets, situated on the northern outskirts of the city. Here you'll find a range of markets, locals dealing from their car trunks and a number of extremely large buildings packed with stalls. Some

of them are very upscale, others sell junk. The flea market is a 10- to 15-minute walk from Clignancourt metro – don't be put off by the somewhat sleazy Marché Malik which you have to pass through on your way from the metro. A *Guide des Puces* (guide to the flea markets) can be obtained from the information kiosk in the Marché Biron on the Rue des Rosiers. The more exclusive markets will take credit cards and arrange for goods to be shipped home. New stock arrives on Friday, the day when professionals come from all over the world to sweep up the best buys.

Among the markets here the Marché Jules Vallès is good for turn-of-the-19th century *objets d'art*. Marché Paul-Bert is more expensive, but charming. Items on sale include furniture, books and prints. Both markets deal in second-hand goods rather than antiques.

In a different league, Marché Biron sells elegant, expensive antique furniture of very high quality. Marché Vermaison is the oldest and biggest market, good for collectables such as jewelry as well as lamps and clothes. No information about the Marché aux Puces is complete without mentioning Chez Louise in the Vermaison market. This café is always full of locals enjoying the home cooking and the well-intentioned renditions of Edith Piaf songs. Marché Cambon is a fairly small market with beautifully-displayed antique furniture. Marché Serpente is popular with the dealers: everything sold here is in mint condition.

Marché Raspail

Situated on Blvd Raspail between Rue du Cherche-Midi & Rue de Rennes 75006. **Map** 12 D5. **M** *Rennes*. ☐ 7am–2:30pm Tue, Fri; 9am–3pm Sun.

The Raspail market sells typical French groceries as well as Portuguese produce on Tuesdays and Fridays. But Sunday is the day for which it's famous, when health-conscious Parisians turn up in droves for the organically-grown produce. Marché Raspail is not a cheap market, but it is very good.

Rue de Seine and Rue de Bucy

75006. **Map** 12 E4. **M** *Odéon*.
 ☐ 8am–1pm, 4–7pm Tue–Sat; 9am–1pm Sun.

The stalls here are expensive and crowded but sell quality fruit and vegetables. There are also a large florist's and two excellent pâtisseries.

ENTERTAINMENT IN PARIS

Whether you prefer classical drama or cabaret, showgirls or ballet, opera or jazz, movies or dancing the night away, Paris has it all. Free entertainment is plentiful as well, from the street performers outside the Pompidou Center to musicians busking in the metro. Parisians themselves enjoy strolling along the boulevards or sitting at a sidewalk café nursing a drink. Of course, for the ultimate “oh-la-la!”



experience, showgirls await you at celebrated cabarets while bright young things pose in nightclubs. For fans of spectator sports there is tennis, the Tour de France, horse racing, soccer, or rugby. Recreation centers and gyms cater to the more active, while the municipal swimming pools delight waterbabies. You can also catch a game of *boules* (or *pétanque*) in Paris's squares and parks.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

For the visitor in Paris there is no shortage of information about things to do.

The **Office du Tourisme** near the Tuileries and Opera is the city's main tourism distribution point for leaflets and schedules of events. It has a recorded information telephone service giving details of free concerts and exhibitions along with information on transportation to the venues. Its website is also extremely useful. Your hotel reception desk or concierge should also be able to help you with any such information. They usually keep a wide range of brochures and leaflets for guests, and will generally be more than happy to make reservations for you.



Ballerina of the Ballet de l'Opéra

BUYING TICKETS

Depending on the event, tickets can be bought at the door, but for blockbuster concerts it is necessary to buy well in advance. For most major events, including some classical music concerts and museum shows, tickets can be purchased online or at the **FNAC** chain or **Virgin Megastore**. For popular events book well ahead, Parisians can be

very quick off the mark for hot tickets. However, for theater, opera, and dance performances, you can often buy inexpensive tickets at the last minute. If the tickets are marked *sans visibilité* you will be able to see the stage only partially, or perhaps not at all. Often, obliging ushers



Nightclubbing in Paris

will put you in a better seat, depending on availability, but don't forget to tip.

Theater box offices are open daily from approximately 11am–7pm. Most box offices accept credit card reservations made by phone or in person, but you may have to arrive early to pick up your tickets if you reserved by telephone since they may be sold to someone else at the last



Concert at Opéra National de Paris Garnier (see p348)

LISTINGS MAGAZINES

Paris has several good listings magazines. Among them are *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. They are published every Wednesday. *Le Figaro* has a good listings section on Wednesdays.

Télérama, France's leading culture and listings weekly, has a Paris supplement called *Sortir*. For English listings, see the webzine *Paris Voice* at www.parisvoice.com.





The Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe, a major theater venue sometimes staging plays in English

minute. If you are desperate and can't get hold of tickets, you can always turn up at the box office just before the performance in case there are unclaimed or returned tickets.

SCALPERS

If you must have a ticket to a sold-out performance, do as the French do: stand at the entrance with a sign that says *cherche une place (or deux, etc)*. Many people have an extra ticket to sell. Often the people selling the extra tickets are doing so because a person in their party cannot come and they will simply sell the ticket on at face value. It is fine to buy these tickets, but do watch out for scalpers and be sure you don't buy a counterfeit or overpriced ticket.



Pétanque players

CUT-PRICE TICKETS

Half-price tickets to current plays are sold on the day of performance at **Kiosque Théâtre**. Credit cards are not accepted and a small commission is charged per ticket. There is a booth on the Place de la Madeleine (see p216), open 12:30–8pm, Tuesday–Saturday, 12:30–4pm Sunday, and on the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse, which is open 12:30–8pm Tuesday–Saturday, 12:30–4pm Sunday. A third booth located on Place des Ternes is open 12:30–8pm, Tuesday–Saturday, 12:30–4pm Sunday. The *kiosque* is a Parisian institution and often has passes for the season's top shows.

DISABLED VISITORS' FACILITIES

Where facilities do exist, they are either very good or dreadful. Many venues have wheelchair space, but always phone in advance to make sure it's properly equipped. As far as public transportation goes, the metro, with its long stairways, is completely inaccessible to wheelchairs. Some bus lines are equipped with ramps to make them accessible to wheelchairs; check with the city's transportation authority, the RATP, to find out which lines have facilities.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

FNAC

Forum des Halles, 1 Rue Pierre-Lescot
75001. **Map** 13 A2. **Tel** 0825 020 020.



Grand Rex movie theater (see p354)

FNAC

26 Ave des Ternes 75017.
Map 4 D3. **Tel** 0825 020 020.

G7 Taxis

Tel 01 47 39 47 39.

Office du Tourisme

25 Rue des Pyramides 75001.
Map 12 E1. **Tel** 08 92 68 30 00.
www.parisinfo.com

Taxis Bleus

Tel 08 91 70 10 10.

Virgin Megastore

52–60 Ave des Champs-Élysées
75008. **Map** 4 F5.
Tel 01 49 53 50 00.

Theater

From the grandeur of the Comédie Française to slapstick farce and avant-garde drama, theater is flourishing in Paris and the suburbs – the training ground for the best young actors and directors. The city also has a long tradition of playing host to visiting companies, and it attracts many foreign productions, often in the original languages.

There are theaters scattered throughout the city and the theater season runs from September to July; national theaters close during August but many commercial ones stay open. For complete listings of what's on read *Pariscope* or *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p340).

NATIONAL THEATERS

Founded in 1680 by royal decree, the **Comédie Française** (see p120), with its strict conventions regarding the style of acting and interpretation, is the bastion of French theater. Its aim is to keep classical drama in the public eye and also to perform works by the best modern playwrights.

The Comédie Française (inextricably linked in the national consciousness to Molière) is the oldest national theater in the world and one of the few institutions of France's *ancien-régime* to have survived the Revolution. It settled into its present home after players occupied the Palais-Royal during the Revolution. The traditionally-styled red velvet auditorium has a vast stage equipped with the latest technology.

The majority of the repertoire is classical, dominated by Corneille, Racine, and Molière, followed by second strings Marivaux, Alfred de Musset, and Victor Hugo. The company also performs modern plays by French and foreign playwrights.

The **Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe**, also known as the Théâtre National de l'Odéon (see p140), was at one time the second theater of the Comédie Française. It now has two sites and specializes in performing plays from other countries in their original languages.

Next door the **Petit Odéon** is a studio space specializing in new plays.

The **Théâtre National de Chaillot** is a huge underground auditorium in the Art

Deco Palais de Chaillot (see p200). It stages experimental and contemporary theater, lively dance productions, and, occasionally, musical revues.

The **Théâtre National de la Colline** has two performance spaces and specializes in contemporary dramas.

FARTHER AFIELD

A thriving multi-theater complex in the Bois de Vincennes, the **Cartoucherie** houses five separate avant-garde theaters, including the internationally famous **Théâtre du Soleil**.

INDEPENDENT THEATERS

Among the most important of the serious independents are the **Comédie des Champs-Élysées**, the **Hébertot**, and the **Atelier**, which aims to be experimental. Other notable venues include the **Théâtre Marigny**, for excellent modern French drama, the **Montparnasse**, and the **Théâtre Antoine** which pioneered the use of realism on stage. The **Madeleine** maintains consistently high standards and the **Huchette** specializes in Ionesco plays. The British director Peter Brook has a loyal following at the **Bouffes-du-Nord**.

For over a hundred years the **Palais Royal** has been the temple of risqué farce. With fewer French Feydeau-style farce writers these days, translations of British and American sex comedies are filling the gap. Other notable venues include the **Bouffes-Parisiens**, **La Bruyère**, the **Michel**, and the **St-Georges**.

The **Théâtre du Gymnase** presents popular one-man comedy shows.

CAFE-THEATERS AND CHANSONNIERS

There is a long tradition of entertainment in cafés, but the café-theaters of today have nothing in common with the "café-concerts" of the late 19th century. These modern entertainments have originated because young actors and new playwrights could not find work, while drama students were unable to pay to rent established theaters. Don't be surprised if there is an element of audience participation, or alternatively, in small venues, if the actors can sometimes seem a little too close for comfort. This form of theater is now so popular in Paris that one can often see posters advertising classes for café-theater or notices inviting people to join small troupes. Café-theaters rose to prominence during the 1960s and 70s, when unknowns such as Coluche, Gérard Depardieu, and Miou-Miou made their debut at the **Café de la Gare** before going on to success on the screen, so who knows who you might see at your local café.

Good venues for seeing new talent include the **Théâtre d'Edgar** and **Le Point Virgule**, while **Cabaret Michou** is an old-fashioned spot that is very popular and tends to specialize in broad caricature. Traditional *chansonniers* – cabarets where ballads, folk songs, and humor abound – include **Au Lapin Agile** (see p225), in the heart of Montmartre. Political satire is on offer at the **Caveau de la République** and the **Deux Anes**, also in Montmartre. Another form of café entertainment that often veers toward the theatrical is the *café-philosophique*. These are philosophical discussions or debates on topics such as justice, war, and love, in which skilled orators take to the floor to declaim their

positions. Audience participation is encouraged. Such events are held in many locations, including at **Les Editeurs**. Although debates take place in French, English language events also exist: play readings are a regular feature at the **Café de Flore**.

CHILDREN'S THEATER

Some Paris theaters, such as the **Théâtre du Gymnase**, the **Porte St-Martin**, and the **Café d'Edgar**, have children's matinees on Wednesdays and weekends. In the city parks there are several tiny puppet theaters (*marionnettes*), which are sure to delight children and adults alike. (See Independent Theaters p344.) The **Lido** also has an occasional children's season with shows at 2pm and 4pm (call for details).

OPEN-AIR THEATER

During the summer, weather permitting, open-air performances of Shakespeare and classic French plays are held in the Shakespeare Garden in the Bois de Boulogne. There are also occasional performances in the Tuileries and in Montmartre as part of Paris's summer festival; check listings magazines for these events.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE THEATER IN PARIS

The **Improfessionals** (improvo) and **Mondays @ 7** are Paris-based companies who perform in English (details in listings magazines). There are also several English-language poetry societies which host poetry and play readings, the best is the Live Poets Society. **Kilometre Zero** is an interesting English-language arts collective that performs plays, publishes a magazine, and hosts open-mike recital evenings. **La Java** puts on excellent stand-up comedy acts in English each month, courtesy of Anything Matters. Peter Brook occasionally puts on Shakespeare plays at the **Bouffes-du-Nord**. A historic

venue, it is much-loved by expatriates and plays host to some of the finest comic talent on the circuit at the moment.

STREET THEATER

Street theater thrives during the summer. Jugglers, mime artists, fire-eaters, and musicians can be seen in tourist areas such as the Pompidou Center (see pp110-11), St-Germain-des-Prés, and Les Halles.

CABARET

The music hall revue is the entertainment form most associated with late 19th-century Paris. It evokes images of bohemian artists and absinthe-induced debauchery. Today, most of the girls are likely to be non-French and the audience is made up mainly of foreign businessmen and tour groups.

When it comes to picking a cabaret the rule of thumb is simple: the better-known places are the best. Lesser-known shows resemble nothing so much as Grade-B strip shows. All the cabarets listed here (see p344) guarantee topless women sporting outrageous feather- and sequin-encrusted headpieces, an assortment of vaudeville acts and, depending on your point of view, a spectacularly entertaining evening or an exercise in high kitsch.

The **Lido** is the most Las Vegas-like of the cabarets and stars the legendary Bluebell Girls. The **Folies-Bergères** is renowned for lively entertainment. It is the oldest music hall in Paris and probably the most famous in the world.

The **Crazy Horse** features some of the more risqué costumes and performances, and dancers with names such as Betty Buttocks, Fila Volcana, and Nouka Bazooka. It has been transformed from its Wild West bar-room into a jewel-box theater with a champagne bucket fastened to each seat. Here, the lowly striptease of burlesque shows has been refined into a vehicle for comedy sketches and international beauties.

Paradis Latin is the most "French" of all the city's cabaret shows. It has variety acts with remarkable special effects and scenery in a beautiful, old Left Bank theater, partly designed by Gustave Eiffel.

The **Bobin'O** offers a commercial show that is inspired by all of Paris' cabarets. The **Moulin Rouge** (see p228), once the haunt of Toulouse-Lautrec, is the birthplace of the cancan. Today, the Moulin Rouge is less extravagant than the version portrayed in Baz Luhrmann's movie, but cabaret fans can still be certain of an evening of glamor, glitz, and good times. Outrageously camp, transvestite parodies of these showgirl reviews can be seen at **Chez Madame Arthur**.

BUYING TICKETS

Tickets can be bought at the box office, by telephone, or through theater agencies. Box offices are open daily from about 11am-7pm; some accept credit card bookings by telephone or in person. Most tickets can also be bought online, via either theater websites or Internet ticket agencies.

TICKET PRICES

Ticket prices generally range from €7-€30 for the national theaters and €8-€38 for the independents. Reduced-price tickets and student stand-bys are available in some theaters 15 minutes before curtain-up. For cabaret, expect to pay from €23-€60; €68-€105 with dinner.

The **Kiosque Théâtre** offers half-price tickets on the day-of-performance: credit cards are not accepted and a small commission is charged for each ticket. There are booths in three locations (see p341).

DRESS

These days, evening clothes are only worn to gala events at the Opéra National de Paris Garnier, the Comédie Française, or the premiere of an upscale play.

DIRECTORY

NATIONAL THEATERS

Comédie Française

Salle Richelieu, 1 Pl Colette 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **Tel** 08 25 10 16 80. www.comedie-francaise.fr

Odéon Théâtre de l'Europe

Ateliers Berthier, 8 Blvd Berthier 75017. **Map** 12 F5. **Tel** 01 44 85 40 40. Théâtre de l'Odéon, Pl de l'Odéon 75006. **Map** 12 F4. www.theater-odeon.fr

Théâtre National de Chaillot

Pl du Trocadéro 75016. **Map** 9 C2. **Tel** 01 53 65 31 00. www.theater-chaillot.fr

Théâtre National de la Colline

15 Rue Malte-Brun 75020. **Tel** 01 44 62 52 52. www.colline.fr

FARTHER AFIELD

Cartoucherie

Route du Champ-de-Manoeuvre 75012. www.theater-du-soleil.fr

Théâtre de l'Aquarium

Tel 01 43 74 99 61.

Théâtre de l'Épée de Bois

Bois de Vincennes **Tel** 01 48 08 39 74.

Théâtre de la Tempête

Tel 01 43 28 36 36.

Théâtre du Chaudron

Tel 01 43 28 97 04.

Théâtre du Soleil

Tel 01 43 74 24 08.

INDEPENDENT THEATERS

Bouffes-du-Nord

37 bis Blvd de la Chapelle 75010. **Map** 7 C1. **Tel** 01 46 07 34 50. www.bouffesdunord.com

Bouffes-Parisiens

4 Rue Monsigny 75002. **Map** 6 E5. **Tel** 01 42 96 92 42. www.bouffes-parisiens.com

La Bruyère

5 Rue La Bruyère 75009. **Map** 6 E3. **Tel** 01 48 74 76 99.

Comédie des Champs-Élysées

15 Ave Montaigne 75008. **Map** 10 F1. **Tel** 01 53 23 99 19. www.comediedeschampseelysees.com

Gaiété Montparnasse

26 Rue de la Gaiété 75014. **Map** 15 C2. **Tel** 01 43 20 60 56.

Hébertot

78 bis Blvd des Batignolles 75017. **Map** 5 B2. **Tel** 01 43 87 23 23.

Madeleine

19 Rue de Surène 75008. **Map** 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 65 07 09.

Marigny

7 Ave de Marigny 75008. **Map** 5 A5. **Tel** 0892 222 333.

Michel

38 Rue des Mathurins 75008. **Map** 5 C4. **Tel** 01 42 65 35 02.

Montparnasse

31 Rue de la Gaîté 75014. **Map** 15 C2. **Tel** 01 43 22 77 74.

Palais Royal

38 Rue Montpensier 75001. **Map** 12 E1. **Tel** 01 42 97 40 00.

Porte St-Martin

16 Blvd St-Martin 75010. **Map** 7 C5. **Tel** 01 42 08 00 32.

St-Georges

51 Rue St-Georges 75009. **Map** 6 E3. **Tel** 01 48 78 63 47.

Théâtre Antoine

14 Blvd de Strasbourg 75010. **Map** 7 B5. **Tel** 01 42 08 77 71 & 01 42 08 76 58.

Théâtre de l'Atelier

Pl Charles Dullin 75018. **Map** 6 F2. **Tel** 01 46 06 49 24. www.theater-atelier.com

Théâtre du Gymnase

38 Blvd Bonne-Nouvelle 75010. **Map** 7 A5. **Tel** 01 42 46 79 79. www.theaterdugymnase.com

Théâtre de la Huchette

23 Rue de la Huchette 75005. **Map** 13 A4. **Tel** 01 43 26 38 99.

Théâtre Sudden

14 bis Rue Sainte-Isaure 75018. **Map** 2 F4. **Tel** 01 42 62 35 00. www.suddentheater.fr

CAFE-THEATERS AND CHANSONNIERS

Au Lapin Agile

22 Rue des Saules 75018. **Map** 2 F5. **Tel** 01 46 06 85 87.

Cabaret Michou

80 Rue des Martyrs 75018. **Map** 6 F3. **Tel** 01 46 06 16 04.

Café de la Gare

41 Rue du Temple 75004. **Map** 13 B2. **Tel** 01 42 78 52 51.

Caveau de la République

23 Place République 75003. **Map** 8 D5. **Tel** 01 42 78 44 45.

Deux Anes

100 Blvd de Clichy 75018. **Map** 6 D1. **Tel** 01 46 06 10 26.

La Java

105 Rue du Faubourg du Temple 75010. **Map** 8 E5. **Tel** 01 42 02 20 52. www.anythingmatters.com

Le Point Virgule

7 Rue St-Croix-de-la-Brettonnerie 75004. **Map** 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 78 67 03.

Les Editeurs

Carrefour de l'Odéon 75006. **Map** 12 F4. **Tel** 01 43 26 67 76.

Théâtre d'Edgar

58 Blvd Edgar-Quinet 75014. **Map** 16 D2. **Tel** 01 42 79 97 97.

CABARET

Bobin'O

14-20 Rue de la Gaîté 75014. **Map** 15 C3. **Tel** 08 20 00 90 00. www.bobino.fr

Cherz Madame

75 bis Rue des Martyrs 75018. **Map** 6 F2. **Tel** 01 42 55 63 88. www.madamearthur.com

Crazy Horse

12 Ave George V 75008. **Map** 10 E1. **Tel** 01 47 23 32 32. www.lecrazyhorseparis.com

Folies-Bergères

32 Rue Richer 75009. **Map** 7 A4. **Tel** 0892 681 650. www.foliesbergere.com

Lido

116 bis Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 4 E4. **Tel** 01 40 76 56 10. www.lido.fr

Moulin Rouge

82 Blvd de Clichy 75018. **Map** 6 E1. **Tel** 01 53 09 82 82. www.moulinrouge.fr

Paradis Latin

28 Rue du Cardinal Lemoine 75005. **Map** 13 B5. **Tel** 01 43 25 28 28.

Classical Music

The music scene in Paris is busy and exciting, with many first-class venues offering an excellent range of opera, and classical and contemporary music productions. There are also numerous concerts in churches (some of which are free) and many music festivals, particularly during the summer months.

Information about what's on is listed in *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. A free monthly listing of musical events is given out at most concert halls. Also, try the Office du Tourisme in the Rue des Pyramides (see pp340–41) for details of many free and open-air classical music performances.

OPERA

Opera lovers will find themselves well catered for, with many productions mounted at the Bastille and the beautifully renovated **Opéra National de Paris Garnier**.

Opera is also an important part of the programming at the Théâtre du Châtelet, as well as being produced intermittently by a variety of small organizations, and there are occasional large-scale lavish productions at the **Palais Omnisports de Bercy** or **POB** (see p359).

The Opéra de Paris's ultra-modern home is the **Opéra National de Paris Bastille** (see p98), where performances make full use of the house's mind-boggling array of high-tech stage mechanisms. There are 2,700 seats, all with a good view of the stage, and the acoustics are excellent.

Productions feature classic and modern operas, and interpretations are often avant-garde: past examples include Philippe Mamoury's *K...*; Bob Wilson's production of *The Magic Flute*, done in the style of Japanese Noh, with some of the cast delivering their lines while balancing on one leg; Messiaen's *St Francis of Assisi*, with video screens and neon added to bring the story up to date. At Thursday lunchtimes they also offer free concerts, lectures, and movies as part of an occasional program known as *Casse-Croûte à l'Opéra*.

There are also occasional dance performances, when the Bastille plays host to the ballet company from the Opéra National de Paris Garnier (see

p217). The house includes two smaller spaces, the **Auditorium** (500 seats) and the **Studio** (200 seats) for smaller-scale events connected to the current productions on the main stages here and at the Opera Garnier.

The **Opéra Comique** (also known as the Salle Favart), directed by Jérôme Deschamps, no longer has opera, but stages a wide range of eccentric, lightweight productions, including some popular music-hall-style work and operetta.

North of the city center, at St-Denis, the **Stade de France** hosts occasional opera spectaculars. Past productions have included Verdi's *Aida*, directed by Charles Roubaud, as well as Bizet's *Carmen* and *Nabucco* by Verdi.

CONCERTS

Paris is the home of three major symphony orchestras, and a good half-dozen other orchestras; it is also a major venue for touring European and American orchestras. Chamber music is also flourishing, either as part of the programming of the major venues, or in smaller halls and churches.

The **Salle Pleyel** is Paris's principal concert hall. After extensive renovation, it is now owned by the state-run Cité de la Musique and now the Orchestre de Paris, directed by Christoph Eschenbach, as well as Radio France's Philharmonic Orchestra, led by Myung-Whun Chung. The Salle Pleyel has optimal acoustics for the classical and contemporary

orchestra repertoire. In addition to running the Salle Pleyel, the Cité de la Musique also operates other venues at Parc de la Villette. These concert halls present a varied program of music from all periods, genres, and cultures.

The **Théâtre du Châtelet** has become one of the city's principal venues for all kinds of concerts, opera, and dance. The high-quality program includes opera classics from Mozart's *Così fan tutte* to Verdi's *La Traviata*, and more modern works, such as Boessman's *Contes d'Hiver*, and occasional concerts by international opera stars. Great attention is also devoted to 20th-century music here, and throughout the season there are lunchtime concerts and recitals in the foyer.

The beautiful Art Deco **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées** is a celebrated classical music venue which also produces some opera and dance. Radio-France is part-owner of the theater, and its Orchestre National de France gives concerts here, as do many touring orchestras and soloists. The Orchestre des Champs-Élysées, directed by Philippe Herreweghe, is in residence here, and gives period-instrument performances.

Radio-France is the biggest single concert organizer in Paris, with a musical force that includes two major symphony orchestras: the Orchestre National de France and the Orchestre Philharmonique. Many of its concerts are given in Paris's other concert halls, but the **Maison de Radio-France** has a large hall and several smaller studios that are used for concerts and broadcasts open to the public (see p202, *Maison de Radio France*).

The **Cité de la Musique** is a massive cultural center devoted entirely to music – of all genres and from all eras. Classical music features heavily on its program, with lots of chamber music and recitals, as well as more ambitious orchestral concerts.

The **Auditorium du Louvre** was built as part of the ongoing expansion of the Grand Louvre project (see pp122-9) and it is used mostly for chamber, piano, and vocal recitals. The Musée d'Orsay's (see pp144-7)

Auditorium du Musée d'Orsay is a medium-sized auditorium, with an active concert program. Concerts are usually held once or twice a week, and prices vary.

Other museums often hold concerts as part of an exhibition theme – such as *troubadours* at the Musée National du Moyen Age (see pp154-7) – so do check the listings magazines.

Musique à la Sorbonne is a concert series in the **Grand Amphithéâtre de la Sorbonne** and the **Amphithéâtre Richelieu de la Sorbonne**. Productions have included a Slavonic music festival, featuring the works of East European composers.

Occasionally concerts are given in the **Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique**, where Beethoven was introduced to Paris audiences in 1828 and where Hector Berlioz's major work, *La Symphonie Fantastique*, was first performed. Otherwise, it's not usually open to public.

CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

Contemporary music in Paris has a high profile and is definitely alive and kicking. Although no longer at the head of any orchestra, Pierre Boulez is still a major figure in the capital's contemporary music scene. Jonathan Nott now directs the experimental Ensemble InterContemporain, which is lavishly supported by the French state in its home at the Cité de la Musique (see pp234-5). **IRCAM**, founded by Pierre Boulez (see p108), is a major center for ground-breaking new musical forms. It organizes a program of new music performances, talks, and an annual festival in June.

Other bright stars among the many talented composers include Pascal Dusapin, Philippe Fénelon, George

Benjamin, and Philippe Manoury, as well as Georges Aperghis, who specializes in musical theater.

The fabulously designed **Cité de la Musique** complex at Parc de la Villette includes both a spectacularly domed *salle de concerts* surrounded by a glass-roofed arcade, and the **Conservatoire National de Musique** with its opera theater and two small concert halls. The Chamber Orchestra of Europe plays regularly here. Both venues are used for regular performances, including jazz, ethnic, and contemporary music, as well as *chanson* and Early Music.

For details either phone the venue concerned or consult the listings magazines. For those interested in contemporary music, the quarterly magazine *Résonance* is published by IRCAM at the Pompidou Center.

FESTIVALS

Some of the most important music festivals are the result of the work of the **Festival d'Automne à Paris**, which acts as a behind-the-scenes stimulator, commissioning new works, subsidizing others and in general enlivening the Parisian musical, dance, and theatrical scene from September to December.

The **Festival St-Denis** running throughout June and July holds concerts, with an emphasis on choral works. Most performances are given in the Basilique St-Denis.

Musique Baroque au Château de Versailles, from around the middle of March to the middle of June, is an offshoot of the Baroque Music Center, founded in Versailles in 1988. Operas, concerts, recitals, chamber music, dance, and theater are on offer in the fabulous surroundings of Versailles (see pp248-53).

Other interesting festivals include the Chopin festival, held in the Orangerie in the Bois de Boulogne from mid-June to mid-July, and the Quartier 25 d'Été festival, which host a series of outdoor classical music concerts. For tickets, it is

usually necessary to go to the theater box office or venue concerned, though some festivals may run an advance online or postal reservation service.

CHURCHES

Music is everywhere in Paris's churches, in the form of classical concerts, organ recitals or religious services. The most outstanding churches which hold regular concerts include **La Madeleine** (see p216), **St-Germain-des-Prés** (see p138), **St-Julien-le-Pauvre** (see p152) and **St-Roch** (see p121). Music is also performed in the **Eglise des Billettes**, **St-Sulpice** (see p172), **St-Gervais-St-Protas** (see p99), **Notre-Dame** (see pp82-5), **St-Louis-en-l'Île** (see p87) and **Sainte-Chapelle** (see pp88-9).

A great proportion, but not all, of these concerts are free. If you have any difficulty contacting the church in question, try the Office du Tourisme for information (see pp340-41).

EARLY MUSIC

A number of early-music ensembles have taken up residence in Paris. The Chapelle Royale gives a concert series at the **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées** with programs ranging from Renaissance vocal music to Mozart. Their enchanting sacred music concerts (look out for Bach cantatas) take place at **Notre-Dame-des-Blancs-Manteaux** (see p102).

Baroque opera is more the domain of Les Arts Florissants, founded and directed by American-born William Christie, who perform French and Italian operas from Rossi to Rameau, and Les Musiciens du Louvre, directed by Marc Minkowski. Both companies perform regularly at the Théâtre du Châtelet and the Opera National Garnier. The **Théâtre de la Ville** is also an excellent venue in which to hear Baroque chamber music, as is the pretty **Eglise Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois**.

BUYING TICKETS

For tickets, it's always best to deal directly with the relevant box office. Buying tickets at the main venues is possible online or by mail up to two months before the performance and by telephone two weeks to a month in advance. If you want a good seat, it's best to buy in advance since tickets tend to sell quickly. Last-minute tickets may also be available at the box office, and certain venues, such as the Opéra National de Paris Bastille, keep some tickets for the

cheaper seats aside for the purpose. Ticket agents, notably in the **FNAC** stores (see p341), and a good hotel concierge can also help. These agencies accept credit card bookings – a useful service as not all venues are guaranteed to accept them.

Half-price tickets on the day of performance can be bought at one of three **Kiosque Théâtre** (see p341), located at Place de la Madeleine, the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse, and Place des Ternes. However, these agencies usually only deal

with performances taking place at private theaters.

Note, however, that many theaters and concert halls may be closed during the holiday season in August, so inquire first to avoid disappointment.

TICKET PRICES

Ticket prices can range from €8–€85 for the Opéra de Paris Bastille and the principal classical music venues, and from €5–€25 for the smaller halls and concerts in churches around the city, such as Sainte-Chapelle.

DIRECTORY

CLASSICAL MUSIC VENUES

Amphithéâtre Richelieu de la Sorbonne

17 Rue de la Sorbonne 75005. **Map** 12 F5. **Tel** 01 42 62 71 71.

Auditorium

See *Opéra National de Paris Bastille*.

Auditorium du Louvre

Musée du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli 75001.

Map 12 E2. **Tel** 01 40 20 55 00.

Auditorium du Musée d'Orsay

102 Rue de Lille 75007. **Map** 12 D2.

Tel 01 40 49 49 66.

Center de Musique Baroque de Versailles

22 Ave de Paris, Versailles. **Tel** 01 39 20 78 10.

Cité de la Musique

Parc de La Villette, 221 Ave Jean-Jaurès 75019. **Tel** 01 44 84 44 84.

www.cite-musique.fr

Conservatoire d'Art Dramatique

2 bis Rue du Conservatoire 75009.

Map 7 A4. **Tel** 01 42 46 12 91.

Eglise des Billettes

24 Rue des Archives 75004. **Map** 13 C2. **Tel** 01 42 72 38 79.

Eglise de la Madeleine

Pl de la Madeleine 75008.

Map 5 C5. **Tel** 01 42 50 96 18.

Eglise St-Germain l'Auxerrois

2 Place du Louvre 75001.

Map 12 F2. **Tel** 01 42 60 13 96.

Festival d'Automne

156 Rue de Rivoli 75001. **Map** 12 F2 5.

Tel 01 53 45 17 00.

Festival Chopin

Orangerie de Bagatelle Bois de Boulogne 75016.

Map 3 A4. **Tel** 01 45 00 22 19.

Grand Amphithéâtre de la Sorbonne

45 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 A5. **Tel** 01 42 62 71 71.

IRCAM

1 Pl Igor Stravinsky 75004.

Map 13 B2. **Tel** 01 44 78 48 43.

Maison Radio-France

116 Ave du Président-Kennedy 75016.

Map 9 B4. **Tel** 01 42 20 42 20.

Notre-Dame

Pl du Parvis-Notre-Dame 75004.

Map 13 A4. **Tel** 01 42 34 56 10.

Notre-Dame-des Blancs-Manteaux

12 Rue des Blancs-Manteaux 75004.

Map 13 C3. **Tel** 01 42 72 09 37.

Opéra Comique

(Salle Favart) 5 Rue Favart 75002. **Map** 6 F5.

Tel 08 25 00 00 58.

Opéra National de Paris Bastille

120 Rue de Lyon 75012. **Map** 14 E4.

Tel 08 92 89 90 90. www.operadeparis.fr

Opéra National de Paris Garnier

Place de l'Opéra 75009. **Map** 6 E4.

Tel 08 92 89 90 90. www.operadeparis.fr

Pompidou Center

19 Rue Beaubourg 75004. **Map** 13 B2.

Tel 01 44 78 12 33.

Quartier d'Été Festival

Various venues.

Tel 01 44 94 98 00.

Sainte-Chapelle

4 Blvd du Palais. **Map** 13 A3. **Tel** 01 53 40 60 80.

St-Germain-des-Prés

Pl St-Germain-des-Prés 75006. **Map** 12 E4.

Tel 01 55 42 81 33.

St-Gervais–St-Prottais

Pl St-Gervais 75004. **Map** 13 B3. **Tel** 01 48 87 32 02.

St-Julien-le-Pauvre

1 Rue St-Julien-le-Pauvre 75005. **Map** 13 A4.

Tel 01 42 26 00 00.

St-Louis-en-l'Île

19 bis Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île 75004. **Map** 13 C5.

Tel 01 46 34 11 60.

St-Roch

296 Rue St-Honoré 75001. **Map** 12 D1.

Tel 01 42 44 13 20.

St-Sulpice

Pl St-Sulpice 75006. **Map** 12 E4.

Tel 01 46 33 21 78.

Salle Pleyel

252 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré 75008.

Map 4 E3. **Tel** 01 42 56 13 13. www.sallepleyel.fr

Stade de France

La Plaine St-Denis 93210. **Tel** 08 92 70 09 00.

www.stadedefrance.com

Studio

See *Opéra National de Paris Bastille*.

Théâtre de la Ville

2 Pl du Châtelet 75004. **Map** 13 A3.

Tel 01 42 74 22 77.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées

15 Ave Montaigne 75008. **Map** 10 F1.

Tel 01 49 52 50 50.

Théâtre du Châtelet

1 Pl du Châtelet 75001. **Map** 13 A3.

Tel 01 40 28 28 40.

Dance

When it comes to dance, Paris is more a cultural crossroads than a cultural center. Due to a deliberate government policy of decentralization, many of the top French dance companies are based in the provinces, although they frequently visit the capital. In addition, the greatest dance companies from all over the world perform here. Paris has a well-deserved reputation as a center of excellence for modern and experimental dance, and has numerous workshops and places in which to learn its many forms.

CLASSICAL BALLET

The opulent **Opéra National de Paris Garnier** (see p217) is the home of the Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris, which enjoys a reputation as one of the world's best classical dance companies.

Since the **Opéra National de Paris Bastille** opened in 1989, the Opéra National de Paris Garnier has been used almost exclusively for dance. Extensively restored both inside and out, it is one of the largest theaters in Europe, with performance space for 450 artists and a seating capacity of 2,200.

Modern dance companies such as the Martha Graham Company, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham, Alvin Ailey, Jerome Robbins, and Roland Petit's Ballet de Marseille also regularly perform here.

The Opéra National de Paris Garnier also shares operatic productions with the Opéra National de Paris Bastille.

MODERN DANCE

The **Théâtre de la Ville** (once run by Sarah Bernhardt) has become one of Paris's most important venues for modern dance. Through performances at the Théâtre de la Ville, modern choreographers such as Jean-Claude Gallotta, Régine Chopinot, Maguy Marin, and Anne Teresa de Keersmaecker have gained international recognition. Here you may also see troupes such as Pina Bausch's Wuppertal Dance Theater, whose tormented, existential choreography may not be to everyone's taste, but is popular with Parisian audiences.

Music performances also run throughout the season and include chamber music, recitals, world music, and jazz.

The **Maison des Arts de Créteil** presents some of the most interesting dance works in Paris. It is located in the modern, concrete, mid-20th-century Paris suburb of Créteil, southeast of the city. Under artistic director Didier Fusillier, dance at MAC is part of an ambitious program of avant-garde theater, installations, and performance as showcased at its annual festival EXIT, which is held in March. Acclaimed French choreographer Maguy Marin was MAC's resident dance guru for some years.

Set amid the opulent *couture* shops and embassies, the elegant Art Deco **Théâtre des Champs-Élysées** has 1,900 seats. It is frequented by an upscale audience who watch major international companies perform here. It was here that Nijinsky first danced Stravinsky's iconoclastic *The Rite of Spring*, which led to rioting among the audience.

The theater is more famous as a classical music venue, but recent visitors have included the Dance Theatre of Harlem and London's Royal Ballet, plus a strong Russian presence, notably the St. Petersburg Ballet Theater.

The lovely old **Théâtre du Châtelet** is a renowned opera and classical music venue, but it is also host to international contemporary dance companies such as the Tokyo Ballet and the Birmingham Royal Ballet.

Experimental dance companies perform in the

Théâtre de la Bastille, where innovative theater is also staged. Many directors and companies start here, then go on to international fame.

The **Centre National de la Danse** in Pantin, a north-eastern suburb of Paris, is France's national *conservatoire*. It hosts workshops, talks, and performances, from classical ballet to experimental dance.

EVENTS LISTINGS

To find out what's on, read the inexpensive weekly entertainment guides *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles*. Posters advertising dance performances are widely displayed in the metro and on the streets, especially on the green advertisement columns, the *colonnes Morris*.

TICKET PRICES

Expect to pay €10–€100 for tickets to the Opéra de Paris Garnier (€5–€60 for a ballet), €6–€75 for the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and anything from €9–€30 for other venues.

DANCE VENUES

Centre National de la Danse
1 Rue Victor Hugo 93507 Pantin.
Tel 01 41 83 98 98.

Maison des Arts et de la Culture de Créteil
Pl Salvador Allende 94000 Créteil.
Tel 01 45 13 19 19.

Opéra National de Paris Bastille
See p98.

Opéra National de Paris Garnier
See pp216–7.

Théâtre de la Bastille
76 Rue de la Roquette 75011.
Map 14 F3.
Tel 01 43 57 42 14.

Théâtre de la Ville
See p334.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées
See p334.

Théâtre du Châtelet
See p334.

Rock, Jazz, and World Music

Music lovers will find every imaginable form of music in Paris and its environs, from international pop stars in major venues to buskers of varying degrees of talent on the streets and in the metro. There's a huge variety of styles on offer, with reggae, hip-hop, world music, blues, folk, rock, and jazz – Paris is said to be second only to New York in the number of jazz clubs and jazz recordings made here and there is always an excellent selection of bands and solo performers.

On the summer solstice (June 21) each year, the Fête de la Musique takes place. The whole city parties all night, with everything from huge outdoor stages and top bands to one-man buskers or accordionists playing traditional French songs invading Paris's streets, squares, and cafés.

For complete listings of what's happening, buy *Pariscope* (published every Wednesday) at any kiosk. For jazz fans there's the monthly *Jazz* magazine for schedules and in-depth reviews.

MAJOR VENUES

The top international acts are often at the enormous arenas: **Palais Omnisports** at Bercy, **Stade de France** at St-Denis or the **Zénith**. Other venues such as the legendary *chanson* center of the universe, the **Olympia**, or the **Grand Rex** (also a movie theater), offer a more traditional concert-hall atmosphere. They host everyone from bewigged and cosmetically enhanced iconic first ladies of country to acid jazz stars. (See Directories p350 & p359).

ROCK AND POP

Until recently, Paris's indigenous rock groups (Les Négresses Vertes, the hit fusion band of the 1990s and 2000s, are probably the best-known) drew foreign attention precisely because they were French. For too long, Paris pop meant Johnny Hallyday and insipid covers of US and UK hits, or Serge Gainsbourg and distinctive, decadent style. Paris rock traditionally (and deservedly) attracted either patronizing praise or outright mockery.

That is no longer the case. The international success of the groups Daft Punk and Air and the contribution to the music scene of producer, songwriter, and musician

Bertrand Burgalat led to a growth in confidence in the local music scene. The phrase "French Touch" often describes hip producers, writers, or singers, now in demand all over the world. Banlieue- (suburb-) based rap, rai, and reggae no longer sound like French versions of imported forms, instead they now have their own identity.

There is no shortage of gigs. The latest bands usually play at **La Cigale** and its downstairs den of din, **La Boule Noire**, the **Divan du Monde**, and the **Elysée-Montmartre**, while the **Bataclan** and the **Rex** club are the best places for R&B. The **Olympia** is the city's most famous rock venue, attracting top acts. Many nightclubs also double up as live music venues (see pp351–3).

JAZZ

Paris is still jazz-crazy. Many American musicians have made the French capital their home because of its receptive atmosphere. All styles, from free-form to Dixieland and swing, and even hip-hop-jazz crossover, are on offer. Clubs range from quasi-concert halls to piano bars and pub-like venues. One of the most

popular places, though not the most comfortable, is the **New Morning**. It's hot and the table service can be a little erratic, but all the great jazz musicians continue to perform here, as they have in the past. Arrive early to ensure a good seat. **Le Duc des Lombards** is a lively jazz club in Les Halles, which also features salsa.

Many jazz clubs are also cafés, bars or restaurants. The latter includes the intimate **Autour de Midi... et Minuit** in Montmartre, with its vaulted "cave." Dining might not be a requirement, but it's always wise to check first.

Other hotspots are **Le Petit Journal Montparnasse** for modern jazz, **Le Petit Journal St-Michel** for Dixieland, and the **Sunset**. A trendy crowd is drawn to **La Bellevilloise's** Sunday jazz brunches in Ménilmontant. **Caveau de la Huchette** looks like the archetypal jazz joint, but today it favors swing and big-band music, and is popular with students. The **Caveau des Oubliettes** has a growing reputation for cutting-edge jazz.

For a change, try the local talent at small, friendly bars such as the less expensive **Bistrot d'Eustache** and super cool **La Flèche d'Or**, set in an old railroad station. The **Jazz-Club Etoile** in the Méridien hotel is a well-respected venue which features Sunday jazz brunch. On the other side of town, the renovated **Trabendo** has an intriguing mix of up-and-comers and down-and-outers.

Paris does not neglect blues fans either. The **Quai du Blues** is the best-known haunt, hosting concerts by established performers.

Paris has two international jazz festivals in summer: the Paris Jazz Festival (see p63) which is the mainstay of the summer calendar, and Jazz à la Villette in July, with films on jazz, debates, and discussions and *boeufs* (jam sessions).

WORLD MUSIC

With its large populations from West Africa, the Maghreb, the Antilles, and Latin America, Paris is a natural center for world music. The **Chapelle des Lombards** has played host to top acts; it also has jazz, salsa, and Brazilian music. **Aux Trois Maillets** is a medieval cellar with everything from blues to tango and rock and roll covers, while **Kibélé** is a great place for North African

sounds. Many jazz clubs intersperse their programs with ethnic music. These include **New Morning**, which also has shows with South American artists, and **Baiser Salé**, for popular acts including Makossa, Kassav, Malavoi, and Manu Dibango.

World music in a stunning setting can be found at the Institut du Monde Arabe, a wonderful architectural feat (see p164) which draws stars from the Arab music world to its concert hall.

TICKET PRICES

Prices at jazz clubs can be steep, and there may be a cover charge of over €15 at the door, which usually includes the first drink. If there is no cover charge, the drinks will be expensive and at least one must be bought.

Tickets can be bought online or from FNAC outlets and Virgin Megastore (see p341), or directly from venue box offices and at the door of the clubs themselves.

DIRECTORY

MAJOR VENUES

Grand Rex

1 Blvd Poissonnière
75002. **Map** 7 A5.
Tel 01 42 36 83 93.

Olympia

28 Blvd des
Capucines 75009.
Map 6 D5.
Tel 08 92 68 33 68.
www.olympiahall.com

Palais Omnisports
de Paris-Bercy

8 Blvd de Bercy 75012.
Map 18 F2.
Tel 08 92 39 01 00.
www.bercy.fr

Zénith

211 Ave de Jean-Jaurès
75019.
Tel 08 90 71 02 07.
www.le-zenith.com/paris

ROCK AND POP

Bataclan

50 Blvd Voltaire
75011.
Map 14 E1.
Tel 01 43 14 00 30.

La Cigale/
La Boule Noire

120 Blvd Rochechouart
75018.
Map 6 F2.
Tel 01 49 25 81 75.

Divan du Monde

75 Rue des Martyrs
75018. **Map** 6 F2.
Tel 01 40 05 06 99.

Elysée-Montmartre

72 Blvd Rochechouart
75018. **Map** 6 F2.
Tel 01 44 92 45 36.

Rex Club

5 Blvd Poissonnière
75002.
Map 7 A5.
Tel 01 42 36 10 96.

JAZZ

Autour De Midi...
et Minuit

11 Rue Lepic 75018.
Map 6 E1.
Tel 01 55 79 16 48.

Baiser Salé

58 Rue des Lombards
75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 33 37 71.

Bellevilloise

19 Rue Boyer 75020.
Tel 01 46 36 07 07.
www.labellevilloise.com

Bistrot d'Eustache

37 Rue Berger, Carré des
Halles 75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 40 26 23 20.

Caveau de la
Huchette

5 Rue de la Huchette
75005.
Map 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 26 65 05.

Caveau des
Oubliettes

52 Rue Galande
75005.
Map 13 A4.
Tel 01 46 34 23 09.

Le Duc des
Lombards

42 Rue des Lombards
75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 33 22 88.

La Flèche d'Or

102bis Rue de Bagnolet
75020.
Tel 01 44 64 01 02.

La Grande Halle
de la Villette

211 Ave Jean-Jaurès
75019.
Map 8 F1
Tel 01 40 03 75 75.

Jazz-Club Etoile

Hôtel Méridien,
81 Blvd Gouvion-St-Cyr
75017.
Map 3 C3.
Tel 01 40 68 30 42.
www.jazzclub-paris.com

New Morning

7-9 Rue des
Petites-Écuries
75010.
Map 7 B4.
Tel 01 45 23 51 41.

Paris Jazz
Festival

Parc Floral Bois de
Vincennes 75012.

Le Petit Journal
Montparnasse

13 Rue du Commandant-
Mouchotte
75014.
Map 15 C2.
Tel 01 43 21 56 70.

Le Petit Journal
St-Michel

71 Blvd St-Michel
75005.
Map 16 F1.
Tel 01 43 26 28 59.

Sunset

60 Rue des Lombards
75001.
Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 40 26 46 60.

Trabendo

211 Ave Jean-Jaurès
75019.
Map 8 F1.
Tel 01 42 01 12 12.

WORLD MUSIC

Aux Trois Maillets

56 Rue Galande
75005.
Map 13 A4.
Tel 01 43 54 42 94.

Baiser Salé

See Jazz.

Chapelle des
Lombards

19 Rue de Lappe
75011. **Map** 14 F4.
Tel 01 43 57 24 24.

Institut du
Monde Arabe

See p164.

Kibélé

12 Rue de l'Échiquier
75010. **Map** 7 B5.
Tel 01 48 24 57 74.

New Morning

7 Rue des Petites-Écuries
75010.
Map 7 B4
Tel 01 45 23 51 41

Quai du Blues

17 Blvd Vital-Bouhot
92200.
Neuilly sur Seine.
Tel 01 46 40 04 34.
www.quaidublues.com

Nightclubs

The club scene in Paris is now somewhat under siege as government legislation on noise levels hampers establishments' *modus operandi*. The city council is waging war on noise pollution and while this suits those with neighbors who possess large stereos, it's bad news for people who like to dance till dawn. They carry on regardless, albeit with fewer decibels, and you will still find every type of sound (and a great deal of creativity) on the club scene. There are clubs to suit every taste and it's worth noting that bouncers often treat foreign would-be entrants preferentially, so be sure to stand proud, ditch the attempts at French and speak English when you get near the door. The English website www.gogoparis.com reviews some of the capital's trendiest establishments. Alternatively, read the posters at the Bastille metro station or listen to Radio NOVA 101.5 FM, which gives details of the night's best raves. Flyers advertising what's on at which clubs can be found on café, bar, and shop counters. Popular nighttime options for the more mature set include social dancing and visits to suave piano bars. If you're wondering about what to wear, the smart side of the smart-casual approach is usually the safest bet. Attire for nightclubs varies; for upscale venues be sure to put your designer-labeled best foot forward, while more relaxed ones will accept an urban look, but generally, tracksuits, jeans, and sneakers are definite no-nos.

MAINSTREAM

A vast yet convivial venue, **Le Bataclan** is a showcase for current bands. After the show on Saturday nights, it becomes one of the best nightclubs in Paris, legendary for its varied mouthwatering choice of funk, soul, and new jack swing.

Barrio Latino occupies three floors of a building designed by Gustav Eiffel. It combines Latin music with great cocktails and tapas served from trolleys by roaming staff. Dancers can perfect their moves at the Sunday salsa classes. The expensive **Le Baron** attracts a select crowd, and plays host to ultra-fashionable party producers. Linked to the **Alcazar**, which is a fashionable Terence Conran bar and restaurant very popular with a pre-club crowd, **WAGG** just next door is a wonderful spot for some uninhibited dancing. **WAGG** is unpretentious although the door staff are discriminating, and the disco and soul

played in the stone cellars make for a great night out.

Les Bains-Douches, a former Turkish bath, may have lost some of its glitterati appeal but it is still a place to go to see and be seen. Its upstairs restaurant, now serving Thai food, is a popular place for private dinner parties. This is the place to be, so book a table for dinner if you're concerned about gaining entry and getting a much-coveted seat. The dance floor is tiny and music is mainly disco, with 1970s and 80s disco on Mondays, and R&B on Wednesdays. Gay night is *Café con Leche* on Sundays. Legendary promoters and Parisian nightowls David and Cathy Guetta left **Les Bains** a while ago and took some of their regulars with them, but the club is still a flash place to be and there is always the possibility of spotting a film star. A mix of ages and trends frequent the **Rex Club**. Despite the essentially conservative nature of the clientele, the music on different nights

ranges from glam rock and house to "exotique" – funk, reggae, and world music. Sounds are mainly rock and roll at the smart and non-ageist **Zed Club**. The vast **La Machine** caters to mainstream tastes most nights, with rock, house, groove, and dance music each occupying a different floor.

EXCLUSIVE

If you aren't rich, beautiful, and at least super-hip (if not actually on the celebrity "A" list), gaining entry to Paris's more exclusive clubs will be difficult. If you are, be prepared for a degree of humiliation and snooty service all the same. **Castel's** is a strictly private club and the happy few who make it, dine in one of two restaurants before heading down to the dance floor.

Regine's is mostly full of besuited executives and wealthy foreigners who dine and dance to the easy-listening music. However, it is now enjoying something of a renaissance, especially on ladies nights (Thursday), when a trained physiognomist picks out the best looking women for a girls-only session complete with male strip show. Predictably, when the doors open to men later, it becomes one of Paris's top nightspots for seeing and being seen.

The wood-paneled, cozy **Ritz Club** in the legendary Ritz hotel is open only to members and hotel guests, though the chic and elegant are welcome. The ambience is upscale and the music is easy listening. A younger, glamorous set have recently begun to make the Ritz Club their home, attracted, no doubt, by its old-fashioned star quality.

Le World Place is one of the city's hippest places to see and be seen in. The smooth and stylish decor sets off the expensive tans sported by the jetsetters, supermodels, and film stars who come here.

Booking a table at the expensive, but decent, Lobster Café restaurant is a good way to ensure access. Equally posh, **Le VIP** is populated by wannabes attracted by the name. Private parties are often held here, so it's a good idea to call ahead.

Showcase is a hot arrival on Paris's night-scene with over 32,000 sq ft of space below the Pont Alexandre III. It triples as a bar, nightclub, and concert hall. Another extremely upscale spot is **L'Étoile** situated near the Arc de Triomphe. Be prepared to make the effort to look your best (and most-solvent) to get in here.

The most popular of the posh clubs and the most laid-back and friendly once you're inside, is **Le Cab** (formerly known as Cabaret). The interior has been redesigned by Ora Ito, and today, anybody who's anybody comes here to dance like crazy or lay back and take it all in on one of the sumptuous mattresses in the chillout area.

TRENDY

MadaM is known for its late-night sessions and beautiful, moneyed crowds. The music is very French, with lots of electro and disco, and the decor is stylish, with a members' club atmosphere.

An ultra-hip young crowd come to **I Love Opera**, an all-in-one restaurant, lounge and club. The 6pm–10pm happy hour cocktails draw in the crowds. For a top dancing night out, try the fortnightly "Bal" with live big band at the **Elysée Montmartre**.

Paris's trendy clubs seem to have a longer shelf-life than those in some other cities and another hip venue that's still going strong is **Le Gibus** which offers different dance styles throughout the week. Check the flyers to pick your own style of party.

The **Batofar**, the scarlet lighthouse ship moored on the Seine in the 13th arrondissement, is now a mainstay of the Paris club scene. The music here

varies from underground techno to reggae depending on the night of the week, but the crowd are always friendly and relaxed. In the summer, try not to miss their wonderfully chilled-out afternoon sessions on the quayside.

The **Nouveau Casino** behind the ever trendy **Café Charbon** (see p319) in Oberkampf pulls in an eclectic crowd for events varying from dub to air-guitar competitions. Newcomer **Le Social Club** has made an impressive mark on the Paris club scene with both its mixed programming and excellent live music agenda.

Old-timer **La Flèche d'Or** also offers an eclectic array of concerts, DJ nights, and concept evenings. While if it's just a large dance floor that's needed, then **Mix Club** should suffice.

WORLD MUSIC

Le Cabaret Sauvage entertains a chic crowd under a big-top. Its eclectic program includes jazz, African sounds, and drum 'n' bass. **Le Casbah** is exclusive, jazzy and one of the best established venues on the Paris club scene. Its African-Middle Eastern decor has always been a magnet for models and trendies who, in between dances, do a little nocturnal shopping in the club's downstairs boutique. **Le Casbah** is at present deservedly enjoying something of a renaissance of its former "chicest of the chic" reputation.

If your nervous system responds favorably to the heaving rhythms and throbbing beat of authentic Latin music, you should head for **La Java**, which combines glorious sounds with the quaint appeal of a Belleville dance hall. **Barrio Latino** definitely is the place to go for salsa with soul. Spread out over four floors, it has a restaurant on the second floor, while the other three are given over to dancing. **La Bellevilloise** often has

eclectic world music (see p350). Other lively world music and rock nights are held at **Satellit' Café** and **La Maroquinerie**, which attract big stars. The latter also houses a restaurant and literary café.

GAY AND LESBIAN

The gay scene in Paris is thriving. **Le Queen** boasts a great line-up of DJs. Monday is disco night, Friday and Saturday are garage and soul and the rest of the week is drum and bass and house. Some of the raunchier events are men-only. Girls should go with pretty boys. Some nights at **La Machine** draw in a gay crowd. **Le Champmeslé**, one of the most venerable fixtures of Paris's ever more upfront and confident lesbian scene, continues to evolve and attract a new clientele. **Le Tango** is a converted dance hall that features a wacky crowd, Madonna, and accordian music.

For a pre-club venue, lesbian bar **Le Troisième Lieu** is the hippest and busiest. **Le Day Off** is a favorite haunt for afterwork drinks. Scream is the gay night at the **Elysée Montmartre**. **Le Club 18** is the oldest gay club in the city. A young and beautiful crowd comes here for the fun music and very laid-back atmosphere. It's a small venue so it's packed on weekends, when the admission fee includes a drink. Entry is usually free on weeknights.

ADMISSION CHARGES

Some clubs are strictly private, others have a more generous admission policy. Prices can range from €12 to €15 or €30, or more, and may be higher after midnight and on weekends. But quite often there are concessions for women.

In general, one drink (*une consommation*) is included in the club's entry price; thereafter it can become an extremely expensive evening.

DIRECTORY

DISCO AND CLUB VENUES

Alcazar

62 Rue Mazarine
75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 53 10 19 99.

www.alcazar.fr

Les Bains-Douches

7 Rue du Bourg-
L'Abbé 75003.

Map 13 B1.

Tel 01 53 01 40 60.

www.lesbains
douches.net

Le Baron

6 Ave Marceau 75008.

Map 10 E1.

Tel 01 47 20 04 01.

www.clublebaron.com

Barrio Latino

46-48 Rue du Faubourg
Saint Antoine 75012.

Map 14 F4.

Tel 01 55 78 84 75.

Le Bataclan

50 blvd Voltaire
75011.

Map 13 E1.

Tel 01 43 14 00 30.

www.le-bataclan.com

Batofar

Moored opposite 11
Quai Francois Mauriac
75013.

Tel 01 53 60 17 30.

www.batofar.org

Le Cab

2 Pl de Palais Royal
75001.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 58 62 56 25.

www.cabaret.fr

Castel's

15 Rue Princesse
75006.

Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 40 51 52 80.

Le Duplex

2 Bis Avenue Foch
75116.

Map 4 D4.

Tel 01 45 00 45 00.

www.leduplex.fr

Elysée Montmartre

72 Blvd Rochechouart
75018.

Map 6 F2.

Tel 01 44 92 45 36.

www.elysee
montmartre.com

L'Etoile

12 Rue de Presbourg
75016.

Map 4 D4.

Tel 01 45 00 78 70.

www.letoileparis.com

La Flèche d'Or

102 bis Rue de Bagnolet
75002.

Tel 01 44 64 01 02.

www.flechedor.fr

Le Gibus

18 Rue du Faubourg-du-
Temple
75011.

Map 8 E15.

Tel 01 47 00 78 88.

www.gibus.fr

Hamman Club

94 Rue d'Amsterdam
75009.

Map 6 D2.

Tel 01 55 07 80 00.

www.hammanclub.com

I Love Opera

29-31 Ave De L'Opera
75001.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 45 26 24 72.

www.iloveopera.fr

La Machine

90 Blvd de Clichy
75018.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 53 41 88 88.

www.lamachinedu
moulinrouge.com

Madam

128 Rue de la Boétie
75008.

Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 58 76 02 11.

www.madam.fr

Mix Club

24 Rue de l'Arrivée
75015.

Map 15 C1.

Tel 01 56 80 37 37.

Nouveau Casino

109 Rue Oberkampf
75011.

Map 14 E1.

Tel 01 43 57 57 40.

Les Planches

40 Rue Colisée 75008.

Map 5 A4.

Tel 01 42 25 11 68.

Red Light

34 Rue du Départ 75015.

Map 15 C2.

Tel 01 42 79 94 53.

www.enfer.fr

Regine's

49-51 Rue Ponthieu
75008.

Map 5 A5.

Tel 01 43 59 21 13.

Rex Club

5 Blvd Poissonnière
75002.

Map 7 A5.

Tel 01 42 36 10 96.

Ritz Club

Hôtel Ritz, 15 Pl
Vendôme 75001.

Map 6 D5.

Tel 01 43 16 30 30.

www.ritzparis.com

Showcase

Port des Champs-Élysées
75008.

Map 11 A1.

Tel 01 45 61 09 76.

Le Social Club

142 rue Montmartre
75002.

Map 13 A1.

Tel 01 40 28 05 55.

Le Tango

13 Rue Au Maire 75003.

Map 13 C1.

Tel 01 42 72 17 78.

Le World Place

32-34 Rue du Marbeuf
75008. **Map** 4 F5.

Tel 01 56 88 36 36.

www.worldplace-
paris.com

VIP

76 Ave des Champs-
Élysées 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 56 69 16 66.

WAGG

62 Rue Mazarine
75006. **Map** 12 F4.

Tel 01 55 42 22 00.

Zed Club

2 Rue des Anglais 75005.

Map 13 A5.

Tel 01 43 54 93 78.

WORLD MUSIC

Cabaret Sauvage

59 Blvd Macdonald
75019.

Tel 01 42 09 03 09.

Le Casbah

18-20 Rue de la Forge-
Royale 75011.

Tel 01 43 71 04 39.

La Java

105 Rue du Faubourg-du-
Temple 75010.

Map 8 E5.

Tel 01 42 02 20 52.

La Maroquinerie

23 Rue Boyer 75020.

Map 15 B4.

Tel 01 40 33 35 05.

Satellit Café

44 Rue Folie Méricourt
75011. **Map** 14 E1.

Tel 01 47 00 48 87.

GAY AND LESBIAN VENUES

La Champmeslé

4 Rue Chabonais 75002.

Map 12 E1.

Tel 01 42 96 85 20.

Le Club 18

18 Rue de Beaujolais
75001.

Map 12 F1.

Tel 01 42 97 52 13.

Le Day Off

10 Rue de l'Isly 75008.

Map 5 C4.

Tel 01 45 22 87 90.

Le Queen

102 Ave des Champs-
Élysées 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 01 53 89 08 90.

Le Troisième Lieu

62 Rue Quincampoix
75004.

Map 13 B2.

Tel 01 48 04 85 64.

Movies

Paris can justifiably claim to be one of the world's capitals of film appreciation. With more than 370 screens within the city limits, distributed among over 100 movie theaters and multiplexes, a fabulous cornucopia of movies are screened, both brand-new and classic. American movies share the limelight with home-grown dramas and comedies, and virtually every filmmaking industry in the world has found a niche in the city's art houses. Theaters change their programs on Wednesdays. The cheapest practical guides to what's on are *Pariscope* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p340) with complete theater listings and timetables for some 300 movies. Movies shown in subtitled original language versions are coded "VO" (*version originale*); dubbed movies are coded "VF" (*version française*). The Fête du Cinéma is held for one week in late June/July. The system is that you pay full price for one movie, after which a special card gives unlimited access to movies at just €3 a ticket, for the duration of the festival.

MOVEMENTS IN CINEMA

Paris was the cradle of the cinematograph over 100 years ago, when Auguste and Louis Lumière invented the early film projector. Their screening of *L'Arrivée d'un Train en Gare de La Ciotat* (Arrival of a Train at La Ciotat Station) in Paris in 1895 is considered by many to mark the birth of the medium. The French reverence for movies as a true art form is based on a theory of one of the world's first film critics, Ricciotto Canudo, an Italian intellectual living in France, who dubbed cinematography "the Seventh Art" in 1922. The title holds true even today. The city was of course also the incubator of that very Parisian vanguard movement, the New Wave, when film directors such as Claude Chabrol, François Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, and Eric Rohmer in the late 1950s and early 60s revolutionized the way movies were made and perceived. The exploration of existential themes, the use of long tracking shots, and the rejection of studios for outside locations are some of the characteristics of New Wave film. In 2001, the success of *Amélie* revitalized the Parisian moviemaking scene; many of its locations are easy to spot as you walk

around town. The same is true of *The Da Vinci Code*, also featuring *Amélie* star Audrey Tautou.

MOVIE ZONES

Most Paris movie theaters are concentrated in several movie belts, which enjoy the added appeal of nearby restaurants and shops.

The Champs-Élysées remains the densest theater strip in town, where you can see the latest Hollywood smash hit or French *auteur* triumph, as well as some classic reissues, in subtitled original language versions. Theaters in the Grands Boulevards, in the vicinity of the Opéra de Paris Garnier, show movies in both subtitled and dubbed versions. Boulevard de Clichy is home to two Pathé multiplexes with a total of 12 screens showing current, dubbed, French, and VO releases. A major hub of Right Bank movie activity is in the Forum des Halles shopping mall.

The Left Bank, historically associated with the city's intellectual life, remains the center of the art and repertory movie theaters. Yet, it has equally as many of the latest blockbusters. Since the 1980s, many theaters in the Latin Quarter have closed down and the main center for Left Bank theaters is now the

Odéon-St-Germain-des-Prés area. The Rue Champollion is an exception. It has enjoyed a revival as a mini-district for art and repertory movies.

Farther to the south, Montparnasse remains a lively district for new movies in both dubbed and subtitled prints.

BIG SCREENS AND PICTURE PALACES

Among surviving landmark theaters are two Grands Boulevards venues, the 2,800-seat **Le Grand Rex** with its Baroque decor, and the **Max Linder Panorama**, which was refurbished by a group of independent movie buffs in the 1980s for both popular and art film programming.

The massive new 14-screen **MK2 Bibliothèque** theater (plus bar, stores, and exhibition space), recently opened up in the revitalized 13th arrondissement and just across the river, the **Bercy Village** movie complex is worth a visit too.

In the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie at La Villette, scientific movies are shown at **La Géode** (see p237). This has a hemispheric screen (once the world's largest) and an "omnimax" projector which uses 70-mm film shot horizontally to project an image which is nine times larger than the standard 35-mm print. Along the Canal St-Martin, **MK2's** twin theater complexes – **Quai de la Loire** and **Quai de la Seine** – are linked by a canal boat.

REVIVAL AND REPERTORY HOUSES

Each week, more than 150 titles representing the best of world cinema can be seen. For old Hollywood movies, the independent **Grand Action** mini-chain can't be beaten. Other active and thoughtful repertory and reissue venues include the excellent **Reflets Médicis** screens in the Rue Champollion and the **Pagode**. The latter is particularly striking: the Oriental pagoda was constructed in 1895.

Studio 28 in Montmartre is a lovely old movie house with lights in the theater designed by Jean Cocteau and a charming garden bar full of fairy lights and kitsch cut-outs of old movie stars. Opened in the 1920s, Studio 28 claims to be the first ever avant-garde theater and once played host to film greats such as Luis Buñuel and Abel Gance. They screen everything from the latest releases through to Fellini festivals and documentary shows. There are at least ten films screened here each week, including art-house classics and pre-releases. The theater also holds regular debates with well-known directors and actors. Another Parisian institution, **Studio Galande** has shown the *Rocky Horror Picture Show* to costumed movie-goers every Friday night for over 20 years.

CINÉMATHEQUE FRANÇAISE

The private "school" of the New Wave generation, this famous film archive and repertory theater was created by Henri Langlois in 1936 (see p200). It has lost its monopoly on classic film screenings, but it is still a must for cinephiles in search of that movie film no longer in theatrical circulation or, perhaps, recently restored or rescued. The association is now housed at 51 Rue de Bercy in a wonderfully futuristic-looking building designed by Frank Gehry. The sail-like façade has given the building its nickname: "dancer revealing her tutu." The movie library has more than 18,000 digitalized movies, and there are enough exhibitions, projections, lectures, and workshops to satisfy the appetite of any film enthusiast. For those interested in the building's architecture there are tours on the first Sunday of each month.

NON-THEATRICAL VENUES

In addition to the Cinémathèque Française, film programs and festivals are

integral parts of two highly popular Paris cultural institutions, the Musée d'Orsay (see pp144-5) and the Pompidou Center (see pp110-11) with its two screening rooms. The Musée d'Orsay regularly schedules film programs to complement current art exhibitions and is usually restricted to silent films. The Pompidou Center organizes vast month-long retrospectives, devoted to national film industries and on occasion to some of the major companies.

Finally, the **Forum des Images** (see p109) in the heart of Les Halles is a hi-tech film and video library with a vast selection of films and documentaries featuring the city of Paris from the late 19th century to the present day. The archives here are amazing and include newsreels and advertisements featuring Paris alongside the feature films and documentaries. The Forum has three theaters, all of which run daily screenings of feature films. One ticket allows the visitor access to both the video library and to the theater screenings. The screenings are frequently grouped according to theme or director, making it possible to spend several hours enjoying a mini-retrospective. See website for details.

TICKET PRICES

Expect to pay around €9 at first-run venues or even more for films of unusual length or special media attention. However, exhibitors practice a wide array of collective discount incentives, including cut-rate admissions for students, the unemployed, the elderly, veterans, and large families. Wednesday is discount day for everybody at some theaters – prices are slashed to as low as €4.

France's three exhibition giants, Gaumont, UGC, and MK2, also sell special discount cards and accept credit card reservations for their flagship houses, while repertory houses issue "fidelity" cards.

MOVIES WITH STRONG IMAGES OF PARIS

Historical Paris (studio-made)

An Italian Straw Hat
(René Clair, 1927)

Sous les toits de Paris
(René Clair, 1930)

Les Misérables
(Raymond Bernard, 1934)

Hôtel du Nord
(Marcel Carné, 1937)

Les Enfants du Paradis
(Marcel Carné, 1945)

Casque d'Or
(Jacques Becker, 1952)

La Traversée de Paris
(Claude Autant-Lara, 1956)

Playtime
(Jacques Tati, 1967)

New Wave Paris (location-made)

Breathless
(Jean-Luc Godard, 1959)

Les 400 coups
(François Truffaut, 1959)

Documentary Paris 1900
(Nicole Vedrès, 1948)

La Seine a rencontré Paris
(Joris Ivens, 1957)

Paris as seen by Hollywood
Seventh Heaven
(Frank Borzage, 1927)

Camille
(George Cukor, 1936)

An American in Paris
(Vincente Minnelli, 1951)

Gigi
(Vincente Minnelli, 1958)

Irma La Douce
(Billy Wilder, 1963)

Paris when it Sizzles
(Richard Quine, 1964)

Frantic
(Roman Polanski, 1988)

French Kiss
(Lawrence Kasdan, 1995)

The Ninth Gate
(Roman Polanski, 1999)

Moulin Rouge
(Baz Luhrmann, 2001)

The Bourne Identity
(Doug Liman, 2002)

Before Sunset
(Richard Linklater, 2004)

The Da Vinci Code
(Ron Howard, 2006)

Film Festivals

Film festivals are a way of life for Parisian movie buffs. There are several major events each year and lots of small themed festivals happening at any given time around the city. The annual Paris Film Festival, held at the end of March, may be dwarfed by its glitzier sister in Cannes, but the capital's version is a far friendlier event for the public to attend – and there are still more than enough opportunities to spot celebrities.

OPEN-AIR FESTIVALS

There are several outdoor cinema festivals throughout the summer, including the Festival Silhouette which shows short films in the lovely Buttes Chaumont (see pp234), the Cinéma au Clair de Lune festival, which has projections of films at Parisian sites which are relevant to the

movie and Le Cinéma en Plein Air, which draws crowds to a lawn in La Villette (see pp236-7), where a giant inflatable screen shows old and contemporary classics. This is one of the summer's most popular events so be sure to get there early and don't forget to take a hamper full of goodies to nibble on throughout the movie.

INDOOR FESTIVALS

During the annual Paris Film Festival, over 100 films are shown at the Gaumont Marignon on the Champs-Élysées. The city's gay and lesbian film festival at the Forum des Images usually takes place in November. Paris Tout Court is an impressive short film festival held at the Arlequin in St-Germain, which also stages lectures and meetings with renowned directors and artists. Other film festivals include the L'Etrange festival which shows weird and wonderful offbeat films from around the world to enthusiastic audiences.

DIRECTORY

MOVIE THEATERS

Action Ecoles

23 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 A5.

Tel 08 92 680 591.

Arlequin

76 Rue de Rennes

75006. Map 12 E4.

Tel 01 45 44 28 80.

Le Balzac

1 Rue Balzac 75008.

Map 4 E4.

Tel 08 92 68 31 23.

Centre Georges Pompidou

19 Rue Beaubourg

75004. Map 13 B2.

Le Champo

51 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 A5.

Tel 01 43 54 51 60.

Cinémathèque Française

51 Rue de Bercy 75013.

Tel 01 71 19 33 33.

www.cinematheque.fr

Cinema Studio Galande

42 Rue Galande 75005.

Map 13 A4.

Tel 08 92 68 06 24.

Cine Sorbonne

9 Rue Champollion 75005.

Map 13 A5.

Tel 01 43 26 70 38.

Forum des Images

Porte St-Eustache,

Forum des Halles 75001.

Map 13 A2.

Tel 01 44 76 63 00.

www.forumdesimages.fr

Gaumont

Marignan

27 Ave Champs-Élysées

75008.

Map 5 A5.

Tel 08 92 69 66 96.

La Géode

26 Ave Corentin-Cariou

75019.

Tel 08 92 68 45 40.

www.lageode.fr

Grand Action

Action Rive Gauche,

5 Rue des Ecoles 75005.

Map 13 B5.

Tel 01 43 54 47 62.

Le Grand Rex

1 Blvd Poissonnière

75002. Map 7 A5.

Tel 01 42 36 83 93.

Latina

20 Rue du Temple

75004.

Map 7 C2.

Tel 01 42 78 47 86.

Lucernaire

53 Rue Notre-Dame-des-

Champs

75006.

Map 16 E2.

Tel 01 45 44 57 34.

Max Linder

Panorama

24 Blvd Poissonnière

75009. Map 7 A5.

Tel 08 92 68 00 31.

Majestic Bastille

4 Blvd Richard Lenoir

75011.

Map 14 E4.

Tel 01 47 00 02 48.

MK2 Beaubourg

50 Rue Rambuteau

75003.

Map 7 B2.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

MK2 Bibliothèque

128-162 Ave de France

75013. Map 18 F4.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

MK2 Quai de la

Seine/

Quai de la Loire

75019.

Map 8 F1.

Tel 08 92 69 84 84.

Odeon Christine

4 Rue Christine 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 08 92 680 598.

Pagode

57 bis Rue de Babylone

75007. Map 11 C4.

Tel 01 45 55 48 48.

Racine Odeon

6 Rue de l'Ecole de

Médecine 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 46 33 43 71.

Reflets Médicis

3-7 Rue Champollion

75005.

Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 46 33 25 97.

St-Andre des Arts

30 Rue St Andre des

Arts 75006.

Map 12 F4.

Tel 01 43 26 48 18.

Studio 28

10 Rue Tholozé 75018.

Map 6 E1.

Tel 01 46 06 36 07.

UGC Ciné Cité Bercy

2 Cour St-Emilion 75012.

Tel 0892 700 000.

UGC Cine-Cite les

Halles

7 Place de la Rotonde

75001. Map 7 A2.

Tel 08 92 70 00 00.

Sports and Fitness

There is no end of sports activities in Paris. Certain events such as the Roland Garros tennis tournament and the Tour de France bicycle race are national institutions. The only drawback is that many of the facilities are on the outskirts of the city.

For details regarding all sporting events in and around Paris contact Paris's tourist office. The weekly entertainment guides *L'Officiel des Spectacles*, *Pariscope*, and the Wednesday edition of *Le Figaro* also have good listings of the week's sports events (see p340). For in-depth sports coverage there is the daily paper *L'Equipe*. See also *Children's Paris* on page 362.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

The annual Tour de France bicycle race finishes in July in Paris to city-wide frenzy, when the French president awards the coveted *maillot jaune* (yellow jersey) to the winner. For over twenty years now the final stage of the tour has taken place over several laps of a circuit taking in the Louvre, the quais along the Seine, and the Champs-Élysées. Finding a spot to watch can be extremely tough, it's best to hunt down your spot several hours before the riders are expected.

For those brave enough to cycle through the city traffic, bikes may be rented throughout Paris, including at **Vélo Paris** in Montmartre and at around 1,500 locations across the city with the self-service **Vélib'** scheme. The first 30 minutes are free, after which there are additional charges: at a rate of €1 for the next 30 minutes, €2 for another 30 minutes and thereafter at €4 for every additional 30 minutes. Regular users can buy a one- or seven-day card.

The **Fédération Française de Cyclotourisme** in the Rue Louis Bertrand provides information on over 300 cycling clubs around Paris. Things are gradually improving for those who favor pedal power; the city council shuts down some of the quaysides on Sundays and national holidays to allow cyclists freewheeling next to the Seine and the Canal St-Martin. The city has also undertaken a program of

expansion for its cycle lanes (*pistes cyclables*), and Parisian drivers are becoming more respectful of bicyclists as more people turn to traveling on two wheels. Those who can't wait for the quais along the Seine to be closed on Sundays should head over to the Bois de Vincennes or the Bois de Boulogne for a leisurely bike ride through the woods. The more ambitious can pick up a copy of the free Paris à Vélo map from a tourist office to find details of all the city's cycle lanes. If you'd prefer to take an organized cycle tour through the city, there are several organizations who run fun trips. **Fat Tire Bike Tours** in the Rue Edgar Faure are expensive but have daily trips in spring and summer in which knowledgeable guides shepherd cyclists around the streets while imparting interesting information on the city's landmarks. Their partner, **City Segway Tours**, offers guided tours on electric Segway scooters (over 12s only). **Paris à Vélo c'est Sympa!** runs multilingual tours to offbeat parts of the city.

In-line skaters can enjoy parades through the city on Friday nights. The police close off boulevards around the city allowing thousands of skate fans to join the trip every week. The parade usually starts at Place de la Bastille at 10pm, but you can join the route at any point if the whole circuit seems a little much. Contact www.pari-roller.com for details of the route. Beginners can enjoy free tuition prior to

the departure of the parade if they arrive at the start point at 8pm. There are many good outlets in the city for in-line skate rental. The parade's website provides useful links to recommended outlets. As a safety precaution the trip is canceled if the weather is inclement and the roads wet.

Parisians enjoy Sunday afternoon boating in the Bois de Vincennes (see p235), the Bois de Boulogne (see p254), and the Parc des Buttes-Chaumont (see p234). Just line up to hire a boat.

All the golf courses are outside Paris. Many are private clubs, but some will admit nonmembers – for further information contact the **Fédération Française du Golf** in the Rue Anatole-France. Otherwise try the **Golf de Chevry**, **Golf de Villeray**, **Golf de St-Quentin en Yvelines**, or the **Golf de Villennes**. Expect to pay at least €25 each time you want to play.

You can go horse-riding in both the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes. For details, contact the **Comité Départemental d'Équitation de Paris** in the Rue Laugier.

Tennis can be played at municipal courts such as the **Tennis Luxembourg** in the Jardin du Luxembourg. Courts are available every day on a first-come first-served basis. **Tennis de la Faluère** in the Bois de Vincennes has some of the better courts, but these must be booked at least 24 hours in advance.

INDOOR SPORTS

There are plenty of gyms in Paris that you can use with a day pass. Expect to pay €20 or more, depending on the facilities.

Club Med Gym is a well-equipped, popular chain of gyms with more than twenty sites in Paris and the suburbs. Good choices include the branches in Rue de Berri and Rue de Rennes. **Club Jean de Beauvais** in the Rue Jean de Beauvais, is a state-of-the-art

gym with personalized fitness programs. The **Ken Club** on Avenue President Kennedy is an upscale gym complete with pool and sauna in the chic 16th arrondissement. Its proximity to France's public radio HQ means French media personalities are often to be found there working out on their lunch break. In theory the **Ritz Gym**, which has the finest indoor swimming pool in Paris, is for guests or members only, but if the hotel is not too full you can buy a day pass.

Ice-skating is a cheap pastime and can be enjoyed year-round at the **Patinoire d'Asnières-sur-Seine** located on Boulevard Pierre de Coubertin. Winter-only rinks include one at the Hôtel de Ville.

Squash can be played at **Squash Club Quartier Latin** in the Rue de Pontoise, where options also include billiards, gym, and a sauna. Other good clubs include the **Squash Montmartre** and the **Jeu de Paume et de Squash**.

SPECTATOR SPORTS

A day out at the races is a chance to see the rich in all their finery. The world-famous Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe is held at the **Hippodrome de Longchamp** in the Bois de Boulogne on the first Sunday in October. More flat racing takes place at the **Hippodrome de St-Cloud** and **Maisons-Laffitte**, which are a short drive west of central Paris. For steeple-chasing go to the **Hippodrome d'Auteuil** in the Bois de Boulogne. The **Hippodrome de Vincennes** on Route de la Ferne hosts the trotting races. For detailed information on all of these, consult **France Galop** by phone or check their website.

The 24-hour car race at Le Mans, 115 miles (185 km) southwest of Paris, is one of the best-known road races in the world. It takes place every year in mid-June. Contact the **Automobile Club de l'Ouest** for details. The **Palais Omnisports de Paris-Bercy** sports stadium in Boulevard Bercy is the venue for a vast

range of events, including the BNP Paribas Masters tennis tournament, cycle trials, showjumping, world-class martial arts demonstrations, tournaments in everything from figure skating to handball, and major rock concerts.

Parc des Princes can hold 50,000 people. It is home to the main Paris soccer team, Paris St-Germain.

The colossal **Stade de France** is a major venue for soccer, rugby, and music concerts. Sports fans can go on a behind-the-scenes tour.

The **Stade Roland Garros** in Avenue Gordon-Bennett is famous for its international tennis tournament. From late May to mid-June everyone lives and breathes tennis. Business meetings are transferred from the conference room to the stadium. Apply for tickets several months ahead. Don't miss a trip to the stadium's excellent museum of tennis featuring everything from prototype rackets to a Bjorn Borg headband. Also, be sure to book a table at one of the swanky restaurants here, which are transformed into a place to see and be seen during the tournament. Tennis fans should also be sure to catch the mens' masters series at the Palais Omnisports de Paris Bercy in November and the womens' Open Gaz de France tournament, which takes place at the **Stade Pierre de Coubertin** on Avenue Georges Lafont, in March.

SWIMMING

There is a massive aquatic fun park, known as **Aquaboulevard**, in south Paris (see p362). Besides an exotic artificial beach, swimming pools, water toboggans, and rapids, there are tennis and squash courts, golf, bowling, table tennis, billiards, a gym, bars, and shops.

Of the many municipal swimming pools, one of the best is the **Piscine des Halles** in Place de la Rotonde, with an Olympic-sized swimming pool in the underground shopping complex. For a lovely 1930s mosaic decor with two levels

of private changing cabins, a whirlpool, sauna, and water jets, go to the **Piscine**

Pontoise-Quartier Latin. This complex also has a small gym overlooking the pool, where fitness fans can pump a little iron before taking a dip. The **Piscine Henry de Montherlant** is part of a municipal sports complex that includes tennis courts and a gym. The beautiful Art Nouveau pool in the Butte aux Cailles (see pp272-3) is a treat for serious swimmers and sunbathers. A decent-sized indoor pool is perfect for laps while the two outdoor swimming areas are great for lounging. The village atmosphere of the surrounding area only serves to reinforce the feeling of relaxing on holiday miles away from the city. The **Piscine Josephine Baker** near the Bibliothèque F. Mitterand is a pleasing addition which floats on the Seine. In the summer the rooftop terrace is a good spot for sunbathing.

Some of the smarter hotels and gyms also have their own pools. It is possible to buy a day pass to the chic **Sofitel Paris Club Med Gym** in the Rue Louis Armand and have access to their 15-meter pool. Similarly at the **Novotel Tour Eiffel**, non-guests are welcomed to their health club and pool which has a retractable roof for swimming under the sun in spring and summer. It is important to note that all municipal pools and some private ones insist that bathers wear swimming caps and that male swimmers wear swimming trunks rather than baggy shorts.

MISCELLANEOUS

Baseball, fencing, jogging in the parks, volleyball, windsurfing at La Villette (see pp236-9), and bowling are just some of the other sports activities that can be enjoyed during your stay.

Fishing on the Seine (with the appropriate permits) is fast becoming a popular pastime with Parisiens. The Seine is home to a variety of freshwater fish.

DIRECTORY

OUTDOOR SPORTS

**Comité
Départemental
d'Équitation de
Paris**

69 Rue Laugier 75017.
Tel 01 42 12 03 43.

**Fat Tire Bike Tours
& City Segway
Tours**

24 Rue Edgar Faure
75015. Map 10 D4.
Tel 01 56 58 10 54.
www.fattirebiketours.
com/paris
www.citysegway
tours.com

**Fédération
Française de
Cyclotourisme**

12 Rue Louis Bertrand
94200, Ivry-sur-Seine.
Tel 01 56 20 88 88.
www.ffct.org

**Fédération
Française du Golf**

68 Rue Anatole France,
92300 Levallois Perret.
Tel 01 41 49 77 00.
www.ffgolf.org

France Galop

Tel 01 49 10 20 30.
www.france-galop.com

Golf de Chevy

91190 Gif-sur-Yvette.
Tel 01 60 12 40 33.

**Golf de St-Quentin
en Yvelines**

78190 Trappes.
Tel 01 30 50 86 40.

Golf de Villennes

Route d'Orgeval,
78670 Villennes-sur-
Seine.
Tel 01 39 08 18 18.

Golf de Villeray

91380 St-Pierre du Perray.
Tel 01 60 75 17 47.
www.bluegreen.com

**Paris à Vélo
c'est Sympa!**

37 Blvd Bourdon 75004.
Map 14 E4.
Tel 01 48 87 60 01.

Paris Tourist Office

Tel 08 92 68 30 00.

**Tennis de la
Faluère Route de
la Pyramide**

Bois de Vincennes 75012.
Tel 01 43 74 40 93.

**Tennis Luxembourg
Jardins du
Luxembourg**

Blvd St-Michel 75006.
Map 12 E5.
Tel 01 43 25 79 18.

Vélib'

www.velib.paris.fr

Vélo Paris

44 Rue d'Orsel 75018.
Map 6 F2.
Tel 01 42 64 97 39.

INDOOR SPORTS

**Club Jean de
Beauvais**

5 Rue Jean de Beauvais
75005.
Map 13 A5.
Tel 01 46 33 16 80.

Club Med Gym

26 Rue de Berri 75008.
Map 4 F4.
Tel 01 43 59 04 58.
149 Rue de Rennes
75006.
Map 15 C1.
Tel 01 45 44 24 35.
www.clubmedgym.com

**Jeu de Paume et de
Squash**

7 Ter Rue Lauriston
75116. Map 4 D4.
Tel 01 47 27 46 86.

Ken Club

100 Ave President
Kennedy 75016.
Tel 01 46 47 41 41.

**Patinoire
d'Asnières-sur-
Seine**

Blvd Pierre de Coubertin,
92600 Asnières.
Tel 01 47 99 96 06.

Ritz Gym

Ritz Hotel, Pl Vendôme
75001. Map 6 D5.
Tel 01 43 16 30 30.

**Squash Club
Quartier Latin**

19 Rue de Pontoise
75005. Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 55 42 7788.

**Squash
Montmartre**

14 Rue Achille-Martinet
75018.
Map 2 E4.
Tel 01 42 55 38 30.

**SPECTATOR
SPORTS****Automobile Club
de l'Ouest**

Tel 02 43 40 24 24.
www.lemans.org

**Hippodrome
d'Auteuil**

Bois de Boulogne 75016.
Tel 01 42 88 85 30.

**Hippodrome de
Longchamp**

Bois de Boulogne 75016.
Tel 01 44 30 75 00.

**Hippodrome
Maisons Lafitte**

1 Ave de la Pelouze,
78600 Maisons-Lafitte.
Tel 01 39 62 06 77.

**Hippodrome de
St-Cloud**

1 Rue de Camp Canadien,
92210 St-Cloud.
Tel 01 47 71 69 26.

**Hippodrome de
Vincennes**

2 Route de la Ferme,
75012 Vincennes.
Tel 01 49 77 17 17.

**Palais Omnisports
de Paris-Bercy**

8 Blvd Bercy 75012.
Map 18 F2.
Tel 01 43 07 53 58.

Parc des Princes

24 Rue du Commandant-
Guilbaud 75016.
Tel 08 25 07 50 77.

Stade de France

93210 La Plaine St-Denis.
Tel 08 92 70 09 00.
www.stadedefrance.com

**Stade Pierre de
Coubertin**

82 Ave Georges Lafont
75016.
Tel 01 45 27 79 12.

**Stade Roland
Garros**

2 Ave Gordon-Bennett
75016.
Tel 01 47 43 48 00.
www.fft.fr

SWIMMING

Aquaboulevard

4 Rue Louis-Armand
75015.
Tel 01 40 60 10 00.

**Piscine Butte-
aux-Cailles**

5 Pl Paul-Verlaine 75013.
Map 17 A5.
Tel 01 45 89 60 05.

Piscine des Amiraux

6 Rue Hermann-
Lachapelle 75018.
Tel 01 46 06 46 47.

Piscine des Halles

10 Pl de la Rotonde,
Niveau 3, Entrance Porte
St Eustache, Les Halles
75001. Map 13 A2.
Tel 01 42 36 98 44.

**Piscine Henry de
Montherlant**

32 Blvd de Lannes 75016.
Tel 01 40 72 28 30.

**Piscine Josephine
Baker**

Quai François Mauriac
75013.
Tel 01 56 61 96 50.

**Piscine Pontoise-
Quartier Latin**

19 Rue de Pontoise
75005.
Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 55 42 77 88.

Piscine St Germain

12 Rue Lobineau 75006.
Map 12 E4.
Tel 01 56 81 25 40.

Piscine Saint-Merri

16 Rue de Renard 75004.
Map 13 B3.
Tel 01 42 72 29 45.

**Sofitel Paris Club
Med Gym**

8 Rue Louis Armand
75015.
Tel 01 45 54 79 00.

Novotel Tour Eiffel

61 Quai de Grenelle
75015. Map 9 B5.
Tel 01 40 58 20 00.

CHILDREN'S PARIS

It's never too early to instill a lifelong taste for this magical city in your children. Scaling the dizzy heights of the Eiffel Tower (see pp194-5), boating down the Seine (see pp72-3), or a visit to Notre-Dame (see pp82-5) are fun at any age, and with children in tow you will see old haunts through new eyes. The historic parks are probably best appreciated by older children and



adults, but everyone will love the technological wizardry of the Disneyland Resort Paris (see pp242-5). During the summer, carnivals, circuses, and all kinds of impromptu events are staged in gardens and parks, notably in the Bois de Boulogne (see pp254-5). Or, take children to an entertainment center, museum, adventure playground, or zoo, or to a show at one of the café theaters.



La Cité des Enfants at La Villette

PRACTICAL ADVICE

Paris welcomes young families in hotels (see p278) and most restaurants (see p295). Many sights and attractions offer child discounts, while infants under three or four enter free. Children under 18 are admitted free of charge to all state-run museums throughout the year. Ask at the Office du Tourisme (see p280) for full details of child discounts, or check in the weekly

entertainment guides such as *Pariscope*, *L'Officiel des Spectacles* and *Paris Mômes*.

A lot of the children's activities are geared to end-of-school times, including Wednesday afternoons when French children have time off. For information on museum workshops, contact the museums individually.

Babychou and **Au Paradis des Petits** are specialist babysitting organizations, as well as offering a wide range of other services, including renting cots, strollers, and other equipment.

MUSEUMS

Top of the museum list for children is undoubtedly the **Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie** (see pp236-9) at Parc de la Villette. Hands-on activities and frequently changing exhibitions illuminate many aspects of science and modern technology in this immense complex. There are sections for children called La Cité des Enfants and Techno Cité. In central Paris, the Palais de

la Découverte, within the Grand Palais (see p208), is an old-fashioned but lively science museum where staff entertain the children by adopting the role of mad scientists.

The Louvre (see pp122-9) organizes thematic art trails around the museum for all ages, as well as special sessions designed to introduce children to various aspects of art. It is possible to download art trails from the website. The Musée d'Orsay (see pp144-5) has a variety of fun, interactive museum tours for children aged 5 to 12 to enjoy while The Galerie des Enfants at the Pompidou Centre (see pp110-13) also offers special sessions with a focus on modern art.

Other enjoyable museums for children include the Musée de la Marine (see p201) and the Musée de la Poupée (see p114). The former covers the history of the French maritime tradition and includes scale models of some of France's finest battleships, dreadnoughts, and submarines. The latter displays a collection of handmade dolls dating from the mid-19th century, and also offers doll-making classes for both adults and children.

USEFUL CONTACTS

Au Paradis des Petits

Tel 01 43 65 58 58.

www.auparadisdespetits.com

Babychou Services

Tel 01 43 13 33 23.

www.babychou.com



The Café d'Edgar theater



The Guignol marionettes

PARKS, ZOOS, AND ADVENTURE PLAYGROUNDS

The best children's park within Paris is the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne (see pp254-5), with a children's theater and a circus, a pony club, a mini railroad and boats, and the Musée en Herbe, a museum created especially for children, offering entertaining educational activities.



Pony rides, Jardin d'Acclimatation

Out of town at Elancourt, **France Miniature** recreates France on a small scale, with fascinating mini monuments.

The Bois de Vincennes (see p235) has simple amusements for children in the inexpensive Parc Floral. It also has the largest funfair in France, open from Palm Sunday through to the end of May. Perhaps the most appealing zoo is the small Ménagerie in the Jardin des Plantes (see p164).

ENTERTAINMENT CENTERS

There are many supervised children's activity centers in Paris. The Atelier des Enfants in the Pompidou Centre (see pp110-11) has a workshop on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 2.30 to 4pm.

The medium of instruction is French but the circuses, mime-shows, marionettes and craft or museum workshops focus on actions rather than words. Several café-theaters, including Café d'Edgar (see p343) and Abricadabra at the Antipode



Paris Miniature

Barge on the Canal de l'Ourcq, offer children's shows with mime, dance, or music. The most spectacular cinematic experience is in La Géode at the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie (see p237). The theater **Le Saint Lambert** specializes in children's films and comic strips in French, though most films for children will not have English subtitles. Movie tickets are cheaper on Wednesdays, with no child discounts on weekends.

The **Cirque de Paris** offers children a day's entertainment when they can meet the animals, put on clown makeup or practice tightrope walking. Shows are in the afternoon, after lunch with the *artistes*.

The Guignol marionette puppet shows are a summer tradition. Guignol himself is a far gentler character than the traditional English Mr. Punch. Most of the main parks hold Guignol shows in summer on Wednesday afternoons and on weekends. Consult the entertainment guides such as *Pariscope*, *L'Officiel des Spectacles* and *Paris Mômes*.

ADDRESSES

Une Journée au Cirque

115 Blvd Charles de Gaulle, 92390 Ville-neuve-la-Garenne. **Tel** 01 47 99 40 40. www.journeocirque.com

France Miniature

25 Route du Mesnil, 78990 Elancourt. **Tel** 08 26 30 20 40. www.franceminiature.com

Le Saint Lambert

6 Rue Pecllet 75015. **Tel** 08 92 68 96



Circus acrobats training at Une Journée au Cirque



Fireworks over Sleeping Beauty Castle, Disneyland Resort Paris

THEME PARKS

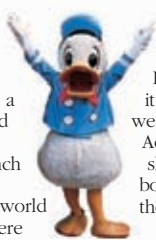
The two parks of Disneyland Resort Paris (see pp242-5) are the biggest and most spectacular of the Paris theme parks. Seven hotels, each with a different, imaginative theme, and a campsite provide on-site accommodation. The complex also includes a golf course, shops, and restaurants.

Parc Asterix is a French theme park centering around the legendary world of Asterix the Gaul. Here six themed "worlds" feature gladiators, slave auctions, and rides among the many attractions. The park is situated 24 miles (38 km) northeast of Paris. Take the RER line B to Charles de Gaulle Airport then the shuttle bus to Parc Asterix.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The giant waterpark **Aqua-boulevard** is one of the best places to take energetic youngsters. Also good is the indoor pool at **Forum des Halles**. The weekly entertainment guide *Pariscope* lists the swimming pools in and around Paris. Remember that it is compulsory to wear a swimming cap. Accomplished roller-skaters and skateboarders practice outside the Palais de Chaillot (see p200). On Sundays, in summer, the roads along the

Seine (between Chatelet and Bercy) are closed to traffic. Bicyclists and rollerbladers descend en masse. Disneyland Resort Paris (see pp242-5) has ice-skating rinks and a range of other sports facilities.



Donald Duck

CHILDREN'S SHOPS

There is no shortage of chic children's fashion in Paris.

A good place to start is the Rue du Jour in Beaubourg and Les Halles which has a number of children's boutiques. The city has many appealing toy shops such as Au Nain Bleu (see p331) or the branches of Apache (see Addresses), but, like the clothes shops, they can be prohibitively expensive. (See also p326.)

Toy characters from *Tintin*, the popular comic book series



Old-fashioned fairground carousels are situated near Sacré-Coeur (see pp226-7) and Forum des Halles (see p109). A great way of inspiring interest in the city's history, and great fun too, is a boat trip. Several companies compete (see pp72-3) from different departure points, and pass a host of waterfront sites including Notre-Dame, the Louvre and the Musée d'Orsay. Boats departing from La Villette travel along the Paris canal system. Radio-controlled model boats are popular on the ponds of the Jardin du Luxembourg (see p172). Or, take the family boating on the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne (see pp254-5) or the Bois de Vincennes (see p235). Riding is also popular in these parks (see p357 Directory).

ADDRESSES

Aquaboulevard

4 Rue Louis Armand 75015.

Tel 01 40 60 10 00. ☐ 9am-9pm
Mon-Fri, 8am-9pm Sat, Sun.

La Piscine des Halles

Forum des Halles, 10 Pl de la Rotonde, Les Halles 75001. Map 12 F2. Tel 01 42 36 98 44. ☐ 11:30am-10pm
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri; 7-8:15am, 10am-11pm Wed; 9am-7pm Sat-Sun.

Parc Asterix

BP8 Plailly 60128. ☎ 08 26 30 10 40.

☐ Apr-mid-Oct: 10am-6pm Mon-Fri; 9:30am-7pm w/e & hols.

www.parcasterix.fr

Apache

56 Rue du Commerce 75015.

Map 10 E5. Tel 01 40 43 10 04.

One of several branches.



Roller-skaters near the Eiffel Tower



Carousel near Sacré-Coeur

STREET LIFE AND MARKETS

Outside the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–11) street entertainers draw the crowds on sunny afternoons. Musicians, conjurers, fire-eaters and artists of all kinds perform here. In Montmartre there is a tradition of street-painting, predominantly in the Place du Tertre (see p224) where



Model boats for rent in the Jardin du Luxembourg

someone will always be willing to draw your child's portrait. It's also fun to take the funicular up the hill to Sacré-Coeur (see pp226–7), then walk down through the pretty streets.

Parisian markets are colorful and animated. Try taking children to the Marché aux Fleurs on the Ile de la Cité (see p81) or to the food markets on the Rue Mouffetard, in the Jardin des Plantes Quarter (see p166 and p339), or the Rue de Buci in St-Germain-des-Prés. The biggest flea market, the Marché aux Puces de St-Ouen, is held at weekends (see p233 and p339).

Alternatively take children to the quiet Ile de la Cité or Ile St-Louis on the Seine.

VIEWPOINTS AND SIGHTSEEING

Top of the sightseeing list for children is a trip up the Eiffel Tower (see pp194–5). On a clear day spectacular views over Paris will enable you to point out a number of sights, and at night the city is magically lit up. Elevators run until 11pm and lines are much shorter in the evenings. If you are pushing a baby stroller, bear in mind that the ascent is in three stages, using two separate elevators.

Other interesting sights for children include Sacré-Coeur (see pp226–7) with its ovoid dome – the second highest point in Paris after the Eiffel Tower – and Notre-Dame cathedral (see pp82–3) on the Ile de la Cité. Children will enjoy feeding the pigeons in the cathedral square, visiting the gargoyles on the West Front, and listening to you recount the story of the hunchback of Notre-Dame. There are incomparable views from the towers. Children and adults alike will appreciate the enchanting Sainte-Chapelle (see pp88–9), also on the Ile de la Cité. Children under the age of 18 almost always go free.

Contrast ancient and modern Paris with a visit to the Pompidou Centre (see pp110–13) and enjoy a ride on the caterpillar-like escalators outside, or go to the café on the roof terrace for the views. There is also the 56-story Montparnasse Tower (see p178) with some spectacular telescopic views from the top terrace; and there is the huge arch at La Défense (see p255) which has elevators to exhibition platforms where visitors can overlook the whole complex.

OTHER INTERESTS

Children are quick to see the funny side of unusual spectacles. Les Egouts, Paris's sewers, offer a short tour of the city's sewerage system



Escalators at the Pompidou Centre

(see p190). Display boards in several languages explain the processes.

The Catacombes (see p179) are a long series of quarry tunnels built in Roman times, and lined with ancient skulls in the 18th century.

On the Ile de la Cité is the Conciergerie (see p81), a turreted prison where many hapless aristocrats spent their final days. The Grévin wax-works are in Boulevard Montmartre (see p218). The museum's Revolution rooms

will especially appeal to older children, with gruesome scenes and grisly sound effects, demonstrating the reality of social upheaval.

EMERGENCIES

Enfance et Partage is a free 24-hour child help-line (also for adults).

Hôpital Necker is a children's hospital.

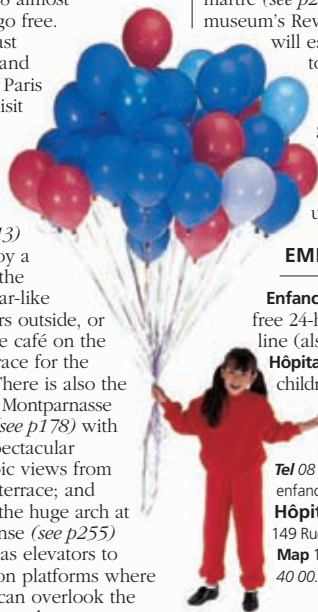
Enfance et Partage

Tel 08 00 05 12 34. www.enfance-et-partage.org

Hôpital Necker

149 Rue de Sèvres 75015.

Map 15 B1. Tel 01 44 49 40 00. www.aphp.fr



A young visitor to Paris





SURVIVAL GUIDE



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GETTING AROUND PARIS 382-389

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Paris offers a vast wealth of things to see and do. A little forward planning can save time and inconvenience. Make use of tourist offices and call in advance to confirm a sight is open and is not closed for refurbishment or holidays. Guided tours are often the best way to see the essential sights while you get your bearings (see p383). Buying a *Paris Museum Pass* will give you unlimited access to the city's many museums and

monuments, and cuts down on time spent in lines (see p367). If you're on a tight budget, admission prices are sometimes lower at certain times of day, or on Sundays. Beware that some stores and museums are closed all day on Monday. Card-carrying students and senior travelers can obtain discounts on some tickets and admissions (see p368). Purchase a *carnet* or travel pass to economize and simplify travel on the metro and buses (see pp382 & 384-7).



VISAS AND PASSPORTS

France is part of the Schengen common European border treaty, which means that travelers moving from one Schengen country to another are not subject to border controls. Schengen residents need only to show an identity card when entering France. Visitors from the UK, Ireland, the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand need to show a full passport. Tourists from these countries may stay in France without a visa for 90 days within a continuous 180-day period. For more information and to check visa requirements, visitors should consult the website of their embassy in France.

TAX-FREE GOODS AND CUSTOMS INFORMATION

Visitors resident outside the EU can reclaim the sales tax (TVA, or VAT) they pay on French goods if they spend more than €175 in the same store in one day and take the goods out of France (see p320). *Détaxe* receipts can be issued on purchase to reclaim the tax paid (this is usually 12 percent). The documents need to be endorsed at a *détaxe* office (located at airports) on exiting the EU within three months of purchase, then posted in the provided envelope. There are some goods on which a rebate cannot be claimed, including food and beverages, medicines, tobacco, cars, and motorbikes. The **Centre**

des Renseignements des Douanes provides full information about this.

In general, all personal goods, including cars and bicycles, may be imported to France if they are obviously for personal use and not for sale. There are no restrictions on the quantities of duty-paid and VAT-paid goods that can be taken from one EU country to another, as long as they are for personal use. Visitors under the age of 17 are not allowed to import duty-paid tobacco or alcohol into France. Duty-free purchases of liquids carried by travelers arriving in Paris from a non-EU country and connecting directly onto another flight will be confiscated at security check.

The maximum value of currency that can be brought into or taken out of France is €10,000. Sums in excess of this must be declared to the customs authority.

TOURIST INFORMATION

The main tourist office in Paris, the **Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris**, is near the Jardin des Tuileries (see p130). It will have the latest maps, information, and brochures, and can provide comprehensive information about events in the city.

There are other tourist offices at Place du Tertre in **Montmartre**, at the **Gare du Nord**, **Gare de l'Est**, and **Gare de Lyon**, at **Anvers** metro station and at the **Paris Expo** exhibition center at Porte de Versailles during trade fairs. There are also summer-only kiosks at sights such as Notre Dame and the Hôtel de Ville.

ADMISSION CHARGES

An admission fee is usually charged, or a donation expected, at museums. The entrance fee to some national and municipal museums is



Le Musée d'Orsay, where entry is free on the first Sunday of the month

waived on the first Sunday of each month for their permanent collections. Some museums reduce their rates for an evening visit (for example, the entrance fee to the Louvre is reduced after 6pm on Wednesday and Friday, when the museum stays open until 10pm). Visitors under 18 years of age are usually admitted free to museums, and there are sometimes discounts for people aged 18–26 and over 60 who have ID showing their date of birth.

The *Paris Museum Pass* gives the bearer unlimited access to over 60 museums and monuments for two, four, or six days, without having to wait in line. It does not include entry to temporary exhibitions and is only a cheap deal when visiting many listed attractions on consecutive days. The pass can be purchased at any of the city's museums as well as at main metro stations, Batobus stops, FNAC ticket counters, and at the headquarters of the Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris.

OPENING HOURS

Most of the city's museums and monuments open from 10am to 6pm. Municipal museums, such as those run by the city of Paris, are usually closed on Monday. The national museums are closed on Tuesday, except Versailles and the Musée d'Orsay, which are closed on Monday. Most ticket counters close 30–45 minutes before the official closing time. To avoid lines and packed museums, take advantage of the *nocturnes* (late-night opening) that many of the major museums offer, or visit on weekday mornings.

Most Paris shops and businesses are open from 9am to 7pm. Some close for an hour or two from around 1pm. Smaller food stores tend to open earlier, around 7am, and take a longer lunchtime break. Most businesses are closed on Sunday, but

Sunday openings are allowed in tourist areas. Many stores close on Monday.

LISTINGS AND TICKETS

The main listings magazines, available at all newsagents, are *Pariscopie* and *L'Officiel des Spectacles* (see p340). Each Wednesday they publish full information on the week's theater, movies, and exhibits, as well as on cabarets, dinner clubs, and some restaurants. FNAC ticket agencies

take reservations for all entertainment venues,

including temporary museum

shows. There are FNAC branches throughout Paris.

For further details call one of their branches (see p341).

For booking the

theater only, the Kiosque Théâtre sells same-day tickets at a 50 percent discount. There are kiosks at Place de la Madeleine and the Parvis de la Gare Montparnasse (see p341).



Kiosque Théâtre
ticket booth

DIRECTORY

CUSTOMS INFORMATION

Centre des Renseignements des Douanes

Tel 08 11 20 44 44.

☐ 8:30am–6pm Mon–Fri. www.douane.gouv.fr

TOURIST INFORMATION

Office du Tourisme et des Congrès de Paris

25 Rue des Pyramides 75001. **Map** 12 E1.

☐ 10am–7pm daily (from 11am Sun & public holidays; from 9am daily Jun–Oct). www.parisinfo.com

Anvers

72 Blvd Rochechouart 75018. **Map** 7 A2.

☐ 10am–6pm daily.

Gare de l'Est

Pl du 11 Novembre 1918, 75010. **Map** 18 F1.

☐ 8am–7pm Mon–Sat.

Gare de Lyon

20 Blvd Diderot 75012 **Map** 18 F1.

☐ 8am–6pm Mon–Sat.

Gare du Nord

18 Rue de Dunkerque 75010. **Map** 7 B2.

☐ 8am–6pm daily.

Montmartre

21 Pl du Tertre 75018.

Map 6 F1.

☐ 10am–7pm daily.

Paris Expo

1 Pl Porte de Versailles 75015. ☐ 11am–7pm during trade fairs.

FRENCH TOURIST OFFICES ABROAD

Australia

Level 13, 25 Bligh St, Sydney NSW 2000.

Tel 02 9231 5244.

www.au.franceguide.com

Canada

1800 Ave McGill College, Suite 1010, Montréal,

Quebec H3A 3J9.

Tel 514 288 2026.

www.franceguide.com

United Kingdom

Lincoln House,

300 High Holborn, London WC1V 7JH.

Tel 0906 8244 123

(within UK).

www.uk.franceguide.com

United States

info.us@franceguide.com

www.us.franceguide.com

EMBASSIES

Australia

4 Rue Jean Rey 75015.

Map 10 D3.

Tel 01 40 59 33 00.

www.france.embassy.gov.au

Canada

35 Ave Montaigne 75008.

Map 10 F1.

Tel 01 44 43 29 00.

www.amb-canada.fr

Great Britain

35 Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré 75008.

Map 5 C5. Tel 01 44 51

31 00. <http://ukinfofrance.fco.gov.uk/en>

Ireland (Eire)

12 Ave Foch 75016. **Map**

3 B4. Tel 01 44 17 67 50.

www.embassyofireland.fr

New Zealand

7ter Rue Léonard de Vinci

75016. **Map** 3 C5. Tel 01

45 01 43 43. www.nzembassy.com/france

USA

Ave Gabriel 75008.

Map 5 B5. Tel 01 44 51

31 00. <http://france.usembassy.gov>

TRAVELERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Services for people with special needs are improving in Paris. Most sidewalks are contoured to allow wheelchairs an easier passage, and restaurants, hotels, and museums are adapting their facilities. There is, for example, wheelchair access to the first and second floor of the Eiffel Tower at a reduced tariff, while the Louvre and Musée d'Orsay are free to disabled visitors and their escorts.

Increasingly, sights are sporting the *Tourisme & Handicap* label denoting that they are accessible to people with physical, mental, hearing, and visual impediments. The Office du Tourisme et des Congrès (see p367) has a guide (*Les Sites Labellisés "Tourisme & Handicap" à Paris et en Ile-de-France*) listing these. The association *J'Accede* has details (in French) of accessible hotels, museums, bars, restaurants, and movie theaters in Paris and other French cities.

Metro stations and bus routes accessible to travelers with limited mobility are marked with a wheelchair symbol on their maps. The RATP's *Infomobi* website details all their accessible public transportation and stations. Paris's international train stations have elevators, ramps, courtesy wheelchairs, signs in Braille, and a magnetic loop at

ticket counters for the hearing impaired. **Accès Plus** is a free service to greet and accompany disabled travelers on their journey. **Les Compagnons du Voyage** will provide an escort for persons with limited mobility on any form of public transportation, for a fee.

Some Paris taxi companies (such as G7, see p389), have vehicles suited to travelers with limited mobility; taxis are bound by law to assist disabled travelers.

For further up-to-date information on public facilities for the disabled, contact the **GIHP**.

STUDENT TRAVELERS

Students with valid ID cards benefit from discounts of 25–50 percent at theaters, museums, movie theaters, and many public monuments. An ISIC card (International Student ID card) may be bought from the main travel agencies and the **GDJ**. The **BVJ** has two reasonably priced hostels in Paris (see p279).

SENIOR TRAVELERS

Some museums and monuments, theaters, and independent movie theaters offer reductions for visitors aged over 60. Théâtre du Chatelet (see p347) for example, offers discounted tickets 15 minutes before showtime to over-65s. Expect to be asked for ID, such as a passport, to prove your date of birth. Canal tour operators **Canauxrama** and **Paris Canal** offer reduced tariffs. Over-60s are eligible for a 25 percent discount from state railroad **SNCF** on off-peak travel. Check their website for details.

ETIQUETTE AND SMOKING

Etiquette (*la politesse*) is everything to Parisians. On entering a store or cafe,

you're expected to say "*bonjour Madame*" or "*bonjour Monsieur*" to staff, and when leaving to say "*au revoir*." Be sure to add "*s'il vous plaît*" (please) when

ordering something, and "*pardon*" if you accidentally bump someone.

The French shake hands on meeting someone for the first time, and when greeting workmates or acquaintances. Friends and colleagues who know each other well usually greet each other with a kiss on each cheek. If you are unsure, wait to see if they proffer a hand or a cheek.

Smoking has been prohibited in all public places since 2008, but is allowed on restaurant, café, and pub terraces, as long as they are not enclosed.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Automated, self-cleaning restrooms can be found across the city. They have been upgraded to be larger than previously, wheelchair-usable, and free. Children under 10 are not allowed into these restrooms on their own because the automated cleaning function can be a danger to small children. There are also more than 30 free public restrooms in Paris; locations are listed on the **Mairie de Paris** website.

PARIS TIME

Paris is 1 hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or British Summer Time (BST). New York is 6 hours behind Paris, Los Angeles is 9 hours behind, and Auckland is 11 hours ahead. France observes Daylight Saving in summer; clocks are put forward by 1 hour on the last weekend in March and put back by 1 hour on the last weekend in October. The French use the 24-hour clock.



Tourisme & Handicap sign



The Eiffel Tower, a wheelchair-accessible attraction

ELECTRICAL ADAPTORS

The voltage in France is 220 volts. Plugs have two small round pins; heavier-duty appliances have two large round pins. Better hotels offer built-in adaptors for shavers only or will lend you an adaptor. Adaptors can also be bought at department stores, such as BHV (see p321).

CONVERSION CHART

Imperial to Metric

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 30 centimeters
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers
1 ounce = 28 grams
1 pound = 454 grams
1 pint = 0.6 liter
1 gallon = 4.6 liters

Metric to Imperial

1 millimeter = 0.04 inch
1 centimeter = 0.4 inch
1 meter = 3 feet 3 inches
1 kilometer = 0.6 mile
1 gram = 0.04 ounce
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds
1 liter = 1.8 pints

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

A great green wave has been quietly rolling over Paris. Compost boxes are appearing on tiny apartment balconies,

organic markets are thriving, recycling bins are popping up in public transit stations, hotels use eco-friendly products, and skincare devotees are scooping up chemical-free creams by the potful.

Paris has over 400 parks and gardens to help the city breathe, and sustainable development is a priority. "Eco-quartiers" are emerging, an example of which is the Rungis development in the 13th arrondissement, which has solar panels powering hot water and electricity and where 50 percent of water on the roof is collected for



Fresh produce at one of Paris's organic markets

gardens, recycling is prevalent, and priority is given to pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation. Even the Eiffel Tower is eco-alert – its power is 100 percent renewable. The addition of solar panels on some store roofs in 2011 will further reduce energy consumption.

An increasing number of Paris hotels, such as **Hotel Garvarni**, are sporting the *European Ecolabel* or the *Clef Verte* (Green Key), as a mark of their commitment to efficient energy and water consumption, waste separation, and reduction in chemical use.

Organic, or "bio," cafés and restaurants are flourishing, including **97 Bio**, which also has take-home baskets of fresh organic vegetables; **Phyto Bar**, with its macrobiotic food and grocery store; and **Le Petit Bazaar**, which sells fair trade coffee and recycled toys.

There are weekly organic markets at Boulevard Raspail, Place Brancusi, and Boulevard Batignolles. Organic supermarkets, such as Naturalia and Biocoop, can be found across the city. **Le Marché des Gastronomes** is an independent store selling organic and fair trade produce.

DIRECTORY

SPECIAL NEEDS

Accès Plus

Tel 0 890 640 650, then press 1 (call 2 days ahead of planned travel).
www.accesplus.sncf.fr

Groupement pour l'Insertion des Personnes Handicapées Physiques (GIHP)

32 rue de Paradis 75010.
Map 7 B4.
Tel 01 43 95 66 36.
www.gihpnational.org

Infomobi

Tel 08 10 64 64 64.
www.infomobi.com

J'Accede

10 passage Turquetil 75011.
Tel 09 50 76 75 36.
www.jaccede.com

Les Compagnons du Voyage

163 bis Ave de Clichy 75017.
Tel 01 58 76 08 33.
www.compagnons.com

STUDENT TRAVELERS

BVJ

20 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau 75001.
Map 12 F2.
Tel 01 53 00 90 90.
44 Rue des Bernardins 75005.
Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 43 29 34 80.

CIDJ

101 Quai Branly 75015.
Map 10 E2.
Tel 01 44 49 12 00.
www.cidj.com

SENIOR TRAVELERS

Canauxrama

13 Quai de la Loire 75019.
Map 8 F1.
Tel 01 42 39 15 00.
www.canauxrama.com

Paris Canal

21 Quai de la Loire 75019.
Map 8 F1.
Tel 01 42 40 96 97.
www.pariscanal.com

SNCF

www.voyages-sncf.com

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Mairie de Paris

Sanisettes Parisiennes
www.paris.fr

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

97 Bio

97 Rue Jouffroy d'Abbans 75017.
Tel 01 42 27 06 67.

Hotel Garvarni

5 Rue Gavarni 75116.
Map 9 B3.
Tel 01 45 24 52 82.
www.gavarni.com

Le Marché des Gastronomes

9 Pl Pigalle 75009.
Map 6 E2.
Tel 01 80 06 85 56.

Le Petit Bazaar

128 Ave Emile Zola 75015.
Tel 01 76 90 73 17.

Phyto Bar

47 Bld St-Germain 75005.
Map 13 B5.
Tel 01 44 07 36 99.

Personal Security and Health

Paris is as safe or as dangerous as you make it – common sense is usually sufficient to keep you out of trouble. If you fall sick during your visit, pharmacists are an excellent source of advice. In France, pharmacists can diagnose many health problems and suggest appropriate treatment. For more serious medical help, someone at the emergency numbers in the box below will be able to deal with most inquiries. There are many specialist services available, including a general advice line for English-speakers in crisis and a phoneline for psychiatric help.



French pharmacy sign



Emergency button at metro stations

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

SAMU (ambulance)

Tel 15 (toll free);
112 from a cell phone.

Police

Tel 17 (toll free).

Sapeurs-Pompiers (fire department)

Tel 18 (toll free).

SOS – all services from a cell phone

Tel 112 (toll free).

SOS Médecins (doctor, house calls) Tel 36 24.

www.sosmedecins-france.fr

SOS Dentaire (dentist)

Tel 01 43 37 51 00.

Burn Specialists Hôpital Cochin 75014.

Tel 01 58 41 41 41.

SOS Help (English- language crisis line)

Tel 01 46 21 46 46.

SOS Psychiatrie (for psychiatric help)

Tel 01 47 07 24 24.

Sexual Disease Screening

Tel 01 40 78 26 00.

POLICE

Since Paris is one of the most visited capitals in the world, the police are no strangers to dealing with tourists. If you need assistance, look for bilingual officers sporting a badge identifying the languages they speak. Thefts, assaults, loss of property, and missing persons must be reported in person at the nearest police station; central police stations (*Commissariat de Police*) within the 20 arrondissements are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Bilingual officers are usually available, but if not there is a software program called SAVE (*Système d'Accueil des Victimes Etrangères*) available in 20 languages, which allows tourists to record their complaint in their own language. For lost or stolen passports, call your embassy or consulate (see p367).

WHAT TO BE AWARE OF

Paris is, on the whole, a safe city. The center, in particular, experiences little violent crime. Muggings and brawls do occur, but they are rare compared to many other world capitals. However, do try to avoid poorly lit or isolated places. Beware of pickpockets, especially on the metro and on buses during the rush hour and in major tourist areas. Keep all valuables securely concealed, and if you carry a handbag or case, never let it out of your sight. Take only as much cash as you think you will need, and remember that most places accept credit cards. Travelers' checks are a safe method of carrying large sums of money.

When traveling late at night, avoid long transfers in metro stations, such as Châtelet-Les-Halles and



Parisian fireman



Policewoman



Policeman



Typical Paris police car



Paris fire engine



Paris ambulance

Visitors should be vigilant in heavy tourist areas for pickpockets and not let themselves be distracted. Caution should be exercised in the Les Halles area at night and on weekends.

In the case of a medical emergency, call **SAMU** (ambulance) or the **Sapeurs-Pompiers** (fire department). Fire department ambulances are often the quickest to arrive at an emergency. First-aid and emergency treatment is provided at all fire stations.

If you have been the victim of a physical assault, the police will ask that you undergo an examination at the

medical-legal emergency unit near Notre Dame.

HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES

All EU nationals holding a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) are entitled to use the French national health service. Patients must pay for all treatments and can then reclaim most of the cost from the health authorities. The process may be lengthy and travelers should therefore consider purchasing private travel insurance. Non-EU nationals must have full private medical insurance while in France and pay for services, claiming their costs back in full from their insurance company.

Hospitals with emergency rooms are shown on the Street Finder maps (see pp390-423). For English-language visitors, there are two private hospitals with bilingual staff and doctors: the **American Hospital of Paris** and the **Franco-Britannique Hospital**. The **Centre Médical Europe** is an inexpensive private clinic, which also has a dental practice.

There are many pharmacies throughout the city, and a short list is provided opposite. Pharmacies are indicated by a green cross on the store front.

Montparnasse. Generally, areas around RER train stations tend to attract groups of youths from outlying areas who come to Paris for entertainment and may become unruly. The last RER trains to and from outlying areas should also be avoided.

Make sure you insure your possessions before arrival. On sightseeing or entertainment trips do not carry valuables with you. You should never leave luggage unattended in metro or train stations because it could cause a bomb scare.

IN AN EMERGENCY

The telephone number for police is 17 and for an ambulance it is 15. In the event of an emergency in the metro, call the station agent by using the yellow telephone marked *Chef de Station* on all metro and RER platforms, or go to the ticket booth at the entrance. Most metro stations have emergency buttons and train carriages have alarm pulls.

The RAPT is continually upgrading security and has some 7,000 video cameras in stations and on trains, as well as 17,300 in the rail and bus network. Transportation police patrol stations, and a small team of police officers survey the network electronically.

DIRECTORY

MEDICAL CENTERS

American Hospital of Paris

63 Blvd Victor-Hugo 92200, Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Map 1 A3. **Tel** 01 46 41 25 25.

Private hospital. Inquire about insurance and costs.

Centre Médical Europe

44 Rue d'Amsterdam 75009.

Map 6 D3. **Tel** 01 42 81 93 33.

8am-8pm Mon-Sat.

Private clinic. Appointments, or walk-in.

Franco-Britannique Hospital

3 Rue Barbès 92300, Levallois-Perret. **Map** 7 A1.

Tel 01 46 39 22 22.

Private hospital.

PHARMACIES

British and American Pharmacy

1 Rue Auber 75009. **Map** 6 D4.

Tel 01 42 65 88 29.

8:30am-8:30pm Mon-Fri, 10am-8pm Sat.

Pharmacie Anglo-Américaine

37 Ave Marceau 75016.

Map 10 E1.

Tel 01 47 20 57 37.

8:30am-7:30pm Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm Sat.

Pharmacie Bader

12 Blvd St-Michel 75005.

Map 12 F5.

Tel 01 43 26 92 66.

9am-9pm Mon-Sat, 11am-9pm Sun.

Pharmacie des Halles

10 Blvd Sebastopol 75004.

Map 13 A3.

Tel 01 42 72 03 23.

9am-midnight Mon-Sat, 9am-10pm Sun.

Pharmacie Les Champs

84 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008.

Map 4 F5.

Tel 01 45 62 02 41.

24 hours a day.

Banking and Local Currency

Visitors to Paris will find that the banks usually offer them the best rates of exchange. Privately owned currency exchanges, on the other hand, have variable rates, and care should be taken to check small print details relating to commission and minimum charges before any transaction is completed.



Société Générale bank

BANKS AND CURRENCY EXCHANGES

Most banks will exchange foreign currency and travelers' checks. Make sure you have ID with you. The main French banks are BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Crédit Agricole, and Crédit Mutuel (CIC). Banks generally offer the best exchange rates but the commission rates vary.

Private currency exchanges offer poorer exchange rates than banks. Central Paris non-bank exchanges are usually open 9am–6pm Mon–Sat, and are found along the Champs-Élysées, around the Opéra and near some tourist attractions and monuments. They are also at all main train stations, where they are generally open 8am–9pm daily. Airport currency exchanges tend to open 7am–11pm daily. Private currency exchanges can also be found in some hotels and stores.

CREDIT AND DEBIT CARDS

Major credit cards such as Visa and MasterCard, and debit cards such as Switch, Maestro, and Cirrus, are widely accepted by most businesses. Most banks have ATMs (outside or in an indoor area) that accept these cards. This is the quickest and easiest way of obtaining money in local currency, although a small charge for this service will be

deducted from your account. Many French businesses do not accept American Express credit cards.

French credit and debit cards operate on a chip-and-PIN system, so you will need to know your PIN (*code personnel*) for making purchases in stores. If you have a card that does not use chip-and-PIN technology, you should ask that your card be swiped in the magnetic reader.

Be sure to notify your bank and credit card providers before you leave for France. Some banks forbid foreign transactions for security reasons unless they have been notified ahead of time.



Credit and debit card reader

WIRING MONEY

Money can be transferred via companies such as Western Union or MoneyGram, or bank to bank. **Banque Postale**, the post office bank, is an agent for Western Union. A transfer can be made online at Western Union or Banque Postale using a credit card, or by going to a main Banque Postale office. Depending on opening hours, the money can be picked up 10–15 minutes after it is wired. Make sure you have ID and, if available, the transfer reference number when you collect the funds. Charges are paid by the sender. **MoneyGram** has its own

offices in Paris. For a bank transfer, you will need the French IBAN number, SWIFT/BIC code, bank name, and address and name of the account holder. Often, the money is transferred to the main bank, then on to the relevant branch, and can take 2–5 business days to arrive in the French account.

DIRECTORY

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express

11 Rue Scribe 75009. **Map** 6 D5.

Barclays

6 Rond-Point des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 4 D4.

HSBC

117 Ave des Champs-Élysées 75008. **Map** 5 C5.

CURRENCY EXCHANGES

Le Comptoir des Tuileries

27 Rue de l'Arbre Sec 75001.

Map 12 F2.

Global Change

134 Blvd St-Germain 75006.

Map 12 F4.

49 Ave de l'Opéra 75002.

Map 6 E5.

Travellex

45 Ave de l'Opéra 75001.

Map 6 E5.

Gare du Nord

(opposite Eurostar arrivals).

Map 7 B2.

LOST CARDS AND TRAVELERS' CHECKS

American Express

Tel 01 47 77 70 00 (cards).

Tel 08 00 90 86 00 (checks).

MasterCard

Tel 08 00 90 13 88 (cards).

Visa

Tel 08 00 90 11 79 (cards).

WIRING MONEY

Banque Postale (Western Union)

11 Rue des Sèvres 75006.

Map 15 B1.

www.labanquepostale.fr

MoneyGram

29 Bld de la Chapelle 75010.

Map 7 C1.

www.moneygram.com

THE EURO

The euro (€) is the common currency of the European Union (EU). It went into general circulation on January 1, 2002, initially for 12 participating countries. France was one of those

12 countries. EU members using the euro as sole official currency are known as the eurozone. Several EU members have opted out of joining this common currency. Euro notes are identical throughout the eurozone countries, each one including

designs of fictional architectural structures and monuments. The coins, however, have one side identical (the value side), and one side with a unique image. Both notes and coins are exchangeable in all of the participating eurozone countries.

Bank Notes (Bills)

Euro bank notes have seven denominations. The €5 note (gray in color) is the smallest, followed by the €10 note (pink), €20 note (blue), €50 note (orange), €100 note (green), €200 note (yellow), and €500 note (purple).



€5 note



€10 note



€20 note



€50 note



€100 note



€200 note



€500 note



€2 coin



€1 coin



50 cents



20 cents



10 cents

Coins

The euro has eight coin denominations: €1 and €2; 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents, and 1 cent. The €1 and €2 coins are both silver and gold in color. The 50-, 20- and 10-cent coins are gold. The 5-, 2-, and 1-cent coins are bronze.



5 cents



2 cents



1 cent

Communications and Media



Post office sign

The main French telecommunications agency is France Télécom.

The postal service is La Poste. Both work efficiently. Public telephones are located in most public places and usually require a phonecard (*télécarte*). Post offices have “hot stations” for customer information, and automatic vending machines for stamps and weighing packages. There are numerous post offices (*bureaux de poste*), identified by the blue-on-yellow La Poste sign, scattered around the city. Foreign-language newspapers can be bought at newsstands throughout Paris, and some TV channels and radio stations broadcast foreign-language programs.

FRENCH TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Telephone numbers in France have ten digits. The first two digits indicate the region: 01 is for Paris and the Ile de France; 02 for the northwest; 03 for the northeast; 04 for the southeast; 05 for the southwest. French cell phone numbers begin with 06, and 08 indicates a special rate number. Toll-free numbers (*numéro vert*) begin with 0800. For useful telephone numbers and codes, please see the box below.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Paris has a large number of public telephones. To use one, you need a phonecard (*télécarte*), although some accept credit cards. Sold in *tabacs*, post offices, France Télécom agencies, and some newsstands, there are two kinds of *télécartes* – smart cards, available in 50 or 120 telephone units, which you simply insert in the phone,

and code cards for which you tap in a code. For international calls, the International Telephone Card provides good value for money. If using a credit card, you will receive credit for calls up to €15. When the limit is reached, the call is cut off. Most telephone boxes can also receive calls – the box number is displayed above the phone unit.

CELL PHONES

In order to use your cell phone in France, it must be compatible with the European-standard dual-band GSM 900 or 1800 MHz frequencies. Contact your provider before leaving home to check your phone's compatibility.

Alert your network before traveling so that they can set your phone to allow “roaming.” If you don't do this, your phone may not work. Always check roaming charges with your service provider before traveling, because making and receiving calls can be very expensive. Some companies

offer “packages” for foreign calls which can work out better value for money.

If your phone is GSM and unlocked, you can insert a local SIM card into it, which can be obtained in Paris from one of the main local providers such as **Orange**, **Bouygues Télécom**, or **SFR** and topped up as required. This way you get a French phone number and pay normal, local cell phone rates.

INTERNET ACCESS

Internet access is widely available in Paris. There are a huge number of Internet cafés. Public libraries also provide Internet access. There are many free Wi-Fi spots around the city, including in parks, gardens, and town halls. Thanks to the *Pass Paris-Wi-Fi*, a free wireless broadband service set up by the Paris City Council (Mairie de Paris), you can connect instantly to the Internet by selecting the option “*Paris wi-fi 2b*” with your navigator. The Mairie de Paris has a list of 260 free Wi-Fi sites (*Localisation des points Wi-Fi*) on their website (www.paris.fr), while www.cafes-wifi.com lists cafés with Wi-Fi Internet access.



Using the Internet in a library

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND CODES

- To call the police, dial 17; for an ambulance, 15
- Directory inquiries, dial 118 712.
- International directory inquiries, for all countries, dial 118 700.
- To make direct international calls, dial 00 followed by the country code, area code (omit the initial 0), and the number.
- To make a collect call (PCV), dial 0800 99 00 followed by the country code.
- Country telephone codes: **Australia:** 61; **Canada** and **USA:** 1; **Eire:** 353; **New Zealand:** 64; **UK:** 44.
- Low-rate period: 7pm–8am Mon–Fri, all day Sun, and public holidays.
- To telephone France from your home country, dial: from the UK 00 33; from the US 011 33; from Australia: 00 11 33. Omit the first 0 of the French area code.

Many hotels offer Wi-Fi connections, but these are rarely free. There are pay-for-service Internet kiosks and Wi-Fi hotspots at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports. Wi-Fi cards are available from bookstores in the terminals or you can purchase a session ahead of time on the Paris airports site (www.adp.fr).

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal service in France is fast and usually reliable. Postage stamps (*timbres*) can be bought at post offices and are sold individually or in *carnets* of ten. They can be bought either at a post office counter or vending machine. Post offices also have self-service machines on which you can weigh letters and parcels, both domestic and international, which will then dispense the appropriate stamp. There are eight different price zones for international mail. Alternatively, you can buy stamps online and print them at home, or they can be bought at *tabacs*. Post offices also sell phonecards, and will cash or send international money orders. They usually open 8am–7pm Mon–Fri and 9am–1pm Sat. Be prepared for long lines during peak times (early morning, lunchtime, and early evening).

For *poste restante* (mail holding), the sender should write the recipient's name in block letters, then "Poste Restante," followed by the address of the Paris-Louvre post office (see *Directory*).

Further information on all mail services is provided on the **La Poste** website.

POSTCODES

The first three digits of Paris postcodes (750 or 751) indicate Paris; the last two numbers indicate the *arrondissement* (district) number. Paris's *arrondissements* are numbered from 1 to 20 (see p390). The postcode of the first *arrondissement* is 75001.

TV AND RADIO

The French TV channels are *TF1* and *France 2*, both with a lightweight mix; *France 3*, with documentaries, debate and classic movies; *5e* ("*La Cinquième*") with discussion programs; the Franco-German high-culture *ARTE*, specializing in arts, classical music, and films; and *M6* airing mainly music, reality TV shows, and commercial series. Cable and satellite channels include CNN, Sky, a variety of BBC channels, and the English- and French-language news channel *France 24*. *BBC Radio 4* can be picked up during the day, while *BBC World Service* broadcasts at night. *Radio France International* (738 AM), along with live broadcasting in

French and English, gives daily news in English on their website (www.rfi.fr).

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

British and other European newspapers can be bought on the day of publication at news stores (*maisons de la presse*) or newsstands (*kiosques*) throughout the city. These include European or international editions, such as *Financial Times Europe*, the *Guardian International*, *The Weekly Telegraph*, *USA Today*, *The Economist*, and *The International Herald Tribune*.

The main French national dailies are – from right to left



Parisian mailbox



A *kiosque* selling newspapers and magazines

on the political spectrum – *Le Figaro*, *Le Monde*, *Libération*, and *L'Humanité*. The weeklies include the satirical *Le Canard Enchaîné*, news magazines *Le Nouvel Observateur*, *Marianne*, and *L'Express*, as well as listings magazines (see p367).

DIRECTORY

CELL PHONES

Bouygues Télécom

Tel 3106.

www.bouyguestelecom.fr

Orange

Tel 09 69 36 39 00 (English speaking).

www.orange.com

SFR

Tel 1026 (from a landline phone in France).

www.sfr.com

INTERNET ACCESS

Cyber Cube

5 Rue Mignon, 75006.

Map 12 F4. Tel 01 53 10 30 50. 5

Rue d'Odessa, 75014.

Map 15 C2. Tel 01 56 80 08 08.

www.cybercube.fr

Milk

13 Rue Soufflot, 75005.

Map 17 B1. Tel 01 43 54 55 55.

www.milkclub.com/v3/

POSTAL SERVICES

La Poste

www.laposte.fr

Paris-Champs Élysées

711 Ave des Champs Élysées

75008. Map 4 F5. Tel 3631.

Paris-Forum des Halles

1 Rue Pierre Lescot, Forum

des Halles, 75001.

Map 13 A2. Tel 3631.

Paris-Louvre

52 Rue de Louvre 75001.

Map 12 F1. Tel 3631.

COURIERS

Chronopost

Tel 08 25 80 18 01.

www.chronopost.fr

DHL

Tel 08 20 20 25 25.

www.dhl.fr

FedEx

Tel 08 20 12 38 00.

GETTING TO PARIS

Paris is a major hub of European air, road, and rail travel. Direct flights from all over the world serve the French capital's two main international airports. Paris is also at the center of France's vast internal rail network and of Europe's high-speed train network,



with regular, fast Eurostar services under the Channel from London; Thalys from Brussels, Amsterdam, and Cologne; and TGVs from Marseille and Geneva, as well as many other cities. Highways (*autoroutes*) converge on Paris from all directions, including the UK via the Eurotunnel.

ARRIVING BY AIR

Paris is served by nearly all international airlines. It has two major airports, Charles de Gaulle (CDG) and Orly (ORY), and one secondary airport, Beauvais.

The main airlines with regular flights between the UK and Paris are **British Airways**, **bmi**, and **Air France**, along with low-cost carriers **easyJet**, **bmibaby**, **Flybe**, and **Jet2**. From the United States there are regular flights direct to Paris, mainly on **American Airlines**, **United**, **Delta**, and **Air France**. From Canada, **Air Canada** and **Air France** fly direct to Paris.

Qantas provides flights to Paris from Australia and New Zealand. **Air Austral** has flights from Australia via Réunion. **Emirates** and **Ethad Airways** fly from Australia via the Middle East, while **Cathay Pacific**, **Thai Airways**, and **Singapore Air** fly from Asia.

Ryanair flies from Dublin, Shannon, and Glasgow, and **Wizz Air** from parts of Eastern Europe to Beauvais airport.

For contact details of all these airlines, see page 377.

TICKETS AND FARES

The peak summer season in Paris is from July to September. Airline fares are at their highest at this time. Different airlines may have slightly varying high summer season periods. Generally, airlines offer their lowest fares to passengers booking on the Internet via their websites. It often pays to book far in advance. However, last-minute deals are sometimes available. Addresses of some discount agencies in Paris are listed on page 379. These agencies offer flights to Paris at competitive prices. Travel reservation Internet companies such as Expedia book airline tickets at discounted prices.

CHARLES DE GAULLE (CDG) AIRPORT

Paris's main airport, Charles de Gaulle (also known as Roissy), lies 19 miles (30 km) north of the city. It has two main terminals, CDG1 and CDG2, and a charter flight terminal, T3. A free CDGVAL shuttle train connects the three terminals.



Charles de Gaulle airport RER station

Buses, trains, and taxis all run to central Paris from Charles de Gaulle airport. **Air France Buses** operates two bus services from both CDG1 and CDG2: one goes to Porte Maillot and Charles de Gaulle-Etoile (running about every 12 minutes, with a journey time of about 40 minutes); the other runs to the Gare de Lyon and Montparnasse TGV train station every 30 minutes, with a journey time of about 50 minutes.

The **RATP Roissybus** serves all three terminals, and departs every 20 minutes from 6am until 11pm for L'Opéra, taking about 50 minutes.

Airport Shuttle provides a door-to-door private transfer service in a minibus between Charles de Gaulle, Orly, and Beauvais airports and individual hotels. It costs €40 per person, or €21–5 each for two or more people. Reserve at least 48 hours ahead, then call them after landing to confirm your journey. They also drop off at the Arc de Triomphe for €18 per person.

Disneyland Paris runs the VEA shuttle bus service from 8:30am until 7:45pm daily (until 10pm Friday and 9:30pm Sunday) every 30–45 minutes from CDG1 and CDG2.

Access to central Paris by train is from **RER** stations (Line B) at CDG1 and CDG2.



Waiting area at Charles de Gaulle airport

RER trains leave regularly every 5–15 minutes and take 40 minutes to Gare du Nord and 45 minutes to Châtelet-Les-Halles, and then continue to several other major stations including Luxembourg, St-Michel, and Port Royal.

Taxis take 25–45 minutes to the center of Paris and cost €45–55. Lines for taxis can be long.

ORLY AIRPORT (ORY)

Paris's other main airport, Orly, is located 9 miles (15 km) south of the capital. It has two terminals, Orly Sud and Orly Ouest.

Travelers arriving at Orly can take a bus, train, or taxi to central Paris. The buses are run by **Air France Buses** and **RATP Orlybus**. Air France buses take about 30 minutes to reach the city center, stopping at Les Invalides and Gare de Montparnasse. The Orlybus runs every 12–20 minutes and takes



Orlyval train leaving Orly Airport

about 25 minutes to reach the city center at Denfert-Rochereau. The shuttle Jet Bus service takes travelers from the airport to Villejuif-Louis Aragon metro station every 15–20 minutes.

A shuttle bus service (VEA) links the airport with Disneyland Resort Paris. It runs every 45 minutes between 8:30am and 7:30pm.

Orlyrail bus service links the airport with RER Line C at Pont de Rungis. Trains leave from here every 15 minutes

(every 30 minutes after 9pm), taking 25 minutes to reach the Gare d'Austerlitz. An automatic train, ORLYVAL, links the airport with RER Line B at Antony station, from where trains leave every 4–8 minutes for Châtelet-les-Halles.

Taxis to the city center take about 25–45 minutes and cost €25–30.

BEAUVAIS AIRPORT

Beauvais airport serves mainly budget airlines. It is 44 miles (70 km) from Paris. A shuttle bus service operates between Beauvais and Porte-Maillot – buses leave 20 minutes after a flight has landed. Tickets are available in the arrivals lounge, or can be bought beforehand online. Trains run from Beauvais station to Gare du Nord, but the station is a 15-minute taxi-ride from the airport, and the train journey takes 75 minutes into Paris. Taxis take 1–1½ hours and cost about €100–130.

DIRECTORY

MAIN AIRLINES SERVING PARIS

Air Austral

Tel 0825 013 012 (France).
www.air-austral.com

Air Canada

Tel 01 888 247 2262
(Canada), 0825 880 881
(France).
www.aircanada.ca

Air France

Tel 0820 320 820 (France).
www.airfrance.fr

American Airlines

Tel 01 800 433 7300
(USA), 01 55 17 43 41
(France). www.aa.com

bmi

Tel 0844 8484 888 (UK),
+44 1332 648 181
(overseas).
www.flybmi.com

bmibaby

Tel 0905 8282 828 (UK).
www.flybmi.com

British Airways

Tel 0844 493 0787 (UK),
0825 825 400 (France).
www.ba.com

Cathay Pacific

www.cathaypacific.com

Delta

Tel 01 800 241 4141
(USA), 08 11 64 00 05
(France).
www.delta.com

easyJet

Tel 0871 244 2366 (UK),
0826 103 320 (France).
www.easyjet.com

Emirates

www.emirates.com

Etihad Airways

www.etihadairways.com

Flybe

www.flybe.com

Jet2

Tel 0871 226 1737 (UK),
+44 203 031 8103
(overseas).
www.jet2.com

Qantas

www.qantas.com

Ryanair

Tel 0871 246 0000 (UK),
0892 232 375 (France).
www.ryanair.com

Singapore Air

www.singaporeair.com

Thai Airways

Tel 01 800 426 5204
(USA).
www.thaiairways.fr

United

Tel 01 800 864 8331
(USA), 0810 72 72 72
(France).
www.united.com

Wizz Air

<http://wizzair.com>

AIRPORT TRANSFER INFORMATION

Air France Buses

Tel 08 92 35 08 20.
www.cars-airfrance.com

Airport Shuttle

Tel 08 25 09 20 92.
www.parishuttle.fr

RATP Roissybus/ Orlybus

Tel 3246 (information).
www.ratp.fr

RER Trains

Tel 3246.

CDG AIRPORT HOTELS

Holiday Inn

Tel 01 34 29 30 00.
www.ichotelsgroup.com

Ibis

Tel 01 49 19 19 19.
www.ibishotel.com

Novotel

Tel 01 49 19 27 27.
www.novotel.com

Sheraton

Tel 01 49 19 70 70.
www.starwoodhotels.com

ORLY AIRPORT HOTELS

Hilton Hotel

Tel 01 45 12 45 12.
www.hilton.com

Ibis

Tel 01 56 70 50 50.
www.accorhotels.com

Mercure

Tel 01 49 75 15 50.
www.mercure.com

ARRIVING BY RAIL

Eurostar trains travel directly from central London (St. Pancras), Ashford, and Ebbsfleet (both in Kent) to central Paris (Gare du Nord) in 2 hours and 15 minutes. There are up to 24 departures daily. Other high-speed services into Paris include Thalys trains from Brussels, Amsterdam, and Cologne, and **TGVs** from throughout France. Pre-booking is essential. **Rail Europe** offers a comprehensive information and booking service for these and other trains throughout Europe.

As the railroad hub of France and the Continent, Paris has six major international train stations operated by the French state railroad, known as **SNCF** (see p388). The Gare de Lyon (Map 18 F1) is the city's main station, serving the south of France, the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland. The Gare de l'Est (Map 7 C3) serves eastern France, Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. Trains from Britain, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, and northeast France arrive at the Gare du Nord (Map 7 B3). Trains from some Channel ports and Normandy arrive at the Gare St-Lazare (Map 5 C3). The terminals for trains from Spain, as well as from the Brittany ports, are the Gare Montparnasse (Map 15

C2) and Gare d'Austerlitz (Map 18 D2). Trains from southwest France arrive at Gare d'Austerlitz. Other main stations are: Gare de Bercy, Massy-Palaiseau, Marne-la-Vallée for Disneyland Resort Paris, and Aéroport Charles-de-Gaulle.

There is a tourist office at the Gare de Lyon, where accommodations can be booked (see p367). All the train stations are served by city buses, the metro, and RER trains. Directional signs show where to make connections.



Gare du Nord station concourse

EUROTUNNEL

Travelers coming to Paris from Britain by road will need to cross the English Channel. The simplest and most popular way to do so is on the vehicle-carrying train shuttles that travel through the Channel Tunnel. Operated by **Eurotunnel**, these run between the terminals at Folkestone and Calais.

Passengers are directed onto the trains and remain with their vehicle, though they may get out of their car and walk around inside the train during the journey.

The journey through the Tunnel takes about 30 minutes and is unaffected by sea conditions. Trains depart every 15–30 minutes, depending on demand. The Tunnel terminal has direct highway access on both the English and the French side.

ARRIVING BY SEA

Ship and catamaran car ferry companies operate across the Channel each day. On the short Dover–Calais route alone, there are up to 100 crossings per day, including those run by **SeaFrance** and **P&O**, which offer fast, frequent services taking 90 minutes to cross the Channel. **Transmanche Ferries**, part of Corsica Ferries, runs a route between Newhaven and Dieppe, which takes nearly 4 hours. **Norfolkline** operates a 2-hour crossing between Dover and Dunkerque.

Two companies ply the longer western routes across the Channel. **Brittany Ferries** crossings from Plymouth to Roscoff take up to 8 hours, and from Poole to Cherbourg they take 4½ hours on a conventional



Main entrance of the Gare du Nord, one of the busiest train stations in Europe



A high-speed TGV train

THE TGV

Trains à Grande Vitesse, or TGV high-speed trains, travel at speeds up to 186 mph (300 km/h). Paris is the nucleus for the TGV network and it is possible to connect from the Eurostar to other TGVs serving 150 destinations in France as well as Switzerland, Germany, and Northern Europe. All of France's major cities can be reached by TGV and the number of stations is growing all the time, making this an ever-more convenient form of transportation (see pp380–81).

ferry, or 3 hours on the *Condor Vitesse* (fast ferry). From Portsmouth, Brittany Ferries take 6 hours to travel to Caen, and 11 hours overnight to St-Malo. **LD Lines** runs ferries from Portsmouth to Le Havre in 5½ hours. Driving from Cherbourg takes 4–5 hours; from Dieppe or Le Havre, about 2½–3 hours; and from Calais, 2 hours.

ARRIVING BY ROAD

The main long-distance bus (coach) operator to Paris is **Eurolines**, based at the Gare Routière Internationale above the Galleini metro station in eastern Paris. Its coaches travel from Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Germany, Scandinavia, the UK, Italy,

and Portugal. The Eurolines terminus in London is the centrally located Victoria Coach Station, from where there are between three and five departures for Paris each day, depending on the season. The journey from London to Paris takes between 8 and 9 hours.

Paris is an oval-shaped city. It is surrounded by an outer ring road called the Boulevard Périphérique. All highways leading to the capital link to the Périphérique, which separates the city from the suburbs. Each former city gate, called a *porte*, now corresponds to an exit from (or entrance to) the Périphérique. Arriving drivers should take time to check their destination address and consult a map

of central Paris to find the closest corresponding *porte*. For example, a driver who wants to get to the Arc de Triomphe should exit at Porte Maillot.

For the uninitiated, driving to the center of Paris in heavy traffic and then parking can be a difficult experience (see p389), which is why public transit is a more appealing option (see pp382–8).



A long-haul international Eurolines coach

DIRECTORY

ARRIVING BY RAIL

Eurostar

Tel 08432 186 186 (UK).
www.eurostar.com

Rail Europe

www.raileurope.com

SNCF

Tel 3635. www.sncf.com
or www.voyages-sncf.com

TGV

www.tgv-europe.com

ARRIVING BY SEA

Brittany Ferries

Tel 0871 244 0744 (UK).
www.brittany-ferries.co.uk

LD Lines

Tel 0844 576 88 36 (UK).
www.ldlines.com

Norfolkline

Tel 0844 847 5042 (UK).
www.norfolkline.com

P&O

Tel 08716 645 645 (UK).
www.poferries.com

SeaFrance

Tel 03 21 17 70 26.
www.seafrance.com

Transmanche Ferries

Tel 0825 304 304 (France),
0800 917 1201 (UK).

ARRIVING BY ROAD

Eurolines

Ave de Général de Gaulle,
Bagnole, Paris.
Tel 0892 899 091.

Victoria Coach Station,
London SW1.

Tel 0870 5808 080.
www.eurolines.com

Eurotunnel

Tel 0844 335 3535 (UK),
0810 630 304 (France).
www.eurotunnel.com

Traffic Reports around Paris

www.sytadin.tm.fr

DISCOUNT TRAVEL AGENCIES

Carlson Wagonlit

Tel 0826 824 826.
www.carlsonwagonlit
voyages.fr

Directours

Tel 01 45 62 62 62.
www.directours.com

Jet Tours

Tel 08 20 83 08 80.
www.jettours.com

Nouvelles Frontières

Tel 0825 000 747.
www.nouvelles-
frontieres.fr

Arriving in Paris

This map depicts the bus and rail services between the two main airports and the city. It shows the ferry–rail links from the UK, the main rail links from other parts of France and Europe, and the long-haul coach services from other European countries. It also shows the main city train and coach terminals, the airport shuttle connections, and the airport bus and train stops. The frequency of services and journey times from the airport are provided, as are the approximate times of train journeys from other cities. Metro and RER line connections to other parts of Paris are indicated at the terminals and route stops.

CALAIS

Ferry and Eurotunnel links with Dover and Folkstone. Eurostar train London–Paris **Gare du Nord** (2 hrs 15 mins) passes through here on the way to St. Pancras and Ashford from Paris. SNCF train to **Gare du Nord** (1 hr 30 mins–3 hrs 30 mins).

LE HAVRE

Ferry links with Portsmouth. SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (2 hrs 10 mins).

DIEPPE

Ferry links with Newhaven (summer). SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (2 hrs 20 mins).

CAEN

Ferry links with Portsmouth. SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (1 hr 50 mins).

CHERBOURG

Ferry links with Portsmouth and Poole. SNCF train to **Gare St-Lazare** (3 hrs).

GARE ST-LAZARE

Rouen (1 hr 30 mins).

GARE MONTPARNASSE

Bordeaux (3 hrs 30 mins)
Brest (4 hrs 30 mins)
Lisbon (19 hrs 40 mins)
Madrid (12 hrs 25 mins)
Nantes (2 hrs 15 mins)
Rennes (2 hrs 15 mins)

KEY

— SNCF see pp378–9

— Coaches see p379

— Roissybus see p377

— Air France bus see p377

— RER B see p377

— Orlyrail see p377

— Orlyval see p377

— Orlybus see p377

— Jet Bus see p377

M Metro station

RER RER station

0 kilometers 1

0 miles 0.5

GARE TGV DE MASSY-PALaiseau

Bordeaux (3 hrs 30 mins)
Lille (1 hr 50 mins)
London (4 hrs 15 mins)
Lyon (2 hrs 10 mins)
Nantes (2 hrs 30 mins)
Rennes (2 hrs 10 mins)



GETTING AROUND PARIS

Central Paris is compact. The best way to get around is to walk. Bicycling and rollerblading are also popular with Parisians and tourists alike. Public transportation is very efficient. The metro, RER train, and bus system operated by the RATP makes getting around Paris cheap and easy, and the city authorities are working on green travel initiatives. The city is

divided into five travel zones: zones 1 and 2 correspond to the center, and zones 3, 4, and 5 to the suburbs and the airport. Some suburbs are served by streetcar. River boats make for a scenic mode of transportation. Driving a car in the city center can be an unpleasant experience. Traffic is often heavy, there are many one-way streets, and parking is notoriously difficult and expensive.

GREEN TRAVEL

Paris has one of the world's most efficient and dependable public transportation systems and city authorities are keen to make the capital more environmentally friendly. Residents and visitors alike are encouraged to swap cars for bicycles, and to strap on rollerblades or walking shoes as busy thoroughfares shut down to traffic on weekends as part of the *Paris-Respire* (Paris Breathes) initiative. The Mairie de Paris (Paris City Council) is enlarging footpaths, declaring more streets pedestrian-only, increasing bike lanes, and planting trees in an effort to cut down on parking spaces and wean Parisians off cars. Around 55 percent of city dwellers don't own a car.

In a bid to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 22,000 tons a year and in order to improve traffic congestion, the Mairie is making 3,000 electric cars (*Auto-libs*) available for Parisians to pick up and drop off at rental stands throughout the city.



An eco-friendly Vélo taxi

The RATP is testing buses that run on second-generation bio-fuels and plans to gradually introduce vehicles equipped with hybrid electric-thermic engines in an effort to reduce fuel consumption along with noise and air pollution. The electric tram line is punctual, silent, and super green – for every three trees removed during its construction, four new ones were planted.

On the Paris metro, the MF01 trains running on some lines have been designed to recover two-thirds of all energy lost during braking operations. In addition, a proportion of the water building up in the underground network is returned to nature instead of down city

drains, and recycling bins have been placed in RER and a number of metro stations.

Taxis G7 has introduced hybrid cars to their fleet and is putting drivers through eco-training courses while Taxis Bleus is promoting the use of biofuels, hybrid engines, particle filters, and better driving techniques to reduce fuel consumption. Verture has a fleet composed entirely of hybrid vehicles, and offsets its carbon dioxide via an association that funds sustainable development (see p389).

To estimate your carbon footprint, click onto the *ecocomparateur* on the SNCF website (see p379). This helps you work out how much carbon dioxide your trip produces according to your mode of transportation.

Vélo taxis are electrically assisted tricycle rickshaws that are slower than traditional taxis, but are adept at zipping in and out of traffic.

The introduction of the free *Vélib'* self-service bike rental system has spawned a new generation of street-savvy cyclists.

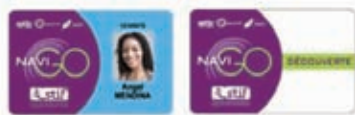
TICKETS AND TRAVEL PASSES

Tickets can be purchased at all main metro and RER stations, at the airports, and at several tourist offices. Individual tickets are relatively cheap and you can buy a block of ten (*carnet*) for ease. The *Paris Visite* pass for one, two, three, or five days includes discounted entry to some sights, but is comparatively expensive unless you intend to travel extensively. To get a *Passé Navigo Découverte*, you do not need to be a resident of Paris but you will need a passport photo and to pay €5. A *Passé Navigo* requires a Paris address. It has replaced all travel cards. Visitors can also buy a one-day Mobilis card, valid for travel on most public transportation.



Paris Visite pass

Mobilis card



Navigo travel card

Navigo Découverte pass

WALKING IN PARIS

One of the best and easiest ways of getting around central Paris is to walk. Australian, British, Irish, and New Zealand visitors need to remember that cars drive on the right-hand side of the road. There are many two-stage road crossings where pedestrians wait on an island in the center of the road before proceeding. These are marked *piétons traverser en deux temps*.

BICYCLING IN PARIS

Paris is well equipped for bicyclists. It's reasonably flat, manageably small, has many backstreets where car traffic is restricted, and more than 230 miles (370 km) of bike lanes (*pistes cyclables*). Parisian drivers are increasingly respectful of bicyclists as more and more of their fellow citizens turn to two wheels.

Vélib', a self-service bike program, offers both residents and visitors the cheapest way of getting around the city. Bike stands are located every 330 yds (300 m) and payment is by credit card at the access terminals, which operate in eight different languages. See page 357 for rates.

Bicycles (apart from Vélib's) may be taken on SNCF trains, and suburban stations also rent bicycles. There are bike stores throughout Paris, and many also organize guided tours by bike.



Bikes for rent by residents or tourists, at a Vélib' bike stand

TRAVELING BY BOAT

Paris's main river-boat shuttle service, the **Batobus**, runs every 15–30 minutes, with stops at eight of the city's most famous attractions – Eiffel Tower, Musée d'Orsay, St-Germain des Près, Louvre, Hôtel de Ville, Champs Elysées, Jardin des Plantes, and Notre Dame. Tickets can be bought at Batobus stops, RATP, and tourist offices. The service shuts down annually from early January to early February (see pp 72–3).



Paris Vision tour bus

GUIDED TOURS

Double-decker bus tours with commentaries in English, Italian, Japanese, and German are organized by **France Tourisme**, **Cityrama**, and **Paris Vision**. The tours begin from the city center and take about 2 hours. They pass the main sights but do not stop at all of them. **Les Cars Rouges** runs bus tours stopping at many of the sights in Paris. Each ticket is valid for 2 days and allows you to hop on or off at any of the stops.

Bike tours are run by a number of companies. **Paris Charms and Secrets** runs 4-hour tours in English on electric bikes departing from Place Vendôme. **Paris Bike Tour** departs from the Marais, **Paris à Vélo C'est Sympa!** leaves from near the Bastille, while **Bike About Tours** starts from close to the Hôtel de Ville.

Paris Walks conducts daily tours in English, including a "Chocolate Walk" and a "Fashion Walk." The **Comité Départemental de la Randonnée Pédestre de Paris** runs free thematic walks in French.

More information on guided tours is available at the Office du Tourisme (see p 366).

DIRECTORY

RIVER BOATS

Batobus

Port de la Bourdonnais 75001.
Map 10 D2. **Tel** 08 25 05 0101.
www.batobus.com

BUS TOUR OPERATORS

Cityrama

2 Place des Pyramides 75001.
Map 12 E1. **Tel** 01 44 55 61 00.
www.pariscityrama.com

France Tourisme

33 Quai des Grands Augustins 75004. **Map** 12 F4.
Tel 01 53 10 35 35.
www.francetourisme.fr

Les Cars Rouges

17 Quai de Grenelle 75015.
Map 9 C4. **Tel** 01 53 95 39 53.
www.carsrouges.com

Paris Vision

214 Rue de Rivoli 75001.
Map 12 D1. **Tel** 01 42 60 30 01.
www.parisvision.com

BIKE RENTAL & TOURS

Bike About Tours

Vinci Car Park, 4 Rue de Lobau 75004. **Map** 13 B3.
Tel 06 18 80 84 92.
www.bikeabouttours.com

Paris à Vélo C'est Sympa!

22 Rue Alphonse Baudin 75011.
Map 14 E2. **Tel** 01 48 87 60 01.
www.parisvelosympa.com

Paris Bike Tour

38 Rue de Saintonge 75003.
Map 14 D2. **Tel** 01 42 74 22 14.
www.parisbiketour.net

Paris Charms and Secrets

106 Rue Vielle du Temple, 75003.
Map 14 D2.
Tel 01 42 29 00 00.
www.parischarmssecrets.com

Vélib'

www.velib.paris.fr

WALKING TOURS

Comité Départemental de la Randonnée Pédestre de Paris

35 Rue Piat 75020.
Tel 01 46 36 95 70.
www.rando-paris.org

Paris Walks

12 Passage Meunier 9320-St Denis. **Map** 17 B5.
Tel 01 48 09 21 40.
www.paris-walks.com

Traveling by Metro and RER



RATP logo

The RATP (Paris transport company) operates 14 main metro lines, referred to by their number and terminal names, which crisscross Paris and its suburbs. There are also two minor lines – 3b (Gambetta–Porte de Lilas) and 7b (Louis Blanc–Pré St Gervais). The metro is often the fastest and cheapest way to get across the capital, since there are dozens of stations (see map on inside back cover).

Metro stations are easily identified by their logo, a large circled “M,” and some by their Art Nouveau entrances. The metro and RER (Paris rail network) systems operate in much the same way. The trains run from 4:45am to between 00:40am and 1:30am (1 hour later on weekends).



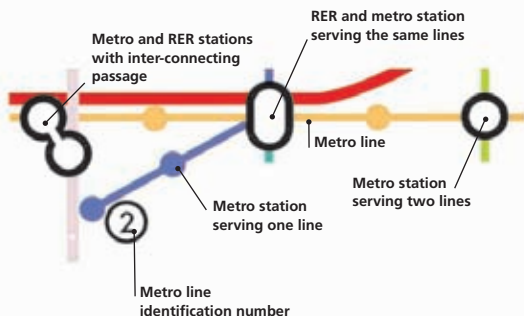
Art Nouveau metro sign



Modern metro sign

Reading the Metro Map

Metro and RER lines are shown in various colors on the metro map. Metro lines are identified by a number, which is located on the map at either end of a line. Some metro stations serve only one line, others serve more than one. There are stations sharing both metro and RER lines and some are linked to one another by inter-connecting passages.



USING THE RER

The RER is a system of commuter trains that travel underground in central Paris and above ground in outlying areas. Metro tickets and passes are valid on it. There are five lines, known by their letters: A, B, C, D, and E. Each line forks. For example, Line C has six forks, labelled C1, C2, etc. All RER trains bear names (for example, ALEX or VERA) to make it easier to read RER timetables in the station halls and on platforms. Digital panels on all RER platforms indicate train name, direction of travel (terminal) and upcoming stations.

RER stations are identified by a large circled logo. The main city stations are Charles de Gaulle-Etoile, Châtelet-Les-Halles, Gare de Lyon, Nation, St-Michel-Notre-Dame, Auber-Haussmann St-Lazare, and the Gare du Nord-Magenta.

The RER and metro systems overlap in central Paris. It is

often quicker to take an RER train to a station served by both, as in the case of La Défense and Nation. However, getting into the RER stations, which are often linked to the metro by a maze of corridors, can be very time-consuming.

The RER is particularly useful for getting to Paris airports and to many of the outlying towns and tourist attractions. Line B serves Charles de Gaulle airport and Orly airport; Line A goes to Disneyland Resort Paris; and Line C runs to Versailles and Orly airport.



RER logo

BUYING A TICKET

Ordinary metro and RER tickets can be bought either singly or as a *carnet* of ten, from ticket booths or ticket machines in the ticket halls (carry some €1 and €2 coins). The useful **Paris Visite** bus, metro, and RER pass (see p382) is widely available, and you can also buy it in advance at certain travel agencies and rail ticket agents abroad (e.g. Rail Europe in London). There is also the **Passé Navigo Découverte** (see p382) which requires a passport photo. One metro ticket entitles you to travel anywhere on the metro, and on RER trains in central Paris. RER trips outside the center (such as to airports) require special tickets. Fares to suburbs and nearby towns vary. Consult the fare charts posted in RER stations. You must retain your ticket during the trip since regular inspections are made and you can be fined for not having a ticket.

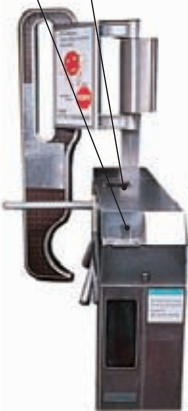
MAKING A JOURNEY BY METRO

1 To determine which metro line to take, travelers should first find their destination on a metro map. (Maps can be found inside stations and also on the inside back cover of this book.) Trace the metro line by following the color coding and the number of the line. At the end of the line you will see the number of the terminal – remember this since it will help you to find the correct train.

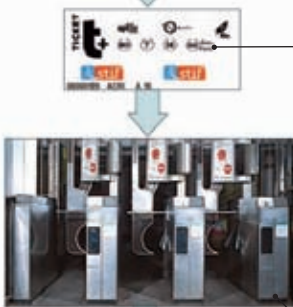


Insert the train ticket in the first slot.

Remove the ticket from the second slot.



2 Metro tickets are sold at all stations. These are equipped with coin-operated automatic machines. One metro ticket allows the bearer travel for one journey, including any transfers on the metro system, and on RER trains in central Paris.



3 To enter the platform area, insert the metro ticket, with the magnetic strip facing down, into the first barrier slot. Remove the ticket from the second slot, then walk through. Alternatively, swipe your *Passé Navigo Découverte* over the reader in the barrier.



4 At the entrance to each station platform, and in the station corridors, there are lists of upcoming stations corresponding to a given terminal. Terminal names are also indicated on the platform and should be checked before boarding the train.



5 To change lines, get off at the appropriate transfer station and follow the *correspondance* (connections) signs on the platform indicating the appropriate direction.

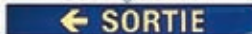
6 There is a release button which you press to open the metro doors. Before the doors open and close, a single tone will sound.



7 Inside the trains are charts of the line being served by the train. The station stops are plotted on the chart, so travelers can track their journeys.



8 The "Sortie" sign indicates the way out. At all metro exits there are neighborhood maps.



Traveling by Bus

The bus is an excellent way to see the great sights of Paris. The bus system is run by the RATP, which also runs the metro, so you can use the same tickets for both. There are more than 200 bus lines in greater Paris and over 3,500 buses in daily circulation at rush hour. Buses can be the fastest way to travel short distances, especially now that there are more bus-only lanes. However, during peak hours buses may get caught in heavy traffic and are often crowded. Visitors should check the times for the first and last buses because they vary widely, depending on the line. Night buses run throughout the night.



Bus stop sign

Night bus sign

Bus stop

TICKETS AND PASSES

A single bus ticket entitles the bearer to a single journey on a single line. If you want to make a change, you'll need another ticket. (Exceptions to this rule are the buses Balabus, Noctambus, Orlybus,

Bus Stop Signs

Signs at bus stops display route numbers. A white background indicates a service every day all year; a black one means no service on Sundays or public holidays.

and Roissybus, and lines 221, 297, 299, 350, and 351.) Children under four travel for free, and those aged between four and ten may travel at half price.

Bus-only tickets are purchased from the bus driver and must be cancelled to be valid. To do this, insert the ticket into the cancelling machine inside the bus. Hold on to your ticket until the end of the journey; inspectors do make random checks and are empowered to levy on-the-spot fines if you cannot produce a valid cancelled ticket for your journey.

You can also purchase a *carnet* of ten tickets, each of them valid for a single bus,



Ticket-cancelling machine

Cancelling a Bus Ticket

Insert the ticket into the machine in the direction of the arrow, then withdraw it.

metro, or RER journey.

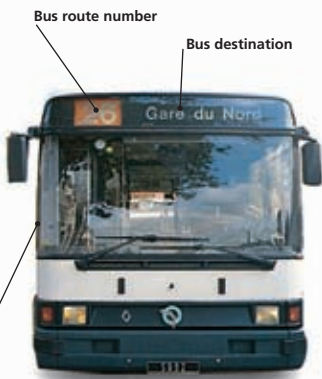
However, a carnet cannot be purchased on buses, and can only be bought at metro stations.

Travel passes are a good idea if you are planning a number of journeys during your stay. For a set fee, you can enjoy unlimited travel on Paris buses with a *Paris Visite* pass (see p382). Never cancel these as it will render them invalid. They should be shown to the bus driver whenever you board a bus, and to a ticket inspector on request. If you have a *Passe Navigo Découverte* (see p382), swipe it across the card-reading machine as you board the bus.

Paris's Buses

Passengers can identify the route and destination of a bus from the information on the panels at the front. It's possible to enter some buses from the middle door; there's a button on the exterior of the bus.

Passengers enter the bus at the front door



Bus front displaying information

USING THE BUSES

Bus stops and shelters are identified by the number shields of the buses that stop at them, and by the distinctive RATP logo. Route maps at bus stops indicate transfers and nearby metro and RER stops. Bus stops also display timetables, and show first and last buses. Neighborhood maps are also displayed at most bus shelters.

Most buses must be flagged down. Some models have multiple doors that must be opened by pressing a red button inside the bus to exit, or outside the bus to enter.

All buses have buttons and bells to signal for a stop. Some buses do not go all the way to their terminal, in which case there will be a slash through the name of the destination on the front panel.

All of central Paris's 60 bus routes are equipped to allow wheelchair access; this means that at least 70 percent of stops on the route are accessible; suitable stops are designated by a wheelchair symbol on the bus route sign. All buses have some seats reserved for disabled and elderly persons. These seats are identified by a sign and must be given up on request.

NIGHT AND SUMMER BUSES

There are 45 night bus lines, called Noctilien, serving Paris and its suburbs (from 12:30am–5:30am Monday to Thursday and 1am–5:30am Friday and Saturday). The network is laid out around the five major transfer stations of Gare de Lyon, Gare de l'Est, St-Lazare, Montparnasse, and Châtelet. The terminal for most lines is Châtelet, at Avenue Victoria or Rue St-Martin. Noctilien

stops are identified by a letter "N" set in a white circle on a blue background. Noctilien buses must be flagged down. Travel passes are valid, as are normal metro tickets, which must be cancelled on board. Travelers may buy tickets on board the bus. See www.noctilien.fr for more details.

In summer, the RATP also operates buses in the Bois de Vincennes and Bois de Boulogne, and the Balabus, which stops at major tourist sites. **RATP Information** has useful details about these and the best ways to get around.

RATP Information

54 Quai de la Rapée 75012.

Tel 32 46. www.ratp.fr

STREETCARS

There are three RATP streetcar lines operating in Paris—T1 (Gare de St Denis–Noisy le Sec), T2 (La Défense–Porte de Versailles), and T3 (Pont du Garigliano–Porte d'Ivry), and the network is expected to grow. T3, dubbed the *Tramway des Maréchaux* because it follows the wide boulevards named after military marshals, is handy for exploring the outer reaches of the 13th, 14th, and 15th arrondissements. The T4 (Aulnay-sous-Bois–Bondy) is run by SNCF and is a streetcar-train line.

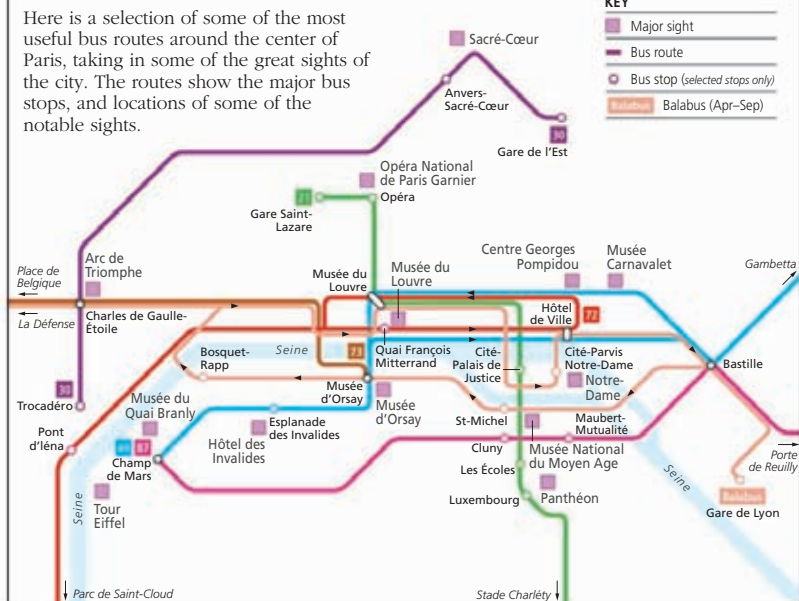
RATP metro and public bus tickets are valid for use on streetcars.



Passengers embarking at an RATP tram stop

USEFUL BUS ROUTES

Here is a selection of some of the most useful bus routes around the center of Paris, taking in some of the great sights of the city. The routes show the major bus stops, and locations of some of the notable sights.



Using SNCF Trains

The French state railroad, Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer (SNCF), has two services in Paris: the *Banlieue* suburban service and the *Grandes Lignes*, or long-distance service. The suburban services all operate within the five-zone network (see p382). The long-distance services operate throughout France. These services allow visitors to travel to parts of France close to Paris in a day round trip. The TGV high-speed service is particularly useful for such journeys, since it is capable of traveling about twice as fast as standard trains (see pp378–9).



Gare de l'Est railway station in 1920

TRAIN STATIONS

France has always been known for the punctuality of its trains, and has maintained a high level of investment in the state-owned rail system, SNCF.

As the rail hub of France, Paris boasts six major international railway stations operated by the SNCF: the Gare du Nord, Gare de l'Est, Gare de Lyon, Gare d'Austerlitz, Gare St-Lazare, and Gare Montparnasse (see p378).

All the main train stations have long-distance and suburban destinations. Some of the main suburban locations, such as Versailles and Chantilly, are served by both long-distance and suburban trains.

Stations have departures and arrivals boards showing the train number, departure and arrival times, delay, platform number, place of departure, and main stops en route. For those with heavy luggage, there are carts, requiring a €1 coin (refunded when the cart is returned). See the SNCF website for further information (see p379).

TICKETS

Tickets to suburban destinations can be purchased at automatic machines located inside station halls (the machines give change; most also accept credit cards). You can also buy tickets at the ticket counters. These are marked with panels indicating the kind of tickets (*billets*) sold: *Banlieue* for suburban tickets, *Grandes Lignes* for mainline tickets, and *Internationale* for international tickets. Fare rates vary according to the type of train.

For all trains that can be booked online through the SNCF or Rail Europe websites, there are two or three basic fare rates for each class. The cheapest tickets are called *PREMs*, which are advance-purchase fares that cannot be altered after payment; weekend and last-minute specials are also offered as *PREMs*. On some trains, fares are cheaper at off-peak times (*périodes bleues*). Peak times (*périodes blanches*) are from 5am until 10am on Monday and from 3pm until 8pm on Friday and Sunday.

Composteur Machine

The *composteur machines* are located in station halls and at the head of each platform.

Tickets and reservations must be inserted face up.



A time-punched ticket

SNCF sells several travel cards that give fare reductions of around 50 percent, including the *Carte 12–25* for young people, *Carte Senior* for people over 60 years of age, *Carte Escapades* for frequent travelers, and *Carte Enfant +* for parents with small children. Further details of fares are available on the SNCF website (see p379).

Before boarding a train, travelers must remember to time-punch (*composter*) their tickets and reservations in a *composteur* machine. Beware that inspectors do check travelers' tickets and anyone who fails to time-punch their ticket can be fined.



A double-decker Banlieue train

SUBURBAN TRAINS

Suburban lines are found at all main Paris train stations and are clearly marked *Banlieue*. Tickets for city transportation cannot be used on *Banlieue* trains, with the exception of some RER tickets to stations with both SNCF and RER lines. Several tourist destinations are served by *Banlieue* trains, including Chantilly, Chartres, Giverny, and Versailles (see pp248–53). For further destinations, look at the SNCF website (see p379).

Traveling by Car

Although driving and parking can be difficult in central Paris, a rental car might be useful for visiting outlying areas. Taxis are a more expensive way of getting around than trains or buses, but can be an advantage late at night when the metro has stopped running. There are about 800 taxi ranks (*station de taxis*) throughout Paris.

DRIVING

To rent a car, a valid driver's license, passport, and proof of insurance are required (most firms also require one major credit card). International drivers' licenses are not needed for short-term visitors (up to 90 days) from the EU, North America, Australia, and New Zealand.

Cars drive on the right-hand side and must yield to traffic merging from the right, even on thoroughfares, unless marked by a *priorité* sign, which indicates right of way. Cars on a traffic circle usually have right of way, though the Arc de Triomphe is a hair-raising exception as cars give way to traffic on the right.

PARKING

Parking in Paris is difficult and expensive. Never park where there are *Parking (Stationnement) Interdit* signs. Park only in areas with a large "P" or a *Parking Payant* sign on the sidewalk or road, and pay at the *borodateur* (parking meter). Buy a *carte de stationnement* (€10 or €30 from a *tabac*) to use in the meter, and place the parking ticket so that it is

clearly visible through the windshield. Parking meters (*borodateurs*) operate from 9am until 7pm Monday to Friday. Unless otherwise indicated, parking is free on Saturday, Sunday, public holidays, and in designated areas in August.



Illuminated sign on a taxi

TAXIS

There are over 15,000 taxis operating in central Paris, yet there never seem to be enough to meet demand, particularly during rush hour and on Friday and Saturday nights. The city is expected to have 20,000 taxis by 2012.

Taxis can be hailed in the street, but not within 55 yards (50 m) of a taxi stand. Since stands always take priority over street stops, the easiest way to get a cab is to find a stand and join the line. Stands are located at many busy cross-roads, at main metro and RER stations, hospitals, train stations, and airports.

An illuminated white light on the taxi roof shows that it is available. A small light lit below means that the taxi is occupied. If the white light is covered, the taxi is off duty. Taxis on their last run can refuse to take passengers.

The meter should have a specified initial amount showing at the stand, or when it is hailed. If you order a taxi, the meter will show the charge from where the driver started his journey to collect you. Initial charges for radio taxis vary widely,

depending on the distance the taxi covers to arrive at the pick-up point. Payment cannot be made by check, but many vehicles accept credit cards.

Rates vary according to the city area and the time of day. Rate A, in the city center, is charged per kilometer. The higher rate B applies in the city center on Sundays, holidays, and at night (7pm–7am), or daytime in the suburbs or airports. The highest rate, C, applies to the suburbs and airports at night. Taxis charge for each piece of luggage, and for a fourth passenger. Drivers expect fares to be rounded up.

DIRECTORY

CAR RENTAL AGENCIES

These abound in Paris. Here is a list of major firms with agencies at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports, main train stations, and city-center locations. Call for information and reservations.

Avis

Tel 0820 05 05 05.

Budget

Tel 0825 003 564.

Europcar

Tel 0825 358 358.

Hertz

Tel 0825 861 861.

National Citer

Tel 0825 161 212.

Sixt

Tel 0820 007 498.

TAXIS AND CAR SERVICES

Taxis G7

Tel 01 47 39 47 39, 01 47 39 00 91 (special needs). www.taxisg7.fr (reservations can be made online).

Les Taxis Bleus

Tel 08 91 70 10 10. www.taxis-bleus.com (reservations can be made online).

Neocab

Tel 08100 47336. Environmentally friendly cab service with free Wi-Fi and TV. <http://neo-cab.com> (reservations can be made online).

Verture

Tel 01 49 211 211. Paris's first eco car service. www.verture.fr (reservations can be made online).



No entry sign



**INTERDIT
SUR TOUTE LA LONGUEUR
DE LA VOIE**
Parking Interdit
(no parking)



Tow-away zone
ETC ETC



Speed limit
sign in km

HOW THE MAP REFERENCES WORK

The first figure tells you which *Street Finder* map to turn to.

Hôtel de Ville 19

4 Pl de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 75004.

Map 13 B3. Tel 01 42 76 50 49.



















M Hotel de Ville. □ groups: by arrangement. ● public hols, official functions

The letter and number give the grid reference. Letters go across the map's top and bottom; figures on its sides.

The map continues on page 17 of the *Street Finder*.



KEY TO STREET FINDER

-  Major sight
-  Other sight
-  Other building
-  Metro station
-  RER station
-  Main bus stop
-  Boat service boarding point
-  Main parking lots
-  Tourist information office
-  Hospital with casualty unit
-  Police station
-  Church
-  Synagogue
-  Post office
-  Railroad line
-  Autoroute
-  Pedestrian street
-  House number (main street)

SCALE OF MAP PAGES

0 meters 200 1:11,000
 0 yards 200

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Abbé Grégoire, Rue de l' (6)	Alexis Carrel, Rue (15)	10 A4	Androuet, Rue (18)	6 F1	Arthur Brière, Rue (17)	2 D4
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Barbey d'Aurevilly, Ave (7)	10 E3	Bellou, Rue (19)	8 E1	Blanche, Rue (9)	6 D2	Bourse, Pl de la (2)	6 F5
Bardinet, Rue (14)	15 B4	Belloy, Rue de (16)	4 D5	Blanche, Villa	3 A2	Bourse, Rue de la (2)	6 F6
Bargue, Rue (15)	15 A3	Belzunce, Rue de (10)	7 B3	Blancs Manteaux, Rue des (4)	13 C3	Bourse de Commerce (1)	12 F2
Baron, Rue (17)	1 C4	Ben Aïad, Passage (2)	13 A1	Blanchi, Rue	2 F1	Bourse des Valeurs (2)	6 F5
Barraut, Passage (13)	17 A5	Bénard, Rue (14)	15 C4	Bleue, Rue (9)	7 A3	Boutarel, Rue (4)	13 B4
Barraut, Rue (13)	17 A5	Benjamin Franklin, Rue (16)	9 C2	Blomet, Rue (15)	15 A1	Boutefrè, Rue (5)	13 A4
Barrelet de Ricou, Rue (19)	8 F3	Benoùville, Rue (16)	3 A5	Blondel, Rue (2)	7 B5	Boutin, Rue (13)	16 F5
Barres, Rue des (4)	13 B3	Béranger, Rue (3)	14 D1	Bobillot, Rue (13)	17 B5	Bouton, Impasse (10)	8 D3
Barrier, Impasse (12)	14 F5	Bérier, Cour (4)	14 D4	Boccardor, Rue du (8)	10 F1	Bouvard, Ave (7)	10 E3
Barrois, Passage (3)	13 C1	Bérier du Mets, Rue (13)	17 B3	Bochart de Saron, Rue (9)	6 F2	Boyer Barret, Rue (14)	15 B4
Barthélémy, Passage (10)	8 I	Berlioz, Rue (16)	17 B4	Boëtie, Rue la (8)	4 F5	Brady, Passage (10)	7 B4
Barthélémy, Rue (15)	15 A1	Berlioz, Rue (16)	18 F1	Boieldieu, Place (2)	6 F6	Branly, Quai (7)	10 E2
Barye, Rue (17)	4 F2	Bercy, Allée de (12)	18 F2	Bois de Boulogne	3 A4	Brantôme, Passage (3)	13 B2
Barye, Sq (4)	13 C5	Bercy, Blvd de (12)	18 F1	Bois de Boulogne, Rue du (16)	3 C4	Braque, Rue de (3)	13 C2
Basfour, Passage (2)	13 B1	Bercy, Port de (12, 13)	18 F3	Bois le Prêtre, Blvd du (17)	1 C3	Brazzaville, Place de (15)	9 C5
Basfroi, Passage (11)	14 F3	Bercy, Port de (12, 13)	18 F3	Bois le Vent, Rue (16)	9 A3	Bréa, Rue (6)	16 D1
Basfroi, Rue (11)	14 F3	Bercy, Quai de (12)	18 E5	Boissière, Rue (16)	10 D1	Bréguet, Rue (11)	14 F3
Bassano, Rue de (8, 16)	4 E5	Bercy, Rue de (12)	18 E1	<i>continues</i>	3 C5	Bréguet Sabin, Sq (11)	14 E3
Bassompierre, Rue (4)	14 D4	Berger, Rue (1)	12 F2	Boisseau, Rue (18)	7 A1	Brémontier, Rue (17)	4 F1
Baste, Rue (19)	8 F2	Bergerat, Villa (16)	3 A2	Boissonade, Rue (14)	16 E2	Brésil, Pl du (17)	4 F1
Bastille, Blvd de la (12)	14 E5	Bergère, Cité (9)	7 A4	Boissy d'Anglas, Rue (8)	5 C5	Bretagne, Rue de (3)	14 D2
Bastille, Pl de la (12)	14 E4	Bergère, Rue (9)	7 A4	Boiton, Passage (13)	17 B5	Breteuil, Ave de (7)	11 A5
Bastille, Rue de la (4)	14 E4	Berlie, Rue de (6)	11 C5	Bologne, Rue (16)	9 B3	Breteuil, Ave de (15)	15 A1
Bataillon Français de L'O.N.U. en Corée, Place du (4)	13 C4	Berlioz, Rue (16)	3 B4	Bonaparte, Rue (6)	12 E3	Breteuil, Pl de (7, 15)	11 A5
Bateau Lavoir (18)	6 F1	Berlioz, Sq (9)	6 D2	<i>continues</i>	12 E4	Brey, Rue (17)	4 D3
Bateaux Pompes (6)	12 F3	Bernard de Clairvaux, Rue (3)	13 B2	Bonne Graine, Passage de la (11)	14 F4	Brézina, Rue (14)	16 D4
Batignolles, Blvd des (8, 17)	5 C2	Bernard de Ventadour, Rue (14)	15 B3	Bonne Nouvelle, Impasse de (10)	7 B5	Brézinne, Rue (17)	5 B1
Batignolles, Rue des (17)	5 C1	Bernard Palissy, Rue (6)	12 E4	Bonnet, Rue (18)	2 E3	Brie, Passage de la (19)	8 E2
Batignolles, Sq des (17)	5 B1	Bernardins, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Bonnet, Rue	1 A3	Brignole, Rue (16)	10 D1
Bauches, Rue des (16)	9 A3	Berne, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Bons Enfants, Rue des (1)	12 F2	Brignole Galliera, Sq (16)	10 E1
Baudoin, Rue (13)	18 E4	Bernoulli, Rue (8)	5 C2	Bord de l'Eau, Terrasse du (1)	12 D2	Briquet, Rue (18)	7 A2
Baudoyer, Pl (4)	13 B3	Berri, Rue de (8)	4 F4	Bord de l'Eau, Terrasse du (1)	12 D2	Briquerie, Impasse de la (14)	1 B3
Baudricourt, Rue (13)	18 D5	Berryer, Rue (8)	4 F4	Borda, Rue (3)	13 C1	Brismiche, Rue (4)	13 B2
Bauer, Cité (14)	15 B4	Berteaux Dumas, Rue	3 A2	Bosquet, Ave (7)	10 F2	Broca, Rue 5 (13)	17 A3
Baume, Rue de la (8)	5 A4	Berthe, Rue (18)	6 F1	<i>continues</i>	10 F3	Brochant, Rue (17)	1 B5
Bayard, Rue (8)	10 F1	Berthier, Blvd (17)	1 A4	Bosquet, Rue	10 F3	Brosse, Rue de (4)	13 B3
Bayen, Rue (17)	4 D2	<i>continues</i>	4 E1	Bosquet, Villa (7)	10 F2	Broussais, Rue (14)	16 E5
<i>continues</i>	4 D3	Berthollet, Rue (5)	17 A2	Bossuet, Rue (10)	7 B3	Brown Séquard, Rue (15)	15 B2
Bazailles, Rue de (5)	17 B2	Bertie Albrecht (8)	4 E4	Bouchardon, Rue (10)	7 C5	Bruant, Rue (13)	18 D3
Béarn, Rue de (3)	14 D3	Bertin Poirée, Rue (1)	13 A3	Bouchout, Rue (15)	15 A1	Brun, Rue le (13)	17 B3
Béatrix Dussane, Rue (15)	10 D5	Berton, Rue (16)	9 B3	Boucicaut, Sq (7)	12 D4	Brune, Blvd (14)	15 A5
Beaumont, Impasse (3)	13 B2	Bervic, Rue (18)	7 A1	Boudreau, Rue (9)	6 D4	Brunel, Rue (17)	3 C3
Beaubourg, Rue (3, 4)	13 B2	Berzélius, Rue (17)	1 B4	Boulainvilliers, Hameau de (16)	9 A4	Brunoy, Passage (12)	18 F1
Beauce, Rue du (3)	13 C2	Beslay, Passage (11)	14 F1	Boulainvilliers, Rue de (16)	9 A4	Bruyelles, Rue de (9)	6 D2
Beaucour, Ave (8)	4 F3	Bessières, Blvd (17)	1 C3	Boulangers, Rue des (5)	17 B1	Bruyère, Rue la (9)	6 E3
Beaugrenelle, Rue (15)	9 C5	Bessière, Rue (17)	1 B4	Boulard, Rue (14)	16 D4	Bucherie, Rue de la (5)	13 A4
Beaujolois, Rue de (1)	12 F1	Béthune, Quai de (4)	13 C5	Boulay, Passage (17)	1 B4	Buci, Rue de (6)	12 E4
Beaujon, Rue (8)	4 E4	Beudant, Rue (17)	5 B2	Boulay, Rue (17)	1 B4	Budapest, Pl de (8, 9)	6 D3
Beaujon, Sq (8)	5 A3	Bezout, Rue (14)	16 D5	Boule Blanche, Passage de la (12)	14 E4	Budapest, Rue de (9)	6 D3
Beaumarchais, Bld (3, 4, 11)	14 E3	Bibliothèque Nationale (1, 2)	12 E1	Boule Rouge, Rue de la (9)	7 A4	Budé, Rue (4)	13 C4
Beaune, Rue de (7)	12 D3	Bibliothèque Nationale (2)	12 E1	Boullitte, Rue (14)	15 B5	Buffault, Rue (9)	6 F3
Beauregard, Rue (2)	7 B5	Bibliothèque Nationale (2)	6 F5	Bouille, Rue (11)	14 E3	Buffon, Rue (5)	18 D1
Beaurepaire, Rue (10)	8 D5	Bichat, Rue (10)	8 D4	Bouloi, Rue (17)	1 B4	Bugeaud, Ave (16)	3 B5
Beautreillis, Rue (4)	14 D4	Bienfaisance, Rue de la (8)	5 B3	Boule Blanche, Passage de la (12)	14 E4	Buisson St-Louis, Passage du (10)	8 E4
Beaux Arts, Rue des (6)	12 E3	Bienvenue, Pl (15)	5 C2	Boulevard, Rue (14)	16 D4	Buisson St-Louis, Rue du (10)	8 F4
Beccaria, Rue (12)	14 F5	Bievre, Rue de (5)	13 B5	Boulevard, Rue (14)	16 D4	Bullourde, Passage (11)	14 F4
Becquerel, Rue (18)	2 F5	Bigorre, Rue de (14)	16 D5	Boulevard, Rue (14)	15 B5	Buot, Rue (13)	17 B5
Beethoven, Rue (16)	9 C3	Bineau, Blvd	3 B1	Boulevard, Rue (14)	14 E3		
Béla Bartók, Sq (15)	9 C4	Biot, Rue (17)	6 D1	Boulevard, Rue (14)	15 B5		
Belfort, Rue de (11)	1 B2	Bir Hakeim, Pont de (15, 16)	9 C3	Boulevard, Rue (14)	14 E3		
Belhomme, Rue (18)	7 A1			Boulevard, Rue (14)	15 B5		
Belidor, Rue (17)	3 C2			Boulevard, Rue (14)	14 E3		
Bellanger, Rue	3 A2			Boulevard, Rue (14)	15 B5		

Burnouf, Rue (19)	8 F3	Castagnary, Rue (15)	15 A3	Chapelle, Ave de la (17)	3 C2	Chaufourniers, Rue des (19)	8 E3
Burq, Rue (18)	6 E1	Castellane, Rue de (8)	5 C4	Chapelle, Blvd de la (10, 18)	7 C1	Chaumont, Rue de (19)	8 E2
Butte aux Cailles, Rue de la (13)	17 B5	Castex, Rue (4)	14 D4	Chapelle, Cité de la (18)	7 C1	Chauveau Lagarde, Rue (8)	5 C5
C		Castiglione, Rue de (1)	12 D1	Chapelle, Pl de la (18)	7 C1	Chazelles, Rue de (17)	4 F2
C Dain, Rue	2 E1	Catacombs (14)	16 B3	Chapelle de la (18)	7 C1	Chemin Vert, Passage du (11)	14 F2
Cabanis, Rue (14)	16 F5	Catalogne, Pl de (15)	15 B3	Chapelle de la Sorbonne (5)	13 A5	Chemin Vert, Rue du (11)	14 F3
Cadet, Rue (9)	6 F4	Catulle Mendès, Rue (17)	4 D1	Chapon, Rue (3)	13 C1	Chénier, Rue (2)	7 B5
continues	7 A3	Cauallotti, Rue (18)	6 D1	Chappe, Rue (18)	6 F1	Cherche Midi, Rue du (6)	11 C5
Caffarelli, Rue (3)	14 D1	Cauchois, Rue (18)	6 E1	Chaptal, Cité (9)	6 E2	continues	12 D5
Caill, Rue (10)	7 C2	Caulaincourt, Rue (18)	2 E5	Chaptal, Rue (9)	6 E2	Cherche Midi, Rue du (15, 6)	15 B1
Caillié, Rue (18)	8 D5	<i>continues</i>	6 D1	Charbonnière, Rue de la (18)	7 B1	Chernoviz, Rue (16)	9 B3
Caire, Passage du (2)	7 B5	Caumartin, Rue de (9)	6 D4	Charbonniers, Passage des (15)	15 A1	Chéry, Rue de (17)	5 B2
Caire, Rue du (2)	7 D5	Cavalerie, Rue de la (15)	10 E5	Charcot, Rue (13)	18 E4	Chérubini, Rue (2)	6 E5
Calais, Rue de (9)	6 D2	Cavalière Fortunée, Allée (16)	3 A4	Chardin, Rue (16)	9 C3	Cheval Blanc, Passage du (11)	14 E4
Calmels, Impasse (18)	2 F4	Cavalière St Denis, Allée (16)	3 A4	Charenton, Rue de (12)	14 F5	Chevaleret, Rue du (13)	18 F5
Calmels, Rue (18)	2 F4	Cavallotti, Rue (18)	6 D1	Charlemagne, Rue (4)	13 C4	Chevert, Rue (7)	11 A3
Calmels Prolongée, Rue (18)	2 F4	Cave, Rue (18)	7 B1	Charles Albert, Passage (17)	2 D3	Cheverus, Rue de (9)	6 D3
Calvaire, Pl du (18)	6 F1	Cazotte, Rue (18)	7 A1	Charles Baudelaire, Rue (12)	14 F5	Chevet, Rue du (11)	8 E5
Cambacérés, Rue (8)	5 B4	Cel Scott, Rue du (15)	10 D4	Charles Bernard, Place (18)	2 F4	Chevreuse, Rue de (6)	16 E2
Cambon, Rue (1)	6 D5	Célestins, Port des (4)	13 C4	Charles Dallery, Passage (11)	14 F3	Choiseul, Passage (2)	6 E5
Cambronne, Pl (15)	10 F5	Célestins, Quai des (4)	13 C4	Charles de Gaulle, Rue (12)	14 F5	Choiseul, Rue de (2)	6 E5
Cambronne, Sq (15)	10 F5	Cels, Rue (14)	15 C3	Charles de Gaulle, Ave Charles de Gaulle, Pl (16)	4 D4	Choisy, Ave de (13)	17 C5
Camille Blaisot, Rue (17)	2 D3	Censier, Rue (5)	17 B2	Charles de Gaulle, Pont (12, 13)	18 E2	Chopin, Rue (7)	12 D4
Camille Flammarion, Rue (18)	2 F3	Centre de Conférences Internationales (16)	4 D5	Charles Dickens, Rue (16)	9 C3	Chopin, Pl (16)	9 A3
Camille Jullian, Pl (6)	16 E2	Cerisaie, Rue de la (4)	14 D4	Charles Dickens, Sq (16)	9 C3	Choron, Rue (9)	6 F3
Campagne Première, Rue (14)	16 E2	Cerisoles, Rue de (8)	4 F5	Charles Divry, Rue (14)	16 A	Christiani, Rue (18)	7 A1
Campo Formio, Rue de (13)	17 C3	Cernuschi, Rue (17)	4 F1	Charles Dullin, Pl (18)	6 F1	Christine, Rue (6)	12 F4
Canada, Pl du (8)	11 A1	César Caire, Ave (8)	5 B3	Charles Fillion, Pl (17)	1 B5	Christophe Colomb, Rue (16)	4 E5
Cannes, Rue des (6)	12 E4	Chabanais, Rue (1)	12 E1	Charles Floquet, Ave (7)	10 E4	Cicé, Rue de (6)	16 D1
Cange, Rue du (14)	15 B4	Chabrol, Cité de (10)	7 B3	Charles Girault, Ave (8)	11 B1	Cimaraosa, Rue (16)	3 C5
Cantagrel, Rue (13)	18 F5	Chabrol, Rue de (10)	7 B3	Charles Godon, Cité (9)	6 F3	Cimetière de Montmartre (18)	6 D1
Cantal, Cour du (11)	14 E4	Chaillot, Rue de (16)	4 E5	Charles Laffitte, Rue (3)	3 A3	continues	2 D5
Capitaine Glarner, Ave du	2 D1	Chaise Récamier, Sq (7)	12 D4	Charles Lamoureux, Rue (16)	3 B5	Cimetière de Passy (16)	9 C2
Capitaine Scott, Rue du (15)	10 D4	Chalet, Rue du (10)	8 F4	Charles Lizet, Rue (11)	14 E2	Cimetière des Batignolles, Ave de	1 A3
Capitan, Sq (5)	17 B1	Chalgrin, Rue (16)	3 C4	Charles Moureu, Rue (13)	18 D5	Cimetière du Montparnasse (14)	16 D3
Caplat, Rue (18)	7 B1	Chalon, Cour de (12)	18 F1	Charles Nodier, Rue (18)	7 A1	Cimetière Parisien des Batignolles (17)	1 B3
Capron, Rue (18)	6 D1	Chalon, Rue de (12)	18 F1	Charles Risler, Ave (7)	10 E4	Cimetière St Benoît, Rue du (5)	13 A5
Capucines, Blvd des (2, 9)	6 D5	Chambiges, Rue (8)	10 F1	Charles Schmidt, Rue (2)	2 E1	Cimetière St Vincent (18)	2 F5
Capucines, Rue des (1, 2)	6 D5	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris (8)	4 F4	Charles Weiss, Rue (15)	15 A4	Cino del Duca, Rue (17)	3 B1
Cardan, Rue (17)	1 B4	Champ de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris (8)	4 F4	Charlet, Rue (15)	15 B2	Cinq Diamants, Rue des (13)	17 B5
Cardinal Amette, Pl du (15)	10 E5	Champ de Mars, Rue du (7)	10 F3	Charlot, Rue (3)	14 D1	Cinq Martyrs du Lycée Buffon, Pont des (14, 15)	15 B3
Cardinal Guibert, Rue du (18)	6 F1	Champ Marie, Passage du	2 F3	Charonne, Rue de (11)	14 F4	Cirque, Rue de (8)	5 B5
Cardinal Lemoine, Cité du (5)	13 B5	Champagnon, Rue (18)	2 E4	Charras, Rue (9)	6 D4	Ciseaux, Rue des (6)	12 E4
Cardinal Lemoine, Rue du (5)	17 B1	Championnet, Rue (5)	12 F5	Chartres, Rue de (18)	7 B1	Cité, Rue de la (4)	13 A4
Cardinal Mercier, Rue (9)	6 D2	Champs, Galerie de (8)	4 F4	Chartreux, Rue des (6)	16 E2	Civiale, Rue (10)	8 F4
Cardinal Pèrier, Rue (17)	5 A1	Champs-Élysées, Ave des (8)	11 B1	Chassaigne-Goyon, Pl (8)	5 A4	Claireaut, Rue (17)	1 C5
Cardinet, Rue (17)	1 B5	continues	4 E4	Chasseurs, Ave des (17)	4 F1	Clapeyron, Rue (8)	5 C2
continues	5 A1	continues	5 A5	Château, Rue du (14)	15 C4	Claridge, Galerie du (8)	4 F5
Carmes, Rue des (5)	13 A5	Champs-Élysées, Carré (8)	11 B1	Château d'Eau, Rue du (10)	7 C5	Claude Bernard, Rue (5)	17 A2
Carnot, Ave (17)	4 D3	Champs-Élysées, Port des (8)	11 A1	Château de Solférino, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Claude Debussy, Rue (17)	3 C1
Carnot, Rue (17)	2 D2	Champs-Élysées, Rond Point des (8)	5 A5	Château Landon, Rue du (10)	8 D2	Claude Debussy, Sq (17)	5 A1
Caroline, Rue (17)	5 C2	Chanaleilles, Rue de (7)	11 B4	Château des Rentiers, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Claude Pouillet, Rue (17)	5 B1
Caron, Rue (4)	14 D4	Chancelier Adenauer, Pl du (16)	3 B5	Château de Solférino, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Claude Vellefaux, Ave (10)	8 E4
Carpeaux, Rue (18)	2 D5	Change, Pont au (1)	13 A3	Château de Solférino, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, Sq (14)	16 E4
Carpeaux, Rue du Sq (18)	2 E4	Chanoine Viollet, Sq du (14)	15 C4	Château Rouge, Pl du (18)	7 B1	Claudel, Rue (9)	6 F3
Carpeaux, Sq (18)	2 E4	Chanoinesse, Rue (4)	13 B4	Châteaubriand, Rue de (8)	4 E4	Clef, Rue de la (5)	17 B2
Carreau du Temple (3)	14 D1	Chantier, Passage du (12)	14 F4	Châteaubriand, Rue de (8)	4 E4	Clément, Rue (6)	12 E4
Carrée, Cour (1)	12 F2	Chantiers, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Châteaudun, Rue de (9)	6 E3	Clément Marot, Rue (8)	4 F5
Carrousel, Pl du (1)	12 E2	Chantilly, Rue de (9)	7 A3	Châtelet, Pl du (1, 4)	13 A3	Cler, Rue (7)	10 F3
Carrousel, Pont du (1, 6, 7)	12 E2			Châtillon, Rue de (14)	15 C5	Cléry, Rue de (2)	7 A5
Casimir Delavigne, Rue (6)	12 F5			Chauchat, Rue (9)	6 F4	Clichy, Ave de (17, 18)	6 D1
Casimir Pèrier, Rue (7)	11 B3			Chaudron, Rue (10)	8 D2	Clichy, Ave de (17)	1 B4
Cassette, Rue (6)	12 D5					Clichy, Ave de la Porte de (17)	1 A4
Cassini, Rue (14)	16 E3						

Clichy, Blvd de (9, 18)	6 E2	Compiègne, Rue de (10)	7 B2	Croix des Petits Champs, Rue (1)	12 F1	Delacroix, Rue (16)	9 A2
Clichy, Passage de (18)	6 1	Comtesse, Allée (8)	5 A3	Croix Rouge, Carrefour de la (6)	12 D4	Delambre, Rue (14)	16 D2
Clichy, Place de (18)	6 D1	Conciergerie (1)	13 A3	Croulebarbe, Rue de (13)	17 B4	Delambre, Sq (14)	16 D2
Clichy, Porte de	1 A3	Concorde, Pl de la (8)	11 C1	Croizatier, Impasse (12)	14 F5	Delanos, Passage (10)	7 C3
Clichy, Porte de (17)	1 A4	Concorde, Pont de la (7, 8)	11 B1	Croizatier, Rue (12)	14 F5	Delbet, Rue (14)	15 C5
Clichy, Rue de	1 C1	Condé, Rue de (6)	12 F5	Crossol, Rue de (11)	14 E1	Delcassé, Ave (8)	5 B4
Clichy, Rue de (9)	6 D2	Condorcet, Cité (9)	7 A3	Crypte Archéologique (4)	13 A4	Delessert, Blvd (16)	9 C3
Clichignacourt, Rue de (18)	7 A1	Condorcet, Rue (9)	6 F2	Cujas, Rue (5)	13 A5	Delessert, Passage (10)	8 D3
Clisson, Rue (13)	18 A4	Conférence, Port de la (8)	10 F1	Cunin Gridaine, Rue (3)	13 B1	Delta, Rue du (9)	7 A2
Cloche Perce, Rue (4)	13 C3	Conseiller Collignon, Rue du (16)	9 A2	Curton, Rue	1 A3	Demarquay, Rue (10)	7 C2
Clodion, Rue (15)	10 D4	Conservatoire, Rue du (9)	7 A4	Cuvier, Rue (5)	17 C1	Denain, Blvd de (10)	7 B3
Cloître Notre-Dame, Rue du (4)	13 B4	Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (3)	13 B1	Cygne, Rue du (1)	13 B2	Denfert Rochereau, Ave (14)	16 E3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Conservatoire National Supérieur d'Art Dramatique (9)	7 A4	Cygnés, Allée des (15, 16)	9 B4	Denfert Rochereau, Pl (14)	16 E3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Constance, Rue (18)	6 E1	Cyran de Bergerac, Rue (18)	2 F5	Denis Poisson, Rue (17)	3 C3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Constant Coquelin, Ave (7)	11 B5			Denis Poulot, Sq (11)	14 F3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Constantin Brancusi, Pl (14)	15 C3			Dénoyez, Rue (20)	8 F4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Constantine, Rue de (7)	11 B2			Denys Bühlér, Sq (7)	11 A3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Constantinople, Rue de (8)	5 B2			Déodat de Séverac, Rue (17)	5 A1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Conté, Rue (3)	13 C1			Deparcieux, Rue (14)	16 D3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Conti, Quai de (6)	12 F3			Départ, Rue du (14, 15)	15 C2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Contrescarpe, Pl de la (5)	17 A1			Département, Rue du (18)	8 D1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Copenhague, Rue de (8)	5 C2			Desaix, Rue (15)	10 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Copernic, Rue (16)	3 C5			Desaix, Sq (15)	10 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coq Héron, Rue (1)	12 F1			Desargues, Rue (11)	8 F5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coquillière, Rue (1)	12 F1			Desbordes Valmore, Rue (16)	9 A2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corbusier, Pl le (6)	12 D4			Descartes, Rue (5)	17 A1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cordelières, Rue des (13)	17 A3			Descombes, Rue (17)	4 D1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corderie, Rue de la (3)	14 D1			Desgenettes, Rue (7)	11 A2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corneille, Rue (6)	12 F5			Deshayes, Villa (15)	15 B5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corse, Quai de la (4)	13 A3			Désir, Passage du (10)	7 C4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cortambert, Rue (16)	9 B2			Désiré Ruggieri, Rue (18)	2 E4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corvetto, Rue (8)	5 B3			Desprez, Rue (15)	15 B3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Corvisart, Rue (13)	17 A4			Dessous des Berges, Rue du (13)	18 F5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cossonnerie, Rue de la (1)	13 A2			Détaille, Rue (17)	4 F2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Costa Rica, Pl de (16)	9 C3			Deux Anges, Impasse des (6)	12 E4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cotentin, Rue de (15)	15 A3			Deux Avenues, Rue des (13)	17 C5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cothenet, Rue (16)	3 A5			Deux Gares, Rue des (10)	7 C3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cottages, Rue des (18)	2 F5			Deux Nêthes, Impasse des (18)	6 D1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cotte, Rue de (12)	14 F5			Deux Ponts, Rue des (4)	13 C4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Couche, Rue (14)	16 D5			Deux Sœurs, Passage des (9)	6 F4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Couédic, Rue du (14)	16 D5			Diaghilev, Pl (9)	6 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Couperin, Sq (4)	13 B3			Diard, Rue (18)	2 F5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cour de Commerce St-André (7)	12 F4			Diderot, Blvd (12)	18 F1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cour des Fermes (1)	12 F1			Diderot, Cour (12)	18 F1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Courcelles, Blvd de (8, 17)	4 F3			Didot, Rue (15)	15 B5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Courcelles, Porte de (17)	4 D1			Dieu, Rue (10)	8 D5
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Courcelles, Rue de (8)	5 A4			Direction Générale SNCF (9)	6 D3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Courcelles, Rue de (17)	4 E2			Direction RATP (6)	12 F3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Courty, Rue de (7)	11 C2			Dixmude, Blvd de (17)	3 C2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coustou, Rue (18)	6 E1			Dobropol, Rue du (17)	3 C2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coutellerie, Rue de la (4)	13 B3			Docteur Alfred Fournier, Pl du (10)	8 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coutures St Gervais, Rue des (3)	14 D2			Docteur Babinski, Rue du (18)	2 E2
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coyvel, Rue (13)	17 C4			Docteur Bauer, Rue du	2 F1
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Coysevox, Rue (18)	2 D5			Docteur Brouardel, Ave de (7)	10 D3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Crébillon, Rue (6)	12 F5			Docteur Calmette, Rue du	1 A3
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Crémieux, Rue (12)	18 E1			Docteur Charles Richet, Rue du (13)	18 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Cretet, Rue (9)	6 F2			Docteur Finlay, Rue du (15)	10 D4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Crevaux, Rue (16)	3 B5			Docteur Germain Sée, Rue de (16)	9 B4
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Crillon, Rue (4)	14 D5				
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Croce Spinelli, Rue (15)	15 B3				
Cloître St Méri, Rue du (4)	13 B2	Croissant, Rue du (2)	7 A5				

Docteur Hayem, Pl du (16)	9 A4	Eblé, Rue (7)	11 B5	Emile Ménier, Rue (16)	3 B5	Faubourg Poissonnière, Rue du (9, 10)	7 A3
Docteur Heulin, Rue du (17)	1 C5	Echaude, Rue de l' (6)	12 E4	Emile Pouvillon, Ave (7)	10 E3	Faubourg St-Antoine, Rue du (11, 12)	14 F4
Docteur Lancereaux, Rue du (8)	5 A3	Echelle, Rue de l' (1)	7 B1	Emile Zola, Rue	2 D2	Faubourg St-Denis, Rue du (10)	7 C2
Docteur Magnan, Rue du (13)	18 D5	Echiquier, Rue de l' (10)	7 B5	Emile Augier, Blvd (16)	9 A2	Faubourg St-Honoré, Rue du (8)	4 E3
Docteur Navarre, Pl du (13)	18 D5	Ecluses St-Martin, Rue des (10)	8 D3	Emile Richard, Rue (14)	16 D3	<i>continues</i>	5 A4
Docteur Paul Brousse, Rue du (17)	1 B4	Ecole de St-Martin, Rue des (10)	8 D3	Emilio Castelar, Rue (12)	14 F5	Faubourg St-Jacques, Rue du (14)	16 F3
Docteur Roux, Rue du (15)	15 A2	Ecole Nationale d'Administration (7)	12 D3	Emmanuel Chabrier, Sq (17)	5 A1	Faubourg St-Martin, Rue du (10)	7 C4
Docteur Roux, Rue du (17)	1 A3	Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts (6)	12 E3	Enfer, Passage d' (14)	16 E2	<i>continues</i>	8 D2
Docteur Victor Hutinel, Rue du (13)	18 D4	Ecole Normale Supérieure (5)	17 A2	Enghien, Rue d' (10)	7 B4	Fauconnier, Rue du (4)	13 C4
Dolomieu, Rue (5)	17 B2	Ecole Polytechnique, Rue de l' (5)	13 A5	Epee de Bois, Rue de l' (5)	17 B2	Faustin Hélie, Rue (16)	9 A2
Domat, Rue (5)	13 A5	Ecole Supérieure des Mines (6)	16 F1	Eperon, Rue de l' (6)	12 F4	Fauvet, Rue (18)	2 D5
Dôme, Rue du (16)	4 D5	Ecole Militaire (7)	10 F4	Epinettes, Impasse des (17)	1 C3	Favart, Rue (2)	6 F5
Dôme des Invalides (7)	11 A4	Ecole Militaire, Pl de l' (7)	10 F4	Epinettes, Rue des (17)	1 C4	Fédération, Rue de la (15)	10 D4
Domrémy, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Ecoles, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Erables, Route des (16)	3 A3	Félibien, Rue (6)	12 E4
Dosne, Rue (16)	3 B5	Ecouffes, Rue des (4)	13 C3	Erasmus Brossolette, Rue (5)	17 A2	Félicité, Rue de la (17)	5 A1
Douai, Rue de (9)	6 E2	Edgar Poe, Rue (19)	8 F3	Erasmengron, Rue (18)	2 F3	Félicité Desruelles, Sq (6)	12 E4
Douaumont, Blvd de (17)	1 A3	Edgar Quinet, Blvd (14)	16 D2	Espace Pierre Cardin (8)	11 B1	Félix Pécourt, Rue (18)	2 D4
Double, Pont au (4, 5)	13 A4	Edgar Quinet, Rue	2 E1	Esclangon, Rue (18)	2 F3	Félix Ziem, Rue (18)	2 E5
Dragon, Rue du (6)	12 D4	Edimbourg, Rue d' (8)	5 C3	Essai, Rue de l' (5)	17 C2	Fénelon, Rue (10)	7 B3
Drevet, Rue (18)	6 F1	Edison, Ave (13)	18 D5	Estienne d'Orves, Pl d' (9)	6 D3	Fer à Moulin, Rue du (5)	17 B2
Drouot, Rue (9)	6 F4	Edmond About, Rue (16)	9 A2	Estrapade, Pl de l' (5)	17 A1	Ferdinand Brunot, Pl et Sq (14)	16 D4
Dubail, Passage (10)	7 C4	Edmond Flamand, Rue (13)	18 E3	Estrées, Rue d' (7)	11 A4	Ferdinand Duval, Rue (4)	13 C3
Duban, Rue (16)	9 A3	Edmond Gondinet, Rue (13)	17 A4	Etats Unis, Pl des (16)	4 D5	Ferdouisy, Ave (8)	5 A3
Dublin, Pl de (8)	5 C2	Edmond Guillaout, Rue (15)	15 B2	Etex, Rue (18)	2 D5	Férembach, Cité (17)	3 C3
Dubois, Rue (6)	12 F4	Edmond Michelet, Pl (4)	13 B2	Etienne Marcel, Rue (1, 2)	12 F1	Ferme St Lazare, Cour de la (10)	7 B3
Duc, Rue (18)	2 F4	Edmond Rostand, Place (6)	12 F5	<i>continues</i>	13 A1	Fermiers, Rue des (17)	5 A1
Duchefdeleville, Rue (13)	18 E4	Edmond Valentin, Rue (7)	10 F2	Etoile, Route de l' (16)	3 A4	Fernand de la Tombelle, Sq (17)	5 A1
Dufrenoy, Rue (16)	9 A1	Edouard Colonne, Rue (1)	13 A3	Etoile, Rue de l' (17)	4 D3	Fernand Forest, Pl (15)	9 B5
Duguay Trouin, Rue (6)	16 D1	Edouard Denis, Place (6)	16 E2	Eugène Fournière, Rue (18)	2 F3	Fernand Labori, Rue (18)	2 F3
Duhesme, Rue (18)	2 F4	Edouard Detaille, Rue (17)	4 F2	Eugène Carrière, Rue (18)	2 E5	Fernand Pelloutier, Rue (17)	1 C3
Dulac, Rue (15)	15 B1	Edouard Jacques, Rue (14)	15 C3	Eugène Flachet, Rue (17)	4 E1	Férou, Rue (6)	12 E5
Dulong, Rue (17)	5 B1	Edouard Lockroy, Rue (11)	14 F1	Eugène Manuel, Rue (16)	9 B2	Ferronnerie, Rue de la (10)	13 A2
Duméril, Rue (13)	17 C3	Edouard Manet, Rue (13)	17 C4	Eugène Varlin, Rue (10)	8 D3	Ferrus, Rue (14)	16 F4
Dumont d'Urville, Rue (16)	4 D5	Edouard Pailleron, Rue (19)	8 F2	Eugène Varlin, Sq (10)	8 D3	Feuillantines, Rue des (5)	16 F2
Dunkerque, Rue de (9, 10)	7 B2	Edouard Quenu, Rue (5)	17 B2	Euler, Rue (8)	4 E5	Feuillants, Terrasse des (1)	12 D1
Dunois, Rue (13)	18 E4	Edouard Vaillant, Rue	2 E2	Eure, Rue de l' (14)	15 C4	Feutrier, Rue (18)	7 A1
Duperré, Rue (9)	6 E2	Edward Tuck, Ave (8)	11 B1	Europe, Pl de l' (8)	5 C3	Feydeau, Galerie (2)	6 F5
Dupetit Thouars, Cité (3)	14 D1	Eglise de la Sorbonne (5)	13 A5	Euryale Dehaynin, Rue (19)	8 F1	Feydeau, Rue (2)	6 F5
Dupetit Thouars, Rue (3)	14 D1	El Salvador, Pl (7)	11 A5	Exposition, Rue de l' (7)	10 F3	Fidélité, Rue de la (10)	7 C4
Duphot, Rue (1)	5 C5	Elisabeth, Passage	1 C2	Eylau, Ave d' (16)	9 C1	Figuier, Rue du (4)	13 C4
Dupin, Rue (6)	11 C5	Elisée Reclus, Ave (7)	10 E3	Fabert, Rue (7)	11 A2	Filles du Calvaire, Blvd des (3, 11)	14 D2
Duplan, Cité (16)	3 C3	Elysée, Rue de l' (8)	5 B5	Fabriques, Cour des (11)	14 F1	Filles du Calvaire, Rue des (3)	14 D2
Dupleix, Pl (15)	10 E4	Elzévir, Rue (3)	14 D3	Fagon, Rue (13)	17 C4	Filles St Thomas, Rue des (2)	6 F5
Dupleix, Rue (15)	10 E4	Emeriau, Rue (15)	9 C5	Faisanderie, Rue de la (16)	3 A5	Finlande, Pl de (7)	11 A2
Dupont, Villa (1)	3 B4	Emile Acolas, Ave (7)	10 E4	<i>continues</i>	9 A1	Firmin Gémier, Rue (18)	2 D4
Dupont des Loges, Rue (7)	10 F3	Emile Allez, Rue (17)	3 C2	Falaise, Cité (18)	2 E3	Flandre, Passage de (19)	8 F1
Durantin, Rue (18)	6 E1	Emile Blémont, Rue (18)	2 F4	Falconet, Rue (18)	7 A1	Flandre, Rue de (19)	8 E1
Duras, Rue de (8)	5 B5	Emile Chauteemps, Sq (3)	13 B1	Falguière, Cité (15)	15 A2	Flandrin, Blvd (16)	3 A5
Durel, Cité (18)	2 E3	Emile Deschanel, Ave (7)	10 E3	Falguière, Pl (15)	15 A3	<i>continues</i>	9 A1
Duret, Rue (16)	3 C4	Emile Deslandres, Rue (13)	17 B3	Falguière, Rue (15)	15 A2	Flatters, Rue (5)	17 A3
Duroc, Rue (7)	11 B5	Emile Dubois, Rue (14)	16 E4	Fallempin, Rue (15)	10 D5	Flichier, Rue (9)	6 F3
Durouchoux, Rue (14)	16 D4	Emile Duclaux, Rue (15)	15 A2	Fanny, Rue	1 B3	Fleurs, Cité des (17)	1 C4
Dussoubs, Rue (2)	13 A1	Emile Gilbert, Rue (12)	18 F1	Faraday, Rue (17)	4 D2	Fleurs, Quai aux (4)	13 B4
Dutot, Rue (15)	15 A2	Emile Level, Rue (17)	1 B4	Farcot, Rue	2 D1	Fleurus, Rue de (6)	12 D5
Duvivier, Rue (7)	10 F3			Faubourg du Temple, Rue du (10, 11)	8 E5	Fleury, Rue (18)	7 B1
E				Faubourg Montmartre, Rue du (9)	6 F4	Floraire, Rue	1 C2
Eaux, Rue des (16)	9 C3					Florence Blumenthal, Rue (16)	9 A5
Eaux-Vives, Passage des (11)	14 E2						

Florence Blumenthal, Sq (13)	18 E5	Frédéric Sauton, Rue (5)	13 A5	Général Aubé, Rue du (16)	9 A3	Georges Pompidou, Voie (1, 4)	13 A3
Florimont, Impasse (15)	15 B4	Frédéric Schneider, Rue (18)	2 F3	Général Bertrand, Rue du (7)	11 A5	Georges Pompidou, Voie (16)	9 B4
Flourens, Passage (17)	2 D3	Fremicourt, Rue (15)	10 E5	<i>continues</i>	15 B1	Georges Saché, Rue (14)	15 C4
Foch, Ave (16)	3 B4	Frémiet, Ave (16)	9 C3	Général Brucard, Pl (8)	4 F3	Georges Ville, Rue (16)	3 C5
Foch, Sq de l'Ave (16)	3 B4	Frères Périer, Rue des (16)	10 E1	Général Camou, Rue du (7)	10 E3	Georgette Agutte, Rue (18)	2 E4
Foin, Rue du (3)	14 D3	Fresnel, Rue (16)	10 D1	Général Catroux, Pl du (17)	5 A2	Gérando, Rue (9)	7 A2
Folie Méricourt, Rue de la (11)	14 E1	Freycinet, Rue (16)	10 E1	Général Clergerie, Rue du (16)	3 B5	Gérard de Nerval, Rue (18)	2 E3
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Folies Bergères (9)	7 A4	Frochet, Ave (9)	6 F2	Général de Castelneau, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Gergovie, Rue de (15)	15 B4
Fondary, Rue (15)	10 D5	Frochet, Rue (9)	6 E2	Général de Larminat, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Germain Pilon, Cité (18)	6 E1
Fonderie, Passage de la (11)	14 F1	Frochevau, Rue (14)	15 C3	Général Détré, Ave de (7)	10 E4	Germain Pilon, Rue (18)	6 E1
Fontaine, Rue (9)	6 E2	<i>continues</i>	16 D3	Général Foy, Rue du (8)	5 B3	Gesvres, Quai de (4)	13 A3
Fontaine au Roi, Rue de la (11)	8 F5	Froissart, Rue (3)	14 D2	Général Gouraud, Pl du (7)	10 E3	Giffard, Rue (13)	18 E3
Fontaine de		Froment, Rue (11)	14 E3	Général Henrys, Rue du (17)	2 D3	Gilbert Perroy, Pl (14)	15 C4
l'Observatoire (6)	16 E2	Fromentin, Rue (9)	6 E2	Général Ingold, Pl (10, 19)	8 F4	Ginoux, Rue (15)	9 C5
Fontaine de Médicis (6)	12 F5	Fructidor, Rue (17)	1 C2	Général Koenig, Pl du (17)	3 C2	Giordano Bruno, Rue (15)	15 B5
Fontaine des Innocents (1)	13 A2	Fulton, Rue (13)	18 E3	Général Lambert, Rue du (7)	10 D3	Girardon, Rue (18)	2 F5
Fontaine du But, Rue de la (18)	2 F5	Fürstenberg, Rue de (6)	12 E4	Général Lanrezac, Rue du (17)	9 B2	Git le Cœur, Rue (6)	12 F4
Fontaines du Temple, Rue des (3)	13 C1	Fustel de Coulanges, Rue (5)	16 F2	Général Langlois, Rue du (16)	9 B2	Glacière, Rue de la (13)	16 F5
Fontenoy, Pl de (7)	10 F5	G		Général Leclerc, Ave du (14)	16 D4	<i>continues</i>	17 A3
Forest, Rue (18)	6 D1	Gabriel, Ave (8)	5 B5	Général Leclerc, Blvd du	1 B2	Gluck, Rue (9)	6 E4
Forez, Rue du (3)	14 D1	Gabriel, Villa (15)	15 B1	Général Lemonnier, Ave du (1)	12 D2	Gobelins, Ave des (5, 13)	17 B3
Fortuny, Rue (17)	4 F2	Gabriel Fauré, Sq (17)	5 A1	Général Mangin, Ave du (15)	9 B4	Gobelins, Rue des (13)	17 B3
Forum des Halles (1)	13 A2	Gabriel Laumain, Rue du (9)	7 A4	Général Monclar, Pl du (15)	15 A4	Godefroy, Rue (13)	17 C4
Fossés St-Bernard, Rue des (5)	13 B5	Gabriel Péri, Ave (18)	2 D2	Général Morin, Sq du (3)	13 B1	Godot de Mauroy, Rue (9)	6 D4
Fossés-St Marcel, Rue des (5)	17 C2	Gabriel Péri, Pl (8)	5 C4	Général Roguet, Rue du	1 A1	Goethe, Rue (16)	10 E1
Foucault, Rue (16)	10 D1	Gabriel Pierné, Sq (6)	12 E3	Geoffroy l'Angevin, Rue (4)	13 B2	Goff, Rue le (5)	16 F1
Foucault, Rue (17)	1 A2	Gabrielle, Rue (18)	6 F1	Geoffroy l'Asnier, Rue (4)	13 C4	Goncourt, Rue des (11)	8 E5
Fouquet, Rue (17)	1 A3	Gaby Sylvia, Rue (11)	14 E3	Geoffroy Marie, Rue (9)	7 A4	Gouin, Rue (17)	1 B4
Four, Rue du (6)	12 E4	Gaillon, Pl (2)	6 E5	Geoffroy-St-Hilaire, Rue (5)	17 C2	Gounod, Rue (17)	4 E2
Fourcroy, Rue (17)	4 E2	Gaillon, Rue (2)	6 E5	George Bernanos, Ave (5)	16 F2	Gourgaud, Ave (17)	4 E1
Fourcy, Rue de (4)	13 C4	Gaîté, Rue de la (18)	2 E2	George Eastman, Rue (13)	17 C5	Goutte d'Or, Rue de la (18)	7 B1
Foyatier, Rue (18)	6 F1	Gaîté, Rue de la (14)	15 C2	George F Haendel, Rue (10)	8 D3	Gouvion-St-Cyr, Blvd (17)	3 C2
Fragonard, Rue (17)	1 B4	Gal Aube, Rue du (16)	9 A3	George V, Ave (8)	4 E5	Gouvion-St-Cyr, Sq (17)	3 C2
Française, Rue (1, 2)	13 A1	Gal Camou, Rue du (7)	10 E3	<i>continues</i>	10 E1	Gracieuse, Rue (5)	17 B2
France, Ave de (13)	18 F4	Gal de Castelneau, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Georges Bizet, Rue (16)	4 E5	Graisvaudan, Sq du (17)	3 C1
Francis de Pressensé, Rue (15)	15 B4	Gal Detrie, Ave de (7)	10 E4	<i>continues</i>	10 E1	Gramont, Rue de (2)	6 E5
Francis Garnier, Rue (18)	2 D3	Gal Lambert, Rue du (7)	9 D3	Georges Boisseau, Rue	1 B1	Grancey, Rue de (14)	16 D4
Francis Jammes, Rue (10)	8 E3	Galandé, Rue (5)	13 A4	Georges Cailin, Sq (3)	14 D3	Grand Cerf, Passage du (2)	13 A1
Francis Pouleuc, Sq (6)	12 E5	Galerie National du Jeu de Paume (1)	11 C1	Georges Desplas, Rue (5)	17 B2	Grand Palais (8)	11 A1
Francisque Sarcey, Rue (16)	9 B2	Gailièe, Rue (8, 16)	4 E5	Georges Desplas, Rue (5)	17 B2	Grand Prieuré, Rue du (11)	14 E1
Franco Russe, Ave (7)	10 E2	Galliera, Rue de (16)	10 E1	Georges Eastman, Rue (13)	17 C5	Grand Veneur, Rue du (4)	14 D3
Francoeur, Rue (18)	2 F5	Galvani, Rue (17)	4 D1	George F Haendel, Rue (10)	8 D3	Grande Armée, Ave de la (17, 16)	3 C3
François Millet, Rue (16)	9 A5	Gambetta, Rue	2 E1	<i>continues</i>	10 E1	<i>continues</i>	4 D4
François Miron, Rue (4)	13 C3	Gambey, Rue (11)	14 E1	Georges Berger, Rue (17)	5 A2	Grande Chaumière, Rue de la (6)	16 D2
François Ponsard, Rue (16)	9 A3	Ganneron, Rue (18)	2 D5	Georges Bizet, Rue (16)	10 E1	Grande Truanderie, Rue de la (1)	13 A2
François Premier, Place (8)	10 F1	<i>continues</i>	6 D1	<i>continues</i>	4 E5	Grands Augustins, Quai des (6)	12 F3
François Premier, Rue (8)	10 F1	Garibaldi, Rue	2 D1	Georges Boisseau, Rue	1 B1	Grands Augustins, Rue des (6)	12 F4
<i>continues</i>	11 A1	Garancière, Rue (6)	12 E5	Georges Cailin, Sq (3)	14 D3	Grands Degrés, Rue des (4)	13 B4
<i>continues</i>	4 F5	Gardes, Rue des (18)	7 B1	Georges Desplas, Rue (5)	17 B2	Grange aux Belles, Rue de la (10)	8 D4
François-Aug Marie, Sq (5)	13 A5	Gare, Port de la (13)	18 F3	Georges Lardennois, Rue (19)	8 F3	Grange Batelière, Rue de la (9)	6 F4
Francs Bourgeois, Rue des (3, 4)	13 C3	Garibaldi, Blvd (15)	10 F5	Georges Mandel, Ave (16)	9 B1	Gravilliers, Passage des (3)	13 C1
<i>continues</i>	14 D3	Garnier, Villa (15)	15 B1	Georges Pitard, Rue (15)	15 A3	Gravilliers, Rue des (3)	13 C1
Franklin D Roosevelt, Ave (8)	11 A1	Garreau, Rue (18)	6 E1	Georges Pompidou, Pl (4)	13 B2	Greffulhe, Rue (8)	5 C4
<i>continues</i>	5 A5	Gassendi, Rue (14)	16 D3				
Franz Liszt, Pl (10)	7 B3	Gaston de St-Paul, Rue (16)	10 E1				
Frédéric Bastiat, Rue (8)	4 F4	Gaston Baty, Sq (14)	15 C2				
Frédéric Brunet, Rue (17)	1 C3	Gaston Couté, Rue (18)	2 F5				
Frédéric Le Play, Ave (7)	10 F4	Gaston de Caillavet, Rue (15)	9 B5				
Frédéric Lemaître, Sq (10)	8 D5	Gaston Paymal, Rue Gauthier, Rue (17)	1 A2				
		Gavarni, Rue (16)	9 B3				
		Gay Lussac, Rue (5)	16 F1				
		Geffroy Didelot, Passage (17)	5 B2				
		Général Anselin, Rue du (16)	3 A3				
		Général Appert, Rue (16)	3 A5				

Gregoire de Tours, Rue (6)	12 F4	H	Halévy, Rue (9)	6 E4	Hôpital Broussais la Charité (14)	15 A5	Israel, Place d' (17)	4 F1
Grenelle, Blvd de (15)	10 D4		Hallé, Rue (14)	16 E4	Hôpital Cochin (14)	16 F3	Italie, Ave d' (13)	17 C5
Grenelle, Pont de (15, 16)	9 B5		Halles, Rue des (1)	13 A2	Hôpital de Paris (4)	13 B3	Italie, Pl d' (13)	17 C4
Grenelle, Port de (15)	9 C4		Hamelin, Rue (16)	10 D1	Hôpital Fernand Widal (1)	7 C2	Italiens, Blvd des (2, 9)	6 F4
Grenelle, Quai de (15)	9 C4		<i>continues</i>	4 D5	Hôpital Laennec (6)	11 C5	Italiens, Rue des (9)	6 E4
Grenelle, Rue de (7)	11 A3		Hanovre, Rue de (2)	6 E5	Hôpital Necker Enfants Malades (15)	15 B1		
<i>continues</i>	11 A3		Harlay, Rue de (1)	12 F3	Hôpital St-Louis, Rue de l' (10)	8 D4	J	
Grenelle, Villa de (15)	10 D5		Harpe, Rue de la (5)	13 A4	Hôtel Colbert, Rue de l' (5)	13 A4	Jacob, Rue (6)	12 E3
Greneta, Rue (2)	13 A1		Haudriettes, Rue des (4)	13 C2	Hôtel de Lamoignon (4)	14 D3	Jacquard, Rue (11)	14 E1
Grénier St-Lazare, Rue du (3)	13 B2		Hausmann, Blvd (8, 9)	6 D4	Hôtel de Lauzun (4)	13 C4	Jacquemont, Rue (17)	1 C5
Grénier sur l'Eau, Rue (4)	13 B3		Hausmann, Blvd (8)	5 A4	Hôtel de Mathignon (7)	11 C4	Jacques Antoine, Sq (14)	16 E3
Grétry, Rue (2)	6 E5		Hautefeuille, Rue (6)	12 F4	Hôtel de Rohan (3)	13 C2	Jacques Bainville, Pl (7)	11 C3
Greuze, Rue (16)	9 B1		Hautes Formes, Rue (13)	18 D5	Hôtel de Sully (4)	14 D4	Jacques Bingen, Rue (17)	5 A2
Gril, Rue du (5)	17 B2		Hauteville, Cité d' (10)	7 B3	Hôtel de Ville (4), Bazar de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Cartier, Rue (17)	2 D4
Grisel, Impasse (15)	10 F5		Havre, Cour du (8)	6 D3	Hôtel de Ville, Pl de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Coeur, Rue (4)	14 D4
Gros Caillou, Port du (7)	10 F2		Havre, Pl du (8, 9)	6 D4	Hôtel de Ville, Port de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacques Coeur, Rue (4)	14 E4
Gros Caillou, Rue du (7)	10 F3		Havre, Rue du (8, 9)	6 D4	Hôtel de Ville, Quai de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacques Callot, Rue (6)	12 E3
Gros, Rue (16)	9 A4		Hector Malot, Rue (12)	14 F5	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Dulud, Rue	3 A2
Grosse Bouteille, Impasse de la (18)	2 F4		<i>continues</i>	18 F1	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Froment, Place (18)	2 E5
Guatemala, Pl du (8)	5 B3		Hégésippe Moreau, Rue (18)	6 D1	Hôtel de Ville, Pl de l' (4)	13 B3	Jacques Ibert, Rue (17, 18)	3 C1
Guelma, Villa de (18)	6 E2		Helder, Rue du (9)	6 E4	Hôtel de Ville, Port de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacques Kablé, Rue (18)	8 D1
Guéméné, Impasse (4)	14 D4		Hélène, Rue (17)	5 C1	Hôtel de Ville, Quai de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacques Louvel Tessier, Rue (10)	8 E5
Guénégaud, Rue (6)	12 F3		Héliopolis, Rue d' (17)	4 D1	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 C4	Jacques Rouché, Pl (9)	6 E4
Guerry, Rue de (11)	8 F5		Héloïse et Abélard, Sq (13)	18 E4	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 C4	Jacques Rueff, Pl (7)	10 E3
Guersant, Rue (17)	3 C2		Henri Barbusse, Rue	1 A2	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacques Vigués, Cour (11)	14 F4
<i>continues</i>	4 D2		Henri Barbusse, Rue (5)	16 F2	Hôtel de Ville, Rue de l' (4)	13 B4	Jacquier, Rue (15)	15 B5
Guesclin, Passage du (15)	10 E4		Henri Brisson, Rue (18)	2 E3	Hôtel des Invalides (7)	11 A3	Jadin, Rue (17)	4 F2
Guibert, Villa (16)	9 A2		Henri Christiné, Sq (3, 10)	8 D5	Hôtel des Monnaies (6)	12 F3	Jamot, Villa (15)	15 B5
Guichard, Rue (16)	9 A3		Henri Delormel, Sq (14)	16 D4	Hôtel des Sens (4)	13 C4	Jardin Allerey Labrouste (15)	15 A3
Guillaume Apollinaire, Rue (6)	12 E4		Henri Duparc, Sq (17)	5 A1	Hôtel Dieu (4)	13 A4	Jardin de Babylone (7)	11 C4
Guillaume Tell, Rue (17)	4 D1		Henri Feulard, Rue (10)	8 E4	Hôtel de Sully (4)	13 C2	Jardin de l'Amérique Latine (17)	3 C1
Guillaumont, Rue (12)	18 F1		Henri IV, Blvd (4)	14 D4	Hôtel Guénégaud (3)	13 C2	Jardin de l'Infante (1)	12 E2
Guilleminot, Rue (15)	15 B3		Henri IV, Port (4)	14 D5	Hôtel Libéral Bruand (3)	14 D3	Jardin de l'Intendant (7)	11 A4
Guillemites, Rue des (4)	13 C3		Henri IV, Quai (4)	14 D5	Hôtel Soubise (3)	13 C2	Jardin de Navarre (5)	13 B5
Guisarde, Rue (6)	12 E4		Henri Galli, Sq (4)	14 D4	Houdon, Rue (18)	6 F2	<i>continues</i>	17 B1
Guizot, Villa (17)	4 D3		Henri Huchard, Rue (18)	2 E3	Huchette, Rue de la (5)	13 A4	Jardin des Plantes (5)	17 C1
Gustane Nadaud, Rue (16)	9 A2		Henri Huchard, Square	2 D3	Humblot, Rue (15)	10 D5	Jardin des Tuileries (1)	12 D1
Gustave Charpentier, Rue (17)	3 B2		Henri Martin, Ave (16)	9 A1	Huyghens, Rue (14)	16 D2	Jardin du Carrousel (1)	12 E2
Gustave Courbet, Rue (16)	9 B1		Henri Moissan, Rue (7)	10 F2	Huysmans, Rue (6)	16 D1	Jardin du Luxembourg (6)	12 E5
Gustave Doré, Rue (17)	4 F1		Henri Monnier, Rue (9)	6 E2			<i>continues</i>	16 E1
Gustave Eiffel, Ave (7)	10 D3		Henri Murger, Rue (19)	8 F3	l'éna, Ave d' (16)	4 D5	Jardin du Moulin de la Vierge (15)	15 B4
Gustave V de Suède, Ave (16)	10 D2		Henri Poincaré, Rue	1 B2	<i>continues</i>	10 D1	Jardin du Palais Royal (1)	12 E1
Gustave Flaubert, Rue (17)	4 E2		Henri Queuille, Pl (15)	15 A1	l'éna, Pl d' (16)	10 D1	Jardin Marco Polo (6)	16 E2
Gustave Geffroy, Rue (13)	17 B3		Henri Robert, Rue (1)	12 F3	l'éna, Pont d' (7)	10 D2	Jardin R Cavalier-de- la-Salle (6)	16 E1
Gustave Mesureur, Sq (13)	18 D4		Henri Rochefort, Rue (17)	4 F2	lle de France, Sq de l' (4)	13 B4	Jardin St-Aignan (3)	13 B2
Gustave Rouanet, Rue (18)	2 F3		Henri Turot, Rue (19)	F3	lle de la Cité (4)	13 A4	Jardin Villemin (10)	8 D4
Gustave Zédé, Rue (16)	9 A3		Henry de Jouvanel, Rue (6)	12 E5	lle de Seine, Pl de l' (14)	16 E4	Jardinnet, Rue du (6)	12 F4
Guttin, Rue (17)	1 B4		Henry de Montherlant, Pl (7)	11 C2	Impasse de l'enfant Jesus (15)	15 B1	Jardins du Trocadéro (16)	10 D2
Guy de la Brosse, Rue (5)	17 C1		Héroult de Séchelles, Rue (17)	1 C2	Industrie, Passage de l' (10)	7 B5	Jardins, Rue des (4)	13 C4
Guy de Maupassant, Rue (16)	9 A2		Héricart, Rue (15)	9 C5	Ingénieur, Rue de l' (15)	9 B5	Jarente, Rue de (4)	14 D3
Guy Môquet, Rue (17)	1 C4		Héricart, Sq (15)	9 C5	Inkermann, Blvd d'	3 A1	Jarry, Rue (10)	7 C4
Guy Patin, Rue (10)	7 B2		Hérold, Rue (1)	12 F1	Innocents, Rue des (1)	13 A2	Javel, Port de (15)	9 B5
Guynemer, Rue (6)	12 E5		Herran, Rue (16)	9 B1	Innocents, Square des (1)	13 A2	Jean Baptiste Dumas, Rue (17)	4 D2
<i>continues</i>	16 E1		Herran, Villa (16)	9 A1	Institut, Pl de l' (6)	12 E3	Jean Bart, Rue (6)	12 D5
			Herschel, Rue (6)	16 F1	Institut de France (6)	12 E3	Jean Beausire, Impasse (4)	14 E3
			Hesre, Rue de (3)	14 D2	Institut du Monde Arabe (5)	13 C5	Jean Beausire, Rue (4)	14 E4
			Hippolyte Lebas, Rue (9)	6 F3	Institut Géographique National	11 B3	Jean Bologne, Rue (16)	9 B3
			Hippolyte Maindron, Rue (14)	15 C4	(7)	11 B3	Jean Bouton, Rue (12)	18 F1
			Hittorff, Rue (10)	7 C4	Institut Pasteur (15)	15 A2	Jean Calvin, Rue (5)	17 A2
			Hoche, Ave (8)	4 F3	Invalides, Blvd des (7)	11 B5	Jean Carriès, Rue (7)	10 E4
			Honoré Champion, Sq (6)	12 E3	Invalides, Esplanade des (7)	11 A2	Jean Colly, Rue (13)	18 E5
			Honoré Chevalier, Rue (6)	12 E5	Invalides, Pl des (7)	11 A3	Jean de Beauvais, Rue (5)	13 A5
			Hôpital, Blvd de l' (5, 13)	17 C3	Invalides, Pont des (7, 8)	11 A1	Jean Dolent, Rue (14)	16 F4
			<i>continues</i>	18 D2	Irlandais, Rue des (5)	17 A1	Jean Dollfus, Rue (18)	2 E3
			Hôpital Broca (13)	17 A3	Islettes, Rue des (18)	7 B1	Jean du Bellay, Pl (1)	13 A2
							Jean du Bellay, Rue (4)	13 B4
							Jean Ferrandi, Rue (6)	15 C1

Jean François Gerbillon, Rue (6)	11 C5	Jules Chaplain, Rue (6)	16 D1	Laos, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Les Colonnes (15)	15 B3
Jean François Lépine, Rue (18)	7 C1	Jules Claretie, Rue (16)	9 A2	Lapeyrière, Rue (18)	2 F5	Lesdiguières, Rue de (4)	14 D4
Jean Giraudoux, Rue (16)	4 E5	Jules Cloquet, Rue (18)	2 E3	Lappe, Rue de (11)	14 A4	Letellier, Rue (15)	10 D5
Jean Goujon, Rue (8)	10 F1	Jules Ferry, Sq (11)	8 E5	Largillière, Rue (16)	9 A3	Letort, Rue (18)	2 F4
<i>continues</i>	11 A1	Jules Guesde, Rue (14)	15 C3	Larochelle, Rue (14)	15 C2	Lévis, Rue de (17)	5 A1
Jean Henri Fabre, Rue (18)	2 F2	Jules Janin, Ave (16)	9 A2	Laromiguière, Rue (5)	17 A1	Lhomond, Rue (5)	17 A1
Jean Hugues, Rue (16)	3 A5	Jules Lefebvre, Rue (9)	6 D2	Larrey, Rue (5)	17 B2	Liancourt, Rue (14)	16 D4
Jean Jacques Rousseau, Rue (1)	12 F2	Jules Renard, Pl (17)	3 C1	Larrie, Rue (8)	5 B2	Lido, Arcades du (8)	4 F4
<i>continues</i>	13 A1	Jules Romains, Rue (19)	8 F4	Las Cases, Rue (7)	11 C3	Liège, Rue de (8, 9)	6 D3
Jean Laurès, Ave (19)	8 F1	Jules Sandeau, Blvd (16)	9 A2	Lasteyrie, Rue de (16)	3 C5	Liège, Rue de (8)	5 C3
Jean Laurent, Rue (1)	13 A3	Jules Vallès, Rue	2 F2	Laterale, Rue	1 C2	Lille, Rue de (7)	11 B2
Jean Leclair, Rue (17)	2 D3	Jules Verne, Rue (11)	8 F5	Lathuille, Passage (18)	6 D1	Lille, Rue de (7)	11 B2
Jean Mermoz, Rue (8)	5 A5	Jules Verne, Rue (17)	2 D1	Latran, Rue de (5)	13 A5	<i>continues</i>	12 D3
Jean Moïnon, Rue (10)	8 E4	Juliette Dodu, Rue (10)	8 D4	Laugier, Rue (17)	4 D2	Lincoln, Rue (8)	4 F5
Jean Monnet, Pl (16)	3 B5	Junot, Ave (18)	2 E5	Laugier, Villa (17)	4 D2	Linné, Rue (5)	17 B1
Jean Moréas, Rue (17)	4 D1	Jura, Rue du (13)	17 C3	Laurent Pichat, Rue (16)	3 B4	Linois, Rue (15)	9 B5
Jean Moulin, Ave (14)	16 D5	Jussienne, Rue de la (2)	13 A1	Lauriston, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lions St-Paul, Rue des (4)	14 D4
Jean Nicot, Rue (7)	10 F2	Jussieu, Pl (5)	17 B1	<i>continues</i>	4 D5	Lisbonne, Rue de (8)	5 A3
Jean Poulmarch, Rue (10)		Jussieu, Rue (5)	17 C1	<i>continues</i>	9 C1	Litré, Rue (6)	15 C1
				Lauzin, Rue (19)	8 F3	Livingstone, Rue (18)	7 A1
				Lavoir, Passage du (18)	2 D5	Lobau, Rue de (4)	13 B3
				Lavoisier, Rue (8)	5 C4	Lobineau, Rue (6)	12 E4
				Le Châtelier, Rue (17)	4 D1	Logelbach, Rue de (17)	4 F2
				Le Sueur, Rue (16)	3 C4	<i>continues</i>	5 A2
				Lebon, Rue (17)	4 D2	Loing, Rue du (14)	16 D5
				Lebouis, Rue (14)	15 C3	Loire, Quai de la (19)	8 F1
				Lebouteux, Rue (17)	5 B2	Lombards, Rue des (4)	13 A2
				Léchevin, Rue (11)	14 F1	Londres, Cité de (9)	6 D3
				Leclerc, Rue (14)	16 E4	Londres, Rue de (8, 9)	6 D3
				Lécluse, Rue (17)	5 C1	Londres, Rue de (8)	5 C3
				Lecomte, Rue (17)	1 C5	Londres, Rue de (8)	5 C3
				Lecourbe, Rue (15)	15 A1	Longchamp, Allée de (16)	3 A3
				Lécuyer, Rue	2 E2	Longchamp, Rue de (16)	3 A5
				Ledion, Rue (15)	15 B5	<i>continues</i>	9 B1
				Ledru Rollin, Ave (12)	14 F5	<i>continues</i>	10 D1
				<i>continues</i>	18 E1	Lord Byron, Rue (8)	4 E4
				Legendre, Rue (17)	1 C5	Losserand Suisses, Sq (14)	15 A4
				<i>continues</i>	5 B1	Lota, Rue de (16)	9 A1
				Léger, Impasse (17)	5 A1	Louis Armand, Cour (12)	18 E1
				Legouvé, Rue (10)	8 D4	Louis Blanc, Rue (10)	8 D2
				Legraverend, Rue (12)	18 F1	Louis Blériot, Quai (16)	9 A5
				Leibnitz, Rue (18)	2 E3	Louis Codet, Rue (7)	11 A4
				Leibnitz, Sq (18)	2 E3	Louis David, Rue (16)	9 B2
				Lekain, Rue (16)	9 B3	Louis le Grand, Rue (2)	6 E5
				Lemercier, Cité (17)	5 C1	Louis Lépine, Pl (4)	13 A3
				Lemercier, Rue (17)	1 B5	Louis Morard, Rue (14)	15 C5
				<i>continues</i>	5 C1	Louis Murat, Rue (8)	5 A3
				Lemoine, Passage (2)	7 B5	Louis Pasteur-Valléry-Radot, Rue (18)	2 E2
				Lemon, Rue (20)	8 F4	Louis Philippe, Passage (11)	14 F4
				Leneveux, Rue (14)	16 D5	Louis Philippe, Pont (4)	13 B4
				Léningrad, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Louis Robert, Rue (14)	16 D2
				<i>continues</i>	6 D2	Louis Thuillier, Rue (5)	17 A2
				Léon, Rue (18)	7 B1	Louis XIII, Sq (4)	14 D3
				Léon, Sq du Passage (18)	7 B1	Louis XVI, Sq (8)	5 C4
				Léon Cogniet, Rue (17)	4 F2	Louise Labé, Allée (19)	8 F4
				Léon Bonnet, Rue (11)	8 F5	Louise Michel, Rue	3 C1
				Léon Cladel, Rue (2)	6 F5	Louise Weiss, Rue (13)	18 E4
				Léon Cosnard, Rue (17)	5 A1	Lourmel, Rue de (15)	10 D5
				Léon Droux, Rue (17)	5 B2	Louvois, Rue de (2)	6 E5
				Léon Jost, Rue (17)	4 F2	Louvre, Pl du (1)	12 F2
				Léon Jouhaux, Rue (10)	8 D5	Louvre, Port du (1)	12 E2
				Léon Maurice Nordmann, Rue (13)	17 A4	Louvre, Quai du (1)	12 E2
				Léon Paul Fargue, Pl (7, 6, 15)	15 B1	Louvre, Rue du (1)	12 F2
				Léon Serpollet, Sq (18)	2 F4	Lowendal, Ave de (7)	10 F5
				<i>continues</i>	2 F5	<i>continues</i>	11 A4
				Léonard de Vinci, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lowendal, Sq (15)	10 F5
				Léonce Reynaud, Rue (16)	10 E1	Lt-Col Dax, Rue du (18)	2 F2
				Léonidas, Rue (14)	15 C4	Lübeck, Rue de (16)	10 D1
				Léopold Achille, Sq (3)	14 D3	Lucien Gaulard, Rue (18)	2 F5
				Léopold Bellan, Rue (2)	13 A1	Lucien Herr, Pl (5)	17 A2
				Lepage, Cité (19)	8 E2	Lucien Sampaix, Rue (10)	8 D4
				Lepic, Rue (18)	6 E1	Lunain, Rue du (14)	16 D5
				Leredde, Rue (13)	18 F5	Lune, Rue de la (2)	7 B5
				Leroux, Rue (16)	3 C5	Lutèce, Rue de (5)	13 A4
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Lyautey, Rue (16)	9 B3	Marcel Renault, Rue (17)	4 D2	Maurice Rouvier, Rue (14)	15 A4	Monnaie, Rue de la (1)	2 F2
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Lycée Technique Roger Verlomme (15)	10 D5	Marcès, Villa (11)	14 F3	Max Hymans, Sq (15)	15 B2	Monsieur, Rue (7)	11 B5
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M		Marché Neuf, Quai du (4)	13 A4	Mazarine, Rue (6)	12 F4	Mont Thabor, Rue du (1)	12 D1
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Madame, Rue (6)	12 E5	Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, Pl du (16)	3 A4	Médéric, Rue (17)	4 F2	<i>continues</i>	5 A5
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Marcel Proust, Ave (16)	9 B3	Maurice Ripoche, Rue (14)	15 C4	Monge, Rue (5)	13 B5	Moulin de la Galette (18)	2 E5

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Paul Saunière, Rue (16)	9 B2	Philibert Delorme, Rue (17)	4 E1	Poinsot, Rue (14)	15 C2	Président-Kennedy, Ave du (16)	9 B4
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Pavée, Rue (4)	14 D3	Picot, Rue (16)	3 B5	Pologne, Ave de (16)	3 A5	Prêtres St-Germain l'Auxerrois, Rue des (1)	12 F2
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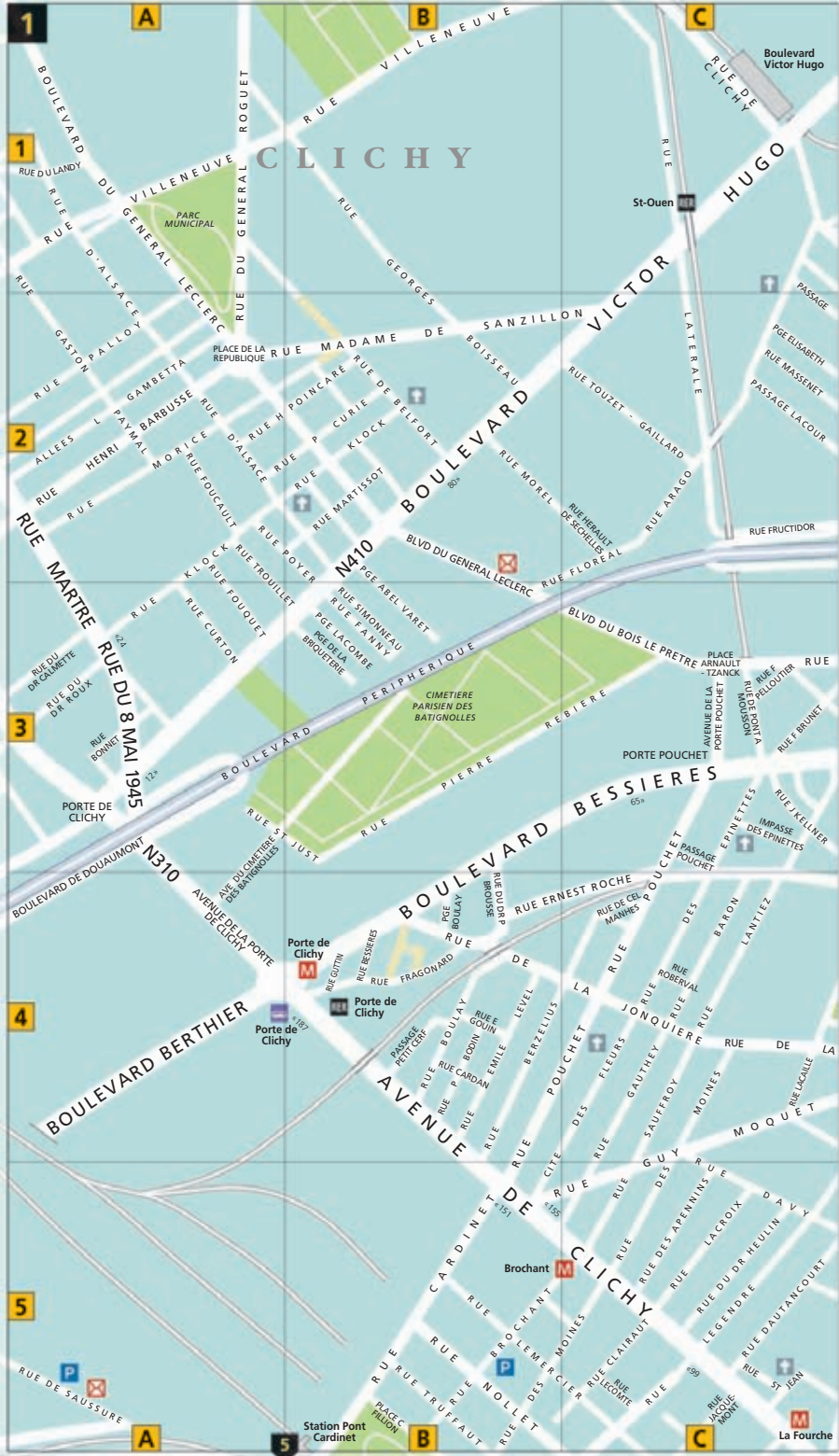
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Ranelagh, Rue du (16)	9 A4	Richemont, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Royer Collard, Impasse (5)	16 F1	St-Germain, Blvd (5)	13 A5
Raoul Dautry, Pl (15)	15 C2	Richepance, Rue (1, 8)	5 C5	Royer Collard, Rue (5)	16 F1	St-Germain-des-Prés (6)	12 E4
Raoul Follereau, Pl (10)	8 D3	Richer, Rue (9)	7 A4	Rubens, Rue (13)	17 C4	St-Germain-l'Auxerrois (1)	12 F2
Rapée, Port de la (12)	18 E1	Richerand, Ave (10)	8 D4	Rude, Rue (16)	4 D4	St-Gervais-St-Protais (4)	13 B3
Rapée, Quai de la (12)	18 E1	Richomme, Rue (18)	7 B1	Ruelle, Passage (18)	7 C1	St-Germain, Blvd (6, 7)	12 D4
Rapp, Ave (7)	10 E2	Ridder, Rue de (14)	15 A4	Ruelle Sourdiz (3)	13 C2	St-Germain, Blvd (7)	11 C3
Raspail, Blvd (6, 7)	12 D4	Rigny, Rue de (8)	5 B4	Ruhmkorff, Rue (17)	3 C2	St-Gervais, Pl (4)	13 B3
Raspail, Blvd (6, 14)	16 D2	Rimbaud, Passage (14)	16 D5	Ruisseau, Rue du (18)	2 F4	St-Gilles, Rue (3)	14 D3
Raspail, Rue	2 D1	Rio de Janeiro, Pl de (8)	5 A3	Rutebeuf, Pl (12)	18 F1	St-Gothard, Rue du (14)	16 E5
Rataud, Rue (5)	17 A2	Riverin, Cité (10)	7 C5	Ruysdaël, Ave (8)	5 A3	St-Guillemme, Rue (7)	12 D3
Raymond Losserand, Rue (15)	15 B4	Rivoli, Rue de (1, 4)	13 A2			<i>continues</i>	12 D4
Raymond Poincaré, Ave (16)	3 C5	Rivoli, Rue de (1)	11 C1			St-Hippolyte, Rue (13)	17 A3
<i>continues</i>	9 C1	Robert de Flers, Rue (15)	9 B5			St-Honoré, Rue (1, 8)	5 C5
Raynouard, Rue (16)	9 B3	Robert Desnos, Pl (10)	8 E3			St-Honoré, Rue (1)	13 A2
Réaumur, Rue (2, 3)	13 B1	Robert Esnault Pelterie, Rue (7)	11 B2			<i>continues</i>	12 D1
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Rébeval, Rue (19)	8 F4	Robert Montagne, Sq (5)	17 B2			St-Jacques, Pl (14)	16 A5
Rébeval, Sq de (19)	8 F4	Robert Planquette, Rue (18)	6 E1			St-Jacques, Rue (5)	13 A5
Récarnier, Rue (7)	12 D4	Roberval, Rue (17)	1 C4			<i>continues</i>	16 F1
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Reculettes, Rue des (13)	17 B4	Rochechouart, Rue de (9)	7 A2			St-Joseph des Carmes (6)	12 D5
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Reine, Cours la (8)	11 A1	<i>continues</i>	7 A2			St-Lazare, Rue (9)	6 D3
Reine Astrid, Pl de la (8)	10 F1	Rodin, Ave (16)	9 A1			St-Louis (10)	8 E4
Reine Blanche, Rue (10)	8 D3	Roger, Rue (14)	16 D3			St-Louis-des-Invalides (7)	11 A3
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Rémusat, Rue de (16)	9 A5	Roi de Sicile, Rue du (4)	13 C3			St-Louis, Pont (4)	13 B4
Rémy de Gourmont, Rue (19)	8 F3	Roi Doré, Rue du (3)	14 D2			St-Luc, Rue (18)	7 B1
Rémy Dumoncel, Rue (14)	16 D5	Rollin, Rue (5)	17 B1			St-Marc, Rue (2)	6 F5
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René Binet, Rue (18)	2 F3	Ronsard, Rue (18)	7 B1			St-Martin, Canal (10)	8 D3
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René Cassin, Pl (1)	13 A2	Rosa Bonheur, Rue (15)	15 A1			St-Martin, Rue (3)	13 B1
René Coty, Ave (14)	16 E4	Rosiers, Rue des (4)	13 C3			St-Mathieu, Rue (18)	7 C1
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Rennequin, Rue (17)	4 A2	Rotrou, Rue (6)	12 F5			St-Maur, Rue (11)	14 F1
Rennes, Rue de (6)	16 D1	Roubaix, Pl de (10)	7 B2			St-Médard (5)	17 B2
République, Ave de la (11)	14 E1	Rouelle, Rue (15)	9 C5			St-Méridi (4)	13 B3
République, Pl de la (3, 11)	14 D1	Rouen, Rue de (19)	8 F1			St-Méridi, Rue (4)	13 B3
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St-Roch, Passage (1)	12 E1	Saussaies, Pl des (8)	5 B5	Somme, Blvd de la (17)	4 D1	Temple, Rue du (3, 4)	13 C2
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St-Sabin, Rue (11)	14 E3	Sauval, Rue (1)	12 F2	Soudan, Rue du (15)	10 E5	Ternes, Ave des (17)	3 C2
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St-Sauveur, Rue (2)	13 A1	Savorgnan de Brazza, Rue (7)	10 F4	Souham, Pl (13)	18 E5	Ternes, Pl des (17)	4 E3
St-Sébastien, Impasse (11)	14 E2	Saxe, Ave de (7)	10 F5	Sourdière, Rue de la (1)	12 E1	Ternes, Porte des (17)	3 B2
St-Sébastien, Passage (11)	14 E2	<i>continues</i>	11 A5	Souvenir Français, Esplanade du (7)	11 A4	Ternes, Rue des (17)	3 C2
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St-Séverin, Rue (5)	13 A4	Schoelcher, Rue (14)	16 D3	Square du Vert- Galant (1)	12 F3	Terrasse Modigliani (14)	15 C2
St-Simon, Rue de (7)	11 C3	Schomburg, Rue de (4)	14 D5	Stade Bertrand Dauvin (18)	2 F2	Tetret, Pl du (18)	3 C2
St-Spire, Rue (2)	7 B5	Schutzenberger, Rue (15)	9 C5	Stade Emile Anthoine (15)	10 D3	Tesson, Rue (10)	8 E5
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St-Sulpice, Rue (6)	12 E4	Scribe, Rue (9)	6 D4	Staël, Rue de (15)	15 A1	Théâtre, Rue du (15)	10 D5
St-Thomas d'Aquin, Pl (7)	12 D3	Sébastien Bottin, Rue (7)	12 D3	Stalingrad, Pl de (10, 19)	8 E2	<i>continues</i>	9 C5
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St-Vincent, Rue (18)	2 F5	Sébastienop, Blvd de (2, 3)	13 B1	Statue de la Liberté (15, 16)	9 B5	Théâtre des Champs- Élysées (8)	10 F1
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St-Vincent de Paul, Sq (10)	7 B3	Sedillot, Rue (7)	10 E3	Stéphen Pichon, Ave (13)	17 C4	Théodule Ribot, Rue (17)	4 E2
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Ste-Croix de la Bretonnerie, Sq (4)	13 B3	Serpente, Rue (6)	12 F4	Sully, Rue de (4)	14 D5	Thimonnier, Rue (9)	7 A2
Ste-Elisabeth, Passage (3)	13 C1	Servandoni, Rue (6)	12 E5	Sully Prudhomme, Ave (7)	11 A2	Thoiny, Pl de (3)	14 D3
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Ste-Foy, Rue (2)	7 B5	Sèvres, Rue des (6)	11 C5	Surène, Rue de (8)	5 C5	Thomy Thiery, Allée (7)	10 E3
Ste-Apôlinerie, Pl (5)	17 A1	Sève, Rue de (1)	15 B1	Suzanne Buisson, Sq (18)	2 E5	Thorel, Rue (2)	7 A5
Ste-Hélène, Sq (18)	2 F3	Sève, Rue de (6, 7, 15)	11 C5	Tacherie, Rue de la (4)	13 B3	Thornigry, Rue de (3)	14 D2
Ste-Leonie, Sq (14)	15 C4	<i>continues</i>	11 D4	Taillandiers, Passage des (11)	14 F4	Thouin, Rue (5)	17 A1
Ste-Marthe, Impasse (10)	8 E4	Sève, Rue de (9)	6 D5	Taitbout, Rue (9)	6 E3	Tilsitt, Rue de (8)	4 E4
Ste-Marthe, Rue (10)	8 E4	Sfax, Rue de (16)	3 C5	Talma, Rue (16)	9 A3	Tilsitt, Rue de (16)	4 D4
Ste-Odile, Sq (17)	4 D1	Siam, Rue de (16)	9 A2	Tandou, Rue (19)	8 F1	Tino Rossi, Sq (5)	18 D1
Ste-Opportune, Pl (1)	13 A2	Sibour, Rue (10)	7 C4	Tanger, Rue de (19)	8 E1	Tiphaine, Rue (15)	10 D5
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Saintonge, Rue de (3)	14 D1	Simon Dereure, Rue (18)	2 E5	Tombac, Rue de (13)	18 E5	Titien, Rue (13)	17 C3
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Salonipue, Ave de (17)	3 B2	Simonnet, Rue (13)	17 B5	Taitbout, Rue (9)	6 E3	Tombe Issoire, Rue de la (14)	16 E4
Sambre et Meuse, Rue de (10)	8 E4	Simonnet, Rue (13)	17 B5	Taitbout, Rue (9)	6 E3	Tombouctou, Rue de (18)	7 C1
Samson, Rue (13)	17 B5	Simonnet, Rue (13)	17 B5	Taitbout, Rue (9)	6 E3	Toricelli, Rue (17)	4 D2
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Santeuil, Rue (5)	17 B2	Singer, Passage (16)	9 A3	Tanger, Rue de (19)	8 E1	<i>continues</i>	7 A3
		Singer, Rue (16)	9 A3	Tanneries, Rue des (13)	17 A4		
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Tour de Vanves, Passage de la (14)	15 C3	<i>continues</i>	13 B1	Vergniaud, Rue (13)	17 A5	Villette, Blvd de la (10, 19)	8 E2
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Tour Maubourg, Sq de la (7)	11 A3	Turin, Rue de (8)	5 C2	Vernier, Rue (17)	4 D1	Villiers, Porte de (17)	3 C2
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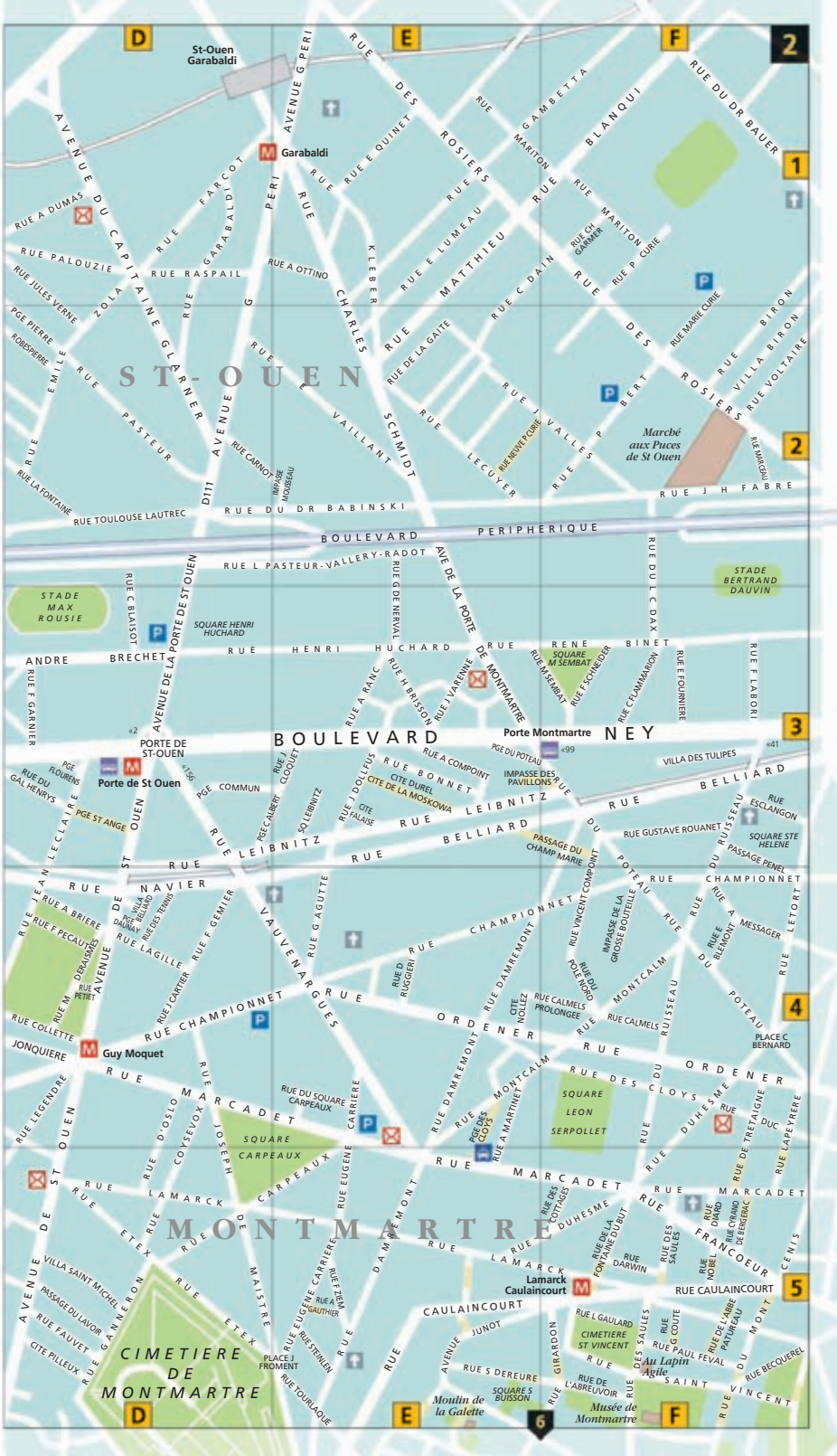
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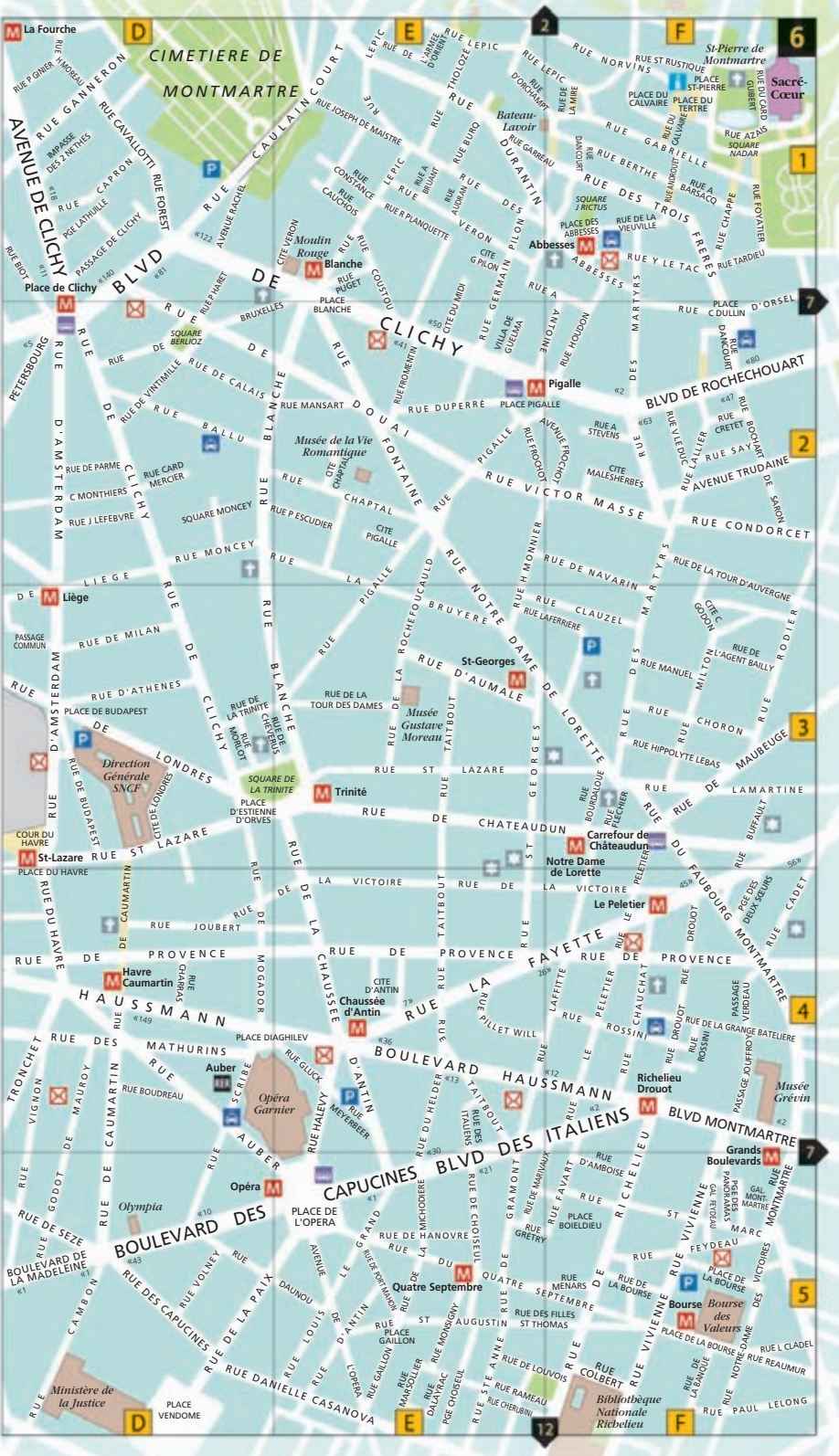
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Phrase Book

In Emergency

Help!	Au secours!	<i>oh sokoor</i>
Stop!	Arrêtez!	<i>aret-ay</i>
Call a doctor!	Appelez un médecin!	<i>apuh-lay uñ medsañ</i>
Call an ambulance!	Appelez une ambulance!	<i>apuh-lay oon onboo-loñs</i>
Call the police!	Appelez la police!	<i>apuh-lay lab pob-les</i>
Call the fire department!	Appelez les pompiers!	<i>apuh-lay leb poñ-peeyay</i>
Where is the nearest telephone?	Où est le téléphone?	<i>oo ay lub teblebfon</i>
Where is the nearest hospital?	Où est l'hôpital le plus proche?	<i>lub ploos prob</i>
	Où est l'hôpital le plus proche?	<i>oo ay l'opeetal lub ploos prob</i>

Communication Essentials

Yes	Oui	<i>wee</i>
No	Non	<i>noñ</i>
Please	S'il vous plaît	<i>seel voo play</i>
Thank you	Merci	<i>mer-see</i>
Excuse me	Excusez-moi	<i>exboo-zay muwab</i>
Hello	Bonjour	<i>boñzboor</i>
Goodbye	Au revoir	<i>ob rub-twar</i>
Good night	Bonsoir	<i>boñ-suar</i>
Morning	Le matin	<i>matañ</i>
Afternoon	L'après-midi	<i>l'apreb-meedee</i>
Evening	Le soir	<i>suar</i>
Yesterday	Hier	<i>eyeybr</i>
Today	Aujourd'hui	<i>ob-zboor-dwee</i>
Tomorrow	Demain	<i>dubmañ</i>
Here	Ici	<i>ee-see</i>
There	Là	<i>lab</i>
What?	Quoi, quel, quelle?	<i>kwab, kel, kel</i>
When?	Quand?	<i>koñ</i>
Why?	Pourquoi?	<i>poor-kwab</i>
Where?	Où?	<i>oo</i>

Useful Phrases

How are you?	Comment allez-vous?	<i>kom-moñ talay voo</i>
Very well, thank you.	Très bien, merci.	<i>treb byañ, mer-see</i>
Pleased to meet you.	Enchanté de faire votre connaissance.	<i>oñsboñ-tay dub febr</i>
See you soon.	A bientôt.	<i>otr kon-ay-sans</i>
That's fine	C'est bon	<i>byañ-tob</i>
Where is/are...?	Où est/sont...?	<i>say bon</i>
How far is it to...?	Combien de kilomètres d'ici...?	<i>oo ay soñ</i>
Which way to...?	Quelle est la direction pour...?	<i>komb-yañ dub keelo-</i>
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais?	<i>metr d'ee-see ab kel ay lab deer-ek-syoñ poor</i>
I don't understand.	Je ne comprends pas.	<i>par-lay voo oñg-lay</i>
Could you speak slowly please?	Pouvez-vous parler moins vite s'il vous plaît?	<i>zhub nub kom-proñ pab</i>
I'm sorry.	Excusez-moi.	<i>poo-vay voo par-lay muañ veet seel voo play</i>
		<i>exboo-zay muwab</i>

Useful Words

big	grand	<i>groñ</i>
small	petit	<i>pub-tee</i>
hot	chaud	<i>show</i>
cold	froid	<i>frwab</i>
good	bon/bien	<i>boñ/byañ</i>
bad	mauvais	<i>mob-teb</i>
enough	assez	<i>assay</i>
well	bien	<i>byañ</i>
open	ouvert	<i>oo-ver</i>
closed	fermé	<i>fer-meb</i>
left	gauche	<i>gobsb</i>
right	droite	<i>druabt</i>
straight on	tout droit	<i>too drwab</i>
near	près	<i>preb</i>
far	loin	<i>luvañ</i>
up	en haut	<i>oñ ob</i>
down	en bas	<i>oñ bab</i>
early	de bonne heure	<i>dub bon urr</i>
late	en retard	<i>oñ rub-tar</i>
entrance	l'entrée	<i>l'on-tray</i>
exit	la sortie	<i>sor-tee</i>
toilet	les toilettes, le WC	<i>tuwab-let, vay-see</i>
free, unoccupied	libre	<i>leeb</i>
free, no charge	gratuit	<i>grab-twee</i>

Making a Telephone Call

I'd like to place a long-distance call.	Je voudrais faire un appel à l'étranger.	<i>zhub voo-dreb febr uñ apel a laytron-zbay</i>
I would like to make a collect call.	Je voudrais faire une communication en PCV.	<i>zhub voo-dreb febr oon komoonikab-syoñ oñ peb-seb-veb</i>
I'll try again later.	Je rappellerai plus tard.	<i>zhub rapel-eray ploos tar</i>
Can I leave a message?	Est-ce que je peux laisser un message?	<i>es-keb zhub pub leb-say uñ mebsazb</i>
Hold on.	Ne quittez pas, s'il vous plaît.	<i>nub kee-tay pab seel voo play</i>
Could you speak up a little please?	Pouvez-vous parler un peu plus fort?	<i>poo-vay voo par-lay uñ pub ploos for</i>
local call	la communication locale	<i>komoonikab-syoñ low-kal</i>

Shopping

How much does this cost?	C'est combien s'il vous plaît?	<i>say kom-byañ seel voo play</i>
I would like ...	Je voudrais...	<i>zhub voo-dray</i>
Do you have?	Est-ce que vous avez?	<i>es-kub voo zavay</i>
I'm just looking.	Je regarde seulement.	<i>zhub nubgar sublmoñ</i>
Do you take credit cards?	Est-ce que vous acceptez les cartes de crédit?	<i>es-kub voo zaksept-ay leb kart dub kreb-dee</i>
Do you take travelers' checks?	Est-ce que vous acceptez les chèques de voyages?	<i>es-kub voo zaksept-ay leb shek dub vuayayz</i>
What time do you open?	A quelle heure vous êtes ouvert?	<i>ab kel urr voo zet oo-ver</i>
What time do you close?	A quelle heure vous êtes fermé?	<i>ab kel urr voo zet fer-may</i>
This one.	Celui-ci.	<i>sub-vee-see</i>
That one.	Celui-là.	<i>sub-vee-lab</i>
expensive	cher	<i>shebr</i>
cheap	pas cher, bon marché	<i>pab shebr, boñ mar-shay</i>

size, clothes	la taille	<i>tye</i>
size, shoes	la pointure	<i>puvñ-tur</i>
white	blanc	<i>bloñ</i>
black	noir	<i>nuwab</i>
red	rouge	<i>roozb</i>
yellow	jaune	<i>zbobun</i>
green	vert	<i>vebr</i>
blue	bleu	<i>blub</i>

Types of Shop

antique shop	le magasin d'antiquités	<i>maga-zañ d'on'teeke-tay</i>
bakery	la boulangerie	<i>booloñ-zburee</i>
bank	la banque	<i>boñk</i>
bookstore	la librairie	<i>lee-brebre</i>
butcher	la boucherie	<i>boo-shebre</i>
cake shop	la pâtisserie	<i>patee-sree</i>
cheese shop	la fromagerie	<i>fromazb-ree</i>
dairy	la crèmerie	<i>krem-ree</i>
department store	le grand magasin	<i>groñ maga-zañ</i>
delicatessen store	la charcuterie	<i>sharkoot-ree</i>
drugstore	la pharmacie	<i>farmab-see</i>
fish seller	la poissonnerie	<i>puasson-ree</i>
gift shop	le magasin de cadeaux	<i>maga-zañ dub kadob</i>
greengrocer	le marchand de légumes	<i>mar-sboñ dub lay-goom</i>
grocery	l'alimentation	<i>alee-moñta-syoñ</i>
hairdresser	le coiffeur	<i>kuafubr</i>
market	le marché	<i>marsh-ay</i>
newsstand	le magasin de journaux	<i>maga-zañ dub zboor-no</i>
post office	la poste, le bureau de poste, le PTT	<i>pobst, boorob dub pobst, peb-teb-teb</i>
shoe shop	le magasin de chaussures	<i>maga-zañ dub sbow-soor</i>
supermarket	le supermarché	<i>soo pebr-marshay</i>
tobacconist	le tabac	<i>tabab</i>
travel agent	l'agence de voyages	<i>l'azbois dub vuayayz</i>

Sightseeing

abbey	l'abbaye	<i>l'abay-ee</i>
art gallery	la galerie d'art	<i>galer-ree dart</i>
bus station	la gare routière	<i>gabur roo-tee-yebr</i>

cathedral
church
garden
library
museum
railway station
tourist
information
office
town hall
closed for
public holiday

la cathédrale
l'église
le jardin
la bibliothèque
le musée
la gare (SNCF)
les renseignements
touristiques, le
syndicat d'initiative
l'hôtel de ville
fermeture
jour férié

katay-dral
l'aygleez
zhar-dan
beebleeo-tek
moo-zay
gabr (es-en-say-ef)
roisayn-moi
toorees-tek, sandee-
ka d'eenne-syateev
l'obtel dub veel
febrmeb-tur
zboor febre-ay

Staying in a Hotel

Do you have a
vacant room?
double room,
with double bed

twin room

single room

room with a
bath, shower

porter
key
I have a
reservation.

Est-ce que vous
avez une chambre?
la chambre à deux
personnes, avec
un grand lit
la chambre à
deux lits
la chambre à
une personne
la chambre avec
salle de bains,
une douche
le garçon
la clef
J'ai fait une
réservation.

es-kub voo-zavay
oon sbambr
sbambr ab dub
pebr-son avek un
gronñ lee
sbambr ab
dub lee
sbambr ab
oon pebr-son
sbambr avek
sal dub ban,
oon doosb
gar-son
klay
zbay fay oon
rayzebrva-syoñ

Eating Out

Have you
got a table?
I want to
reserve
a table.
The bill
please.
I am a
vegetarian.
Waitress/
waiter

Avez-vous une
table de libre?
Je voudrais
réserver
une table.
L'addition s'il
vous plaît.
Je suis
végétarien.
Madame,
Mademoiselle/
Monsieur

avay-voov oon
tabbl dub leebr
zhub voo-dray
rayzebr-vay
oon tabbl
l'adee-syoñ seel
voo play
zhub suvee
vezbay-tebryañ
mab-dam,
mab-demuwabzel/
mub-syub

menu
fixed-price
menu
cover charge
wine list
glass
bottle
knife
fork
spoon
breakfast

le menu, la carte
le menu à
prix fixe
le couvert
la carte des vins
le verre
la bouteille
le couteau
la fourchette
la cuillère
le petit
déjeuner
le déjeuner
le dîner
le plat principal
l'entrée, le hors
d'oeuvre
le plat du jour
le bar à vin
le café
saignant
à point
bien cuit

men-oo, kart
men-oo ab
pree feeks
koo-vebr
kart-deb vañ
vebr
boo-tay
koo-tob
for-sbet
kuvee-yebr
pub-tee
deb-zhub-nay
deb-zhub-nay
dee-nay
plab pransee-pal
l'oi-tray, or-
dubvr
plab doo zboor
bar ab vañ
ka-fay
say-noñ
ab pvañ
byañ kuvee

lunch
dinner
main course
starter, first
course
dish of the day
wine bar
café
rare
medium
well done

Menu Decoder

apple
baked
banana
beef
beer, draught
beer
boiled
bread
butter
cake
cheese
chicken
chocolate
cocktail
coffee
dessert
dry
duck
egg

la pomme
cuit au four
la banane
le boeuf
la bière, bière
à la pression
bouilli
le pain
le beurre
le gâteau
le fromage
le poulet
le chocolat
le cocktail
le café
le dessert
sec
le canard
L'oeuf

pom
kuveet ob foor
banan
bubf
bee-yebr, bee-yebr
ab lab pres-syoñ
boo-ye
pan
burr
gab-tob
from-azb
poo-lay
sboko-lab
cocktail
kab-fay
deb-ser
sek
kanar
l'uf

fish
fresh fruit
garlic
grilled
ham
ice, ice cream
lamb
lemon
lobster
meat
milk
mineral water
mustard
oil
olives
onions
orange
fresh orange juice
fresh lemon juice
pepper
poached
pork
potatoes
prawns
rice
roast
roll
salt
sauce
sausage, fresh
seafood
shellfish
snails
soup
steak
sugar
tea
toast
vegetables
vinegar
water
red wine
white wine

le poisson
le fruit frais
l'ail
grillé
le jambon
laglace
l'agneau
le citron
le homard
la viande
le lait
l'eau minérale
la moutarde
l'huile
les olives
les oignons
l'orange
l'orange pressée
le citron pressé
le poivre
poché
le porc
les pommes de terre
les crevettes
le riz
rôti
le petit pain
le sel
la sauce
la saucisse
les fruits de mer
les crustacés
les escargots
la soupe, le potage
le bifteck, le steak
le sucre
le thé
pain grillé
les légumes
le vinaigre
l'eau
le vin rouge
le vin blanc

puwab-ssoñ
fweee freb
l'eye
gree-yay
zbon-boñ
glas
l'anyob
see-tron
omabr
vee-yand
leb
l'ob meeneey-ral
moo-tard
l'weel
leb zoleev
leb zomyoñ
l'oroñzb
l'oroñzb press-eb
see-tron press-eb
puvavr
posb-ay
por
pom-dub tebr
krub-tet
ree
row-tee
pub-tee pañ
sel
sobs
sobsees
fweee dub mer
kroos-tas
leb zes-kar-gob
soop, pob-tazb
beef-tek, stek
soobr
tay
pan greeyay
lay-goom
veenaygr
l'ob
vañ roozb
vañ bloñ

Numbers

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1,000

zéro
un, une
deux
trois
quatre
cinq
six
sept
huit
neuf
dix
onze
douze
treize
quatorze
quinze
seize
dix-sept
dix-huit
dix-neuf
vingt
trente
quarante
cinquante
soixante
soixante-dix
quatre-vingts
quatre-vingt-dix
cent
mille

zeb-rob
uñ, oon
dub
trwab
katr
sañk
sees
set
weet
nerf
dees
oiñz
dooz
trebz
katorz
kañz
sebz
dees-set
dees-weet
dees-nerf
vañ
tront
karonñ
sañkoñt
svasoñt-dees
katr-vañ
katr-vañ-dees
soñ
meel

Time

one minute
one hour
half an hour
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

une minute
une heure
une demi-heure
lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
dimanche

oon mee-noot
oon urr
oon dub-mee urr
luñ-dee
mar-dee
mebrkrub-dee
zhub-dee
voñdrub-dee
sam-dee
dee-moñsb